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THE TIMES

What a way for the Conservatives to treat the Navy, page 14

Ayatollah men close in on dismissed Bani-Sadr

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 11

Iran's all-powerful Muslim fundamentalists today closed in on President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

On a day of high tension after last night's abrupt dismissal of Mr Bani-Sadr as Commander-in Chief of the Armed Forces, his political opponents demanded his resignation from the presidency accusing him of incompetence.

Angry crowds gathered round the President's office in central Tehran and shouted for his trial and execution. Elsewhere large groups cursed his name and fought with small pockets of his supporters.

The diminutive, 48-year-old President flew back to Tehran in disgrace this morning from Kermanshah, where he had completed his last tour of the war front as Commander-in-Chief. He went straight to his office for urgent talks with his advisers.

Outside a large crowd of *Hezbollahis*, followers of the Party of God, demanded that he should be prevented from leaving the country. Carrying crude pictures depicting him as the former Shah they shouted: "Until the death of the second Shah the revolution will continue".

Ayatollah Khomeini summoned the military joint staffs commanders for a one-hour meeting, during which he ordered them to assume the responsibilities of the Commander-in-Chief until a successor was appointed.

As the commanders emerged from the meeting, Colonel Foruzan, the gendarmerie chief, raised his fists to the large crowds who had gathered outside and shouted: "Say the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces is Khomeini, Khomeini". Later the Ayatollah appeared before the crowds, who threw rose petals at his feet, the official Pars news agency said.

The fundamentalists made it clear today that they were not content to leave Mr Bani-Sadr in his now purely ceremonial role of President.

This raises the possibility of constitutionally unseating him if he does not resign. Some believe his opponents will try to put him on trial, a fate the President says he does not fear. "It would be the trial of the Iranian nation", he declared in a recent interview.

The state radio broadcast a statement by the influential Militant Clergy Society which said: "The President's offences became clearer day by day and unfortunately he paid no attention to the advice of and warnings of [Ayatollah Khomeini] and society. . . . As a whole his competence had completely deserted him."

Crowds in the streets shouted "Death to Bani-Sadr" and "Iran's General Pinochet must be put on trial". The President has been accused in the past of plotting a Chile-style takeover in Iran.

Revolutionary Guards fired in the air and used tear gas to break up fights between opponents and supporters of the President. Several arrests were made and there were reports of at least one death in the fighting.

One report spoke of scuffles at the parliament as fundamentalists attempted to attack Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the former Prime Minister, and other politically moderate parliamentarians. Shops in the city centre closed down as the skirmishes continued.

The radio said demonstrations were held throughout the country in support of Ayatollah Khomeini's decision to dismiss the President as Commander-in-Chief.

Political observers said he appeared to have little alternative but to resign.

A farewell statement he issued to the armed forces as Commander-in-Chief gave no hint of his intentions, although its tone seemed to indicate that he would cling on to the last trappings of power, for the time being at least.

"I deem it necessary to express my thanks and appreciation to you who have sincerely and devotedly been protecting the country and fighting the aggressor enemy," the President said.

"You yourselves have witnessed that I have done all that was in my power . . . I hope this will be accepted by God and the grateful people of Iran.

"Considering the sensitive circumstances of the country you are expected to continue your honourable struggle against the aggressor enemy with greater severity . . . and glorify the history of the Islamic Republic."

But the President's hopes of public gratitude for his efforts at the war front appeared highly optimistic. Signs have already appeared of an organized campaign to blame him for the presence of Iraqi soldiers on Iranian soil.

Leading article, page 15

Up to 3,000 feared dead in Iran earthquake

Tehran, June 11.—Between 1,500 and 3,000 people were killed when an earthquake devastated a large area of Iran's Kerman Province today, Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, said.

Mr Rajai described the earthquake as a national disaster. State television interrupted its broadcasts to give the Prime Minister's first estimate of the death toll in the south-eastern province.

More than 1,500 severely injured people were taken to hospitals while rescue teams searched for survivors buried under tons of dirt and rubble. The rescue teams were joined by troops, Revolutionary Guards and medical teams.

Worst hit was the town of Golbaf, which has 10,000 inhabitants, and its surrounding villages, Mr Abolhossein Saveh, the Governor-General of Kerman said. He added that more than 1,000 people were feared to be buried under the rubble of their homes,

The earthquake registered 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, according to the Tehran Geophysical Institute.

The disaster area was 50 miles south-east of the provincial capital of Kerman, but the epicentre of the quake was located in the salt desert of Loot.

The Governor said two-thirds of the area, inhabited by 40,000 people, was destroyed.

In the village of Gol Bagh, 43 miles south-east of Keman, up to 600 people were injured, according to first reports.

The state radio said the earthquake left a vast trail of destruction. Helicopters were sent to the area to evacuate the injured and transfer them to hospitals.

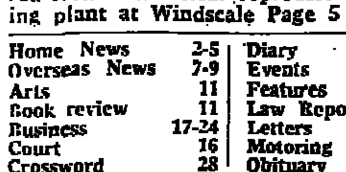
Today's earthquake appeared to have been the worst to hit Iran since the Tabas tremors measuring about 7.6 on the Richter scale which killed 15,000 people in September, 1978.—Reuter and AP.

Babrak Karmal resigns post

President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan has resigned the premiership. The new Prime Minister is Sultan Ali Kishtmand. Since the Russia invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, Mr Karmal has held the three top posts in the country—president, premier and general-secreatry of the ruling People's Democratic Unity Party Page 8

High Irish poll

Last-minute polls put Fianna Fail and the combined forces of Fine Gael and Labour virtually neck and neck in the Irish Republic's general election. The turnout was high, possibly well over 70 per cent. Page 2



Ambulance strike

A further 300 ambulancemen staged an all-out one-day strike in Scotland while union leaders tried afresh to prevent a crisis in the London ambulance service on Monday Page 3

Windscale doubts

A report raises fresh doubts about health risks from the discharge of plutonium into the sea from the nuclear reprocessing plant at Windscale Page 5

Photograph by Brian Harris

Hail and farewell: Mr Jenkins and his wife boarding the Warrington train at Euston last night.

In great shape for the Warrington weigh-in

By David Wood

It was, in effect, the first by-election special train from Euston to Warrington, although the destination board apolitically said Blackpool. Mr Roy Jenkins was on his way to the meeting where he was later officially adopted as the first parliamentary candidate fielded by the Social Democratic Party. He had a carefuly constructed speech ready to hand.

The return to active politics and the hustings after four bureaucratic years as President of the Brussels Commission proves to have been some sort of magis elixir.

He could almost claim, like Muhammad Ali, that he floats like a butterfly and stings like a bee. His wife and old aides like Lord Harris of Greenwich who travelled north with him had every reason to think that their man could not have gone in better shape to the Warrington weigh-in.

Mr Jenkins and the other joint leaders of the SDP have no illusions. They know that Warrington will be hard to capture from Labour.

But the new party had to fight to prove the seriousness of its challenge to the Labour and the Conservative parties, and Mr Jenkins took no persuading that the honour of appearing as the first standard-bearer properly fell to him.

He wooed the Liberals without compromising the private talks he is to have locally during this visit in the hope of their support for his candidature.

He said: "Our sights as a party are very high. We want to show a way out from the old debilitating politics of outdated dogmatism, remote from the thoughts of ordinary people and encouragement of false class confrontation which have bedevilled this country.

"In partnership with the Liberals we believe that we can form the next government of this country."

□ Among the applicants for the Labour Party nomination; the front-runner appears to be Mr Douglas Hoyle, aged 52, who was MP for Nelson and Colne from 1974 to 1979 (our Political Correspondent writes).

Others include Mrs Maureen Colquhoun, MP for Northampton, North, from February, 1974, until the last general election; Mr Michael Noble, MP for Rossendale over the same period; Mr Bryan Gould, former MP for Southampton, Test; and Mr Brian Sedgemore, former MP for Luton, West.

The local Labour Party will make its final choice on June 21.

Of the more than 50 Conservative hopefuls, the front runners appear to be Mr Thomas Huntley, aged 50, an engineering consultant, who contested the Newton seat, north of Warrington, in the general election, and Mr James Jenkins, a local estate agent. The Tories will make their choice next Wednesday.

It is expected that the by-election will take place on July 16.

□ Mrs Shirley Williams said yesterday it would be a miracle if the SDP won at Warrington (the Press Association reports).

In a radio interview she said: "We recognize that Warrington is a very tough seat indeed. It must be one of the safest Labour seats in the whole country."

Labour doubts on Bill to stop IRA election tactic

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Government's Bill to prevent convicted terrorists being elected to the Commons for Northern Ireland constituencies will be published today.

The Representation of the People Bill is expected to provide that a convicted criminal, serving a jail sentence of a vea ror more, will be disqualified from being a candidate in a parliamentary election. The second reading will be on Monday week.

The Opposition believes that the Government is making a mistake. In repeated discussions, held over several weeks, the Labour frontbench, which is under pressure from the left to give less support to the Government's Irish policy, has tried to persuade ministers that the wiser course would be to allow convicted persons to be candidates; but to legislate so that they would be disqualified from taking their seats if elected.

A majority of the Shadow Cabinet thinks it constitutionally wrong to deny voters tehe right to choose whom they please; but proper for Parliament to decide whom it should admit.

Other Labour frontbenchesr raise deper objections. They fear that to pass any amending legislation amounts to changing the rules in the middle of the game, in a way that may be exploited by the Provisional IRA.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary, said last night that in the Opposition's view the campaign against terrorism would not be assisted by the Bill, and that Labour MPs would be recommended to oppose it.

But at the weekly meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr James Dunn, MP for Liverpool, Kirkdale, said he would not vote against it. Mr James Wellbeloved, MP for Erith and Crayford, said that there would be a division in the party.

Ministers are hoping that when the Shadow Cabinet meets next week to discuss tactics, it may decide to allow the party a free vote, and so minimize the division

Government inquiry, back page

Diamond find may be half world output

By Michael Prest, Commodities Correspondent

Order and stability in the world diamond market, so long controlled by the South African producer De Beers, is threatened by the disclosure that a diamond field in Australia could increase world output by half. De Beers has been struggling to prevent gemstone prices from falling too far in the recession.

The field, called Smoke Creek, is in a remote part of Western Australia, some 2,200 kilometres north of Perth. While its existence has been known for some time, it is now thought capable of producing up to 25 million carats a year, in addition to current world production of 50 million.

But its crucial significance is that 10 per cent of these stones would be of gem quality. About 80 per cent of world diamond output is of industrial quality which accounts for just 20 per cent of revenue. Gemstones make the profits and set prices, so a sudden addition of 10 per cent to existing supply could seriously upset the market.

By the same token, the market for industrial diamonds, which has held up better in the recession than the gem market, could be undermined. Smoke Creek yields an average of five carats for each tonne of earth moved, compared with 0.5 carats in South Africa. This also poses a threat to the synthetic diamond industry, which has benefited from the strong demand for industrial stones.

Smoke Creek is part of a huge alluvial deposit scattered across the remote Kimberley mountains. It is under development by the Ashton Joint Venture, an agreement between Australian mining companies, the biggest of which, Conzinc Riotinto Australia (CRA), is controlled by Rio Tinto-Zinc, the huge British mining finance house.

At present the field could earn the partners US$336m (£173m) a year. But much will depend on the impact made on the world market by the very existence of so big a reserve. Other deposits are known to exist in the area as well.

De Beers, which for half a century has dominated the diamond market through the Central Selling Organization (CSO), is therefore anxious to reach agreement with the joint venture to sell its output. A De Beers spokesman said yesterday that the company is very interested.

Even if De Beers does reach agreement on long-term sales contracts, which give the joint venture the benefit of a reliable income, in depressed times such as these the cost of financing the extra stocks withheld from the market could rise considerably.

UK project for space television

By David Hewson

The prospect of television programmes beamed from space to all parts of Britain came several steps closer yesterday with the announcement of a £100m project to launch a United Kingdom broadcast satellite network.

British Aerospace and N. M. Rothschild & Sons, merchant bankers, have jointly launched a new company, Satellite Broadcasting, to build, launch and operate two satellites transmitting over the nation.

The company has applied to the Home Office for permission to launch the satellites, probably on the European rocket Ariana, or on the Space Shuttle in 1985 or 1986.

The broadcasts could be received by anyone paying around £200 for a rooftop aerial or connected to a suitable cable television scheme.

But the Home Office has yet to make up its mind about who would be allowed to use the system. Earlier this year it said it was tentatively willing to consider allowing two satellite channels to operate from the mid-1980s.

The most conservative course open to the Government is to allow the two channels to go to BBC or ITV for the broadcast of its present services.

It could swing to the other extreme, however, and offer the two channels to new commercial networks, but only by incurring the wrath of the existing commercial channels which are now under heavy financial pressure.

Satellite broadcasting would not be involved in supplying any of the programmes transmitted by the company, but would lease time on the system at a rental expected to be around £14m a year at present costs.

Details of how the project would be financed are not yet clear. The contract for three satellites, two to be launched and one to remain on the ground on standby, would be worth between £65m and £70m to British Aerospace and, equally as important, give the company a chance to show its worth in a rapidly expanding market.

Its Stevenage factory already has orders for seven satellites at the moment and expects to announce more in the next month. The United Kingdom television models would be L-Sats, a large satellite developed by the European Space Agency which BAe believes has a much more commercial future than its smaller counterpart.

The L-Sat version would carry considerable extra capacity which could be put to business use if the Government allowed, or rented to Irish or Spanish television stations. The positioning of the satellites would enable them to broadcast equally well to the Republic of Ireland and Spain.

The BAe/Rothschild venture represents the most serious move into the promised broadcasting revolution so far, but it still faces serious obstacles.

The timing of the scheme means that its planning will be interrupted by a general election which could introduce a government committed to different ideas about what the satellites should carry from those which the present Cabinet will eventually hold.

The ITV companies, which have been hit drastically by soaring costs and the extra burden of financing the new Channel Four operation, would oppose any new commercial service which would break their monopoly on television advertising.

There is also some doubt over whether the public would be sufficiently interested in satellite channels to buy the extra equipment needed to receive it.

The new company is putting together a financing package which could include outside investor participation, and is discussing its application with the Home Office; but it is clear that it will never get off the ground until firm buyers are found for the broadcasting time it offers.

TV's space race, page 19

Begin claims Israelis wrecked secret base

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 11

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, claimed tonight that Sunday's Israeli air attack against Iraq's nuclear reactor had destroyed a secret installation constructed 130ft below the ground in order to deceive international inspection agencies.

He made the surprise disclosure in Tel Aviv during a reception at the residence of the British Ambassador. The secret installation, he claimed, had been deliberately developed below ground to avoid detection by the International Atomic Energy Authority.

Asked if the secret Iraqi installation had been destroyed in the Israeli air attack Mr Begin replied cryptically: "We destroyed everything."

There was some confusion in official Israeli circles tonight about the timing and the place chosen by Mr Begin to make his latest allegation which, if backed up by hard evidence, obviously reinforces Israel's repeated argument that the raid was an act of self-defence designed to prevent Iraq from manufacturing atomic bombs.

The Prime Minister estimated tonight that it would take the Iraqis five years to rebuild their nuclear plant and he repeated an earlier threat that if they did so, Israel would destroy it again.

Speaking later at an election rally in the Tel Aviv suburb of Peta Tikvah, Mr Begin attempted to exploit divisions inside the American Administration about the decision to hold up the delivery to Israel of four F16 fighter aircraft.

□ Beirut: Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, calvled today for the destruction of the Israeli nuclear centre in Dimona in retaliation for Israel's attack on Iraq's nuclear installation (Reuter reports).

In a speech in Tripoli quoted by the Libyan news agency Jana, he said that "the Israelis were the first to set this precedent and the destruction of the Israeli nuclear reactor has become legitimate".

Benn out of action for some time

By Dr Tony Smith, Medical Correspondent

Mr Wedgwood Benn is suffering from Guillain-Barré syndrome, an acute polyneuritis inflammation of the nerves, affecting his legs, Charing Cross Hospital, London, said yesterday. It is likely to keep him out of action for several weeks.

Guillain-Barré syndrome is a form of polyneuritis that causes muscular weakness and, in severe cases, widespread paralysis. The damage to the nerves is, however, only transient. Most patients with the disease return to normal health, although recovery may take several months.

In contrast to multiple sclerosis, once recovery is complete it is permanent.

The syndrome is named after two French neurologists, Georges Guillain and Jean Alexandre Barré, but it was described earlier by the nineteenth century physician, Jean Baptiste Landry.

Despite its long history the syndrome remains largely unexplained. It usually begins a week or two after a minor virus infection such as a cough or cold, but in 1976 several hundred Americans developed Guillain-Barré syndrome after vaccination against influenza with the swine-flu vaccine.

The first symptom, more often than not, is weakness of the muscles of the feet and legs, most noticeable when climbing stairs or walking. Typically, the weakness spreads to the upper legs, trunk and arms over the next few days. In severe cases, the muscles of speech, swallowing, and respiration may be affected. In most cases the sensory nerves are also affected, causing numbness, tingling and sometimes pain in the arms and legs.

Usually the weakness worsens for the first seven days of the illness; it then remains constant for several weeks before the gradual onset of a spontaneous recovery of strength.

The severity of the muscular weakness is variable, ranging from loss of some power in only a few muscle groups to total paralysis requiring treatment on an artificial respirator, when there is a risk of death.

No specific treatment can be prescribed to hasten recovery, but physiotherapy will be given to help the muscles regain their strength. Full recovery may be delayed beyond a year in the most severe cases; and most patients require prolonged convalescence before returning to their previous occupation.

'Stop squabbling', back page

US concern at threat to Poland

From David Cross, Washington, June 11

The United States has told the Soviet Union that it is deeply concerned about its latest attacks on Polish moves towards greater democracy.

A State Department spokesman said today that Washington felt the threatening tone of the recent letter from the Soviet Communist Party to its counterpart in Warsaw amounted to interference in the internal affairs of Poland. It represented a breach of the requirements of the Helsinki agreement.

The spokesman said that recent political activities in Poland, including the meeting of the Polish party hierarchy, were, in Washington's view, an internal matter and should be treated as such by Moscow.

Asked about the state of readiness of Soviet troops in and around Poland, the spokesman said they were in a fairly high state of readiness but there was no new information to confirm rumours last week that they might be preparing for another round of military exercises to intimidate the Poles.

Kania pledge, page 8
Leading article, page 15

Zara is royal baby's name

Princess Anne's daughter is to be called Zara Anne Elizabeth, Buckingham Palace announced last night. Zara is a Greek biblical name and means "bright as the dawn".

A Palace spokesman said: "Princess Anne and Captain Phillips just liked the name. They do not know anyone called Zara".

Miss Zara Phillips, as she will be known, is the Queen's second grandchild and sixth in line to the throne. No date has been fixed for the christening.

A woman's place is in the House

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

The battle of the sexes was well and truly joined in the Commons yesterday with Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody launching a savage attack from the Labour front bench and accusing the Government of being the root of every evil that has ever befallen womankind since the Garden of Eden.

To many MPs this sounded a bit rough on the female of the species, let alone the Government, since it was only a few moments since Mrs Margaret Thatcher had just finished thumping Mr Michael Foot into the ground over unilateral disarmament and the Civil Service dispute.

Mrs Dunwoody, the member for Crewe, however, is a formidable woman and not the sort to be treated lightly in a dark alley on a dark night. She waded into the cause with gusto, so over-egging the cake that at one point she was claiming that there was so much inequality about that women, at least as far as the House of Commons was concerned, were not even being allowed to be mediocre because there were so few of them in the place.

So it was all rather easy for Mrs Sally Oppenheim, who always looks as though she is equal to anything, replying from the Tory front bench. Looking hard at Mr Dennis Skinner, who had the temerity to interrupt her from a sedentary position, Mrs Oppenheim told him that from a woman's point of view there was no great virtue in being a revolutionary.

Look at Robespierre, Karl Marx, Rousseau and Lenin: They had all gone off leaving their wives slaving over hot stoves. Like most men, they did not fancy forfeiting their home comforts and they were only too glad to have the dinner on the table when they came home from their revolutionary activities.

Mrs Oppenheim had discovered something in a government document called the hypothetical male. The mind boggled at the thought of a meeting between him and the statutory female. What might be the offspring of such a union, pondered Mrs Oppenheim.

Anyway, as the debate developed, it seemed that about the most unequal place as far as women were concerned, was the House of Commons. Dame Judith Hart pointed out that it was only recently that the Serjeant-at-Arms had stopped calling women "sir".

Moreover, it was only since the days of Barbara Castle that women were allowed out into fields other than pensions, education and social welfare. Even worse, Mr John Rathbone, who joined in the debate on the grounds that his mother and great-aunt had formerly been MPs, reminded the House that there were certain doors through which lady members were not supposed to pass.

There were doors marked "members" and doors marked "lady members" and woe betide any woman MP who failed to notice the difference. However, Mr Rathbone ended on a more hopeful note. As Eve had pointed out to Adam in the Garden of Eden, we were in a period of transition. So perhaps, as Sir Geoffrey Howe is fond of telling the House, things are at last bottoming out.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Ministry suspends 900 staff in benefits offices

By Donald Macintyre and Pat Healy

The Government line against the Civil Service unions hardened further yesterday when the Department of Employment issued suspension notices to more than 900 staff in Scottish unemployment benefit offices.

The move came shortly before the Prime Minister infuriated union leaders by telling the Commons that with incremental increases and backdating to April the offer to Civil Servants worked out at "11 per cent over and above last year".

The staff formally given suspension notices in Scotland had been refusing to make out benefit payments by hand under emergency procedures established because of the strike by computer staff at Livingston, near Edinburgh, and Reading.

As the department reported that seven offices were closed and a further 41 unable to provide adequate service, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, said in a statement: "We cannot tolerate a situation in which staff refuse to carry out duties appropriate to their grades under the emergency procedures while continuing to receive full pay".

About 100,000 unemployed have been unable to get their national insurance benefits this week because of the intensification of the strike, which has stopped three benefit computers. Another 350,000 mothers claiming child benefit will not receive their order books in two weeks' time, and 155,000 people due to retire in the next four months will not receive pensions.

International and domestic flights are likely to face serious disruption today as air traffic control staff at Heathrow and the West Drayton air traffic control centres reenter the dispute by walking out on one-shift strikes.

The Council of Civil Service Unions yesterday complained that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's presentation of the offer as being worth 11 per cent was "totally misleading".

The first explanation in Whitehall of the statement was that if the effect of incremental pay increases, which are made to about half the country's 530,000 civil servants, are taken into account and then averaged out across the whole Civil Service, they can be said to yield another 2.3 per cent.

In addition, if the fact that last year's pay increase to civil servants was paid five weeks later than normal is taken into account the average for this year, under the Government's 7 per cent offer, is correspondingly more than 7 per cent higher than last year's.

Under that calculation a further 1.7 per cent is added to the difference between this year's average salary and last year's.

The Council of Civil Service Unions said last night that for most civil servants what Mrs Thatcher had said was "not true".

The statement added: "More than half of all civil servants will get no increment this year because they are on the top of their pay scale".

■ Nearly 3,000 members of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation voted overwhelmingly in Manchester last night in favour of an all-out strike against the Government's pay policies (Our Manchester Correspondent writes). Voting was 1,870 to 720 for a strike at a meeting called by the union to assess members' views.

Parliamentary report, page 6

I will not crawl, dropped MP says

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

In a bitter attack on the Labour Party's new reselection process, Mr Eric Ogden, MP for Liverpool, West Derby, who was rejected by his constituency party last Sunday, told fellow MPs in the Parliamentary Labour Party last night: "There was a coup. The wound was deep, but not fatal."

He said he had been told that if he had kept his head down and not upset the opposition, if he had not had a mind of his own, then he might still be the prospective parliamentary candidate for West Derby.

"'If that be true'", he said, "the party locally or nationally no longer deserves support.

"I will do much to remain a member of Parliament but the only crawling I ever did in my working life was in a two-foot seam of coal at Bradford colliery, and I have no intention of crawling to any man on the surface."

Mr Ogden, who has represented the constituency for 17 years, said he could confirm that those who stood and fought their ground could get clobbered. "I can confirm that there is a 'removal list' and I believe it extends right through the Parliamentary Labour Party and all the way up to, and including, Michael Foot", he said. It did not exclude some other members of the national executive.

He had begun his speech cheerfully by saying that reports of his political demise in West Derby were at best exaggerated, at worst premature. "Those who succeeded can be expected to make my political life in the constituency party more and more difficult, and they are the ones who would be most pleased to drive me out of the constituency or the Labour Party", he said.

"Three of the nominees for West Derby had fought and lost elections, and moved on to safer pastures. The selected prospective candidate is better at winning a selection conference than he is at winning elections.

"Carpet-bagging may be popular and temporarily profitable but that is not my way. The constitution still provides means by which those who have been selected, or reselected, can still be constitutionally deselected."

On Sunday he was rejected in favour of Mr Robert Wareing, aged 50, a polytechnic lecturer who is a supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn and was twice defeated by the Liberals at Liverpool, Edge Hill.

Solicitors held under Terrorism Act after Belfast jailbreak

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Five men, including two solicitors and a trainee solicitor, were being questioned by Royal Ulster Constabulary detectives last night after the escape by eight suspected IRA prisoners from the Crumlin Road jail, in Belfast. The five were arrested in the jail.

They were being held under section 12 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act at the Castlereagh detention centre, in the city.

As an intense search for the wanted men continued across Ulster, with stringent security checks on the border routes, the RUC refused to name the men being held. They said they never gave the names of people being questioned.

However, one of the men was named in the House of Commons. He is Mr Oliver Kelly, aged 34, who has represented several of the men in the M60 machine-gun, murder trial, which has been going on for five weeks at the court in the Crumlin Road.

Mr Kelly is a graduate of Queen's University, Belfast, and has been a practising solicitor in the city for 10 years, specializing in criminal law.

Mr Ciaran Steele, a collegue in his practice, who is a trainee solicitor in his early twenties and also a graduate of Queen's University, is another of the men being held.

The other man named is Mr Joseph Rice, a newly qualified solicitor, who also works with a Belfast solicitors' firm and was representing some of the escaped men.

The Provisional IRA say the men are in the safety of the Belfast brigade. Security forces do not think the have left the city. Meanwhile the police and Army continue their manhunt with road blocks in parts of Belfast and on the main routes across the border into the Irish Republic. The Gardai have been alerted and a close watch is being kept on harbours and airports.

The police were particularly active yesterday in the republican strongholds in west Belfast, with many side doads closed as they stopped traffic. Taxi drivers protested when road blocks went up; but to many it was clear that the eight men were quickly becoming folk heroes.

Motorists at checkpoints were given one of the 20,000 "wanted" posters being distributed. The posters bear pictures of seven of the eight men police are hunting. Mr Michael Ryan, the eighth man, is not on the poster for legal reasons.

The Provisional IRA responded to the posters by circulating thousands of their own in west Belfast last night, in exactly the same size and paper but with pictures of RUC policemen above the names of the wanted men.

Yesterday officials of the Northern Ireland Offie remained unforthcoming about the escape, despite a graphic description given by IRA sources in the city. They claimed that at least 10 prison officers, with the solicitors, were held in a room by the armed prisoners while some of them disguised themselves with uniforms taken from the officers.

They said a riot squad of up to 20 prison officers had been held at bay and that the men split into two groups before escaping through the main gates.

While Belfast legal circles were both astonished and annoyed at what they say is the unprecedented action of arresting legal representatives, sources close to the IRA said there was no significance in the particular day chosen for the breakout.

The escape had not been planned to coincide with the general election in the Republic, nor had it been prepared suddenly when the men realized last Friday that they would be sentenced tomorrow.

☐ The Pope is to be sent a copy of a "charter of rights" drawn up by the widows of five members of the security forces murdered in Ulster by the IRA.

Calling themselves "Widows' Mite", the women intend to oppose IRA propaganda and will send the charter to politicians and church leaders all over the world.

WANTED

These men, who were in custody charged with serious terrorist offences, escaped from Crumlin Road Prison, Belfast on the afternoon of Wednesday 10th June 1981

Any information will be treated in absolute confidence.

WANTED

One of the 20,000 "wanted" posters being distributed in Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland Office job shuffle

Sir Kenneth Stowe, Permanent Under Secretary at the Northern Ireland Office since 1979, is to become Permanent Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security in July.

His replacement in the Northern Ireland Office will be Mr Philip Woodfield, aged 57.

Mr Ewart Bell, aged 56, is being promoted in the Northern Ireland Civil Service as deputy to the Permanent Secretary of the Northern Ireland Office.

Mr Haughey (left) and Dr FitzGerald voting yesterday.

High turnout as Irish electors defy rain

From Christopher Thomas, Dublin

The Irish Republic's 2,250,000 voters went to the polls in driving rain yesterday to elect the twenty-second Dail. The turnout was high, possibly well over 70 per cent.

Last-minute opinion polls put Fianna Fail and the combined forces of Fine Gael and the Labour Party virtually neck and neck. The nine H-block candidates, four of them on hunger strike, are not expected to have performed well.

The key issues in the campaign were jobs and prices, with Northern Ireland and the Maze crisis low on the electorate's list of priorities. Whoever runs the next Parliament, which reassembles on June 30, will face grave economic decisions. A supplementary budget later in the year to raise more taxes looks certain.

It is the first time Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister, and Dr Garret FitzGerald have faced the electorate as party leaders. Mr Haughey, of Fianna Fail, has said throughout the campaign that he was seeking a personal mandate to continue to try to solve the Northern Ireland question.

Dr FitzGerald, of Fine Gael, concentrated almost entirely on economic issues making only one speech about Ulster.

Mr Haughey has many opponents within his party and if he loses the election it is clear that his future as leader will be in serious danger. The hardline republican wing is bitterly disappointed that he has not been more critical of the British Government over the Maze crisis.

Counting begins today in the 41 constituencies, but the final result is not expected until tomorrow. The new Dail will have 166 candidates, 18 more than at the time of the last general election, in 1977, as a result of boundary changes that take account of the increased population.

Ministers to study report on battered baby's death

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Ministers at the Department of Health and Social Security asked yesterday for copies of the independent inquiry report on the death of Maria Mehmedagi, the 11-months old baby who died in 1978 after being severely battered by her father.

They are understood to be concerned at the communications failures identified.

The report, believed to be the twentieth in 10 years on the death of a battered child, also criticized the failings of the health services in the early stages of the child's short life. That, too, was worrying ministers.

The department is preparing a review of the lessons to be learned from the various inquiries on child deaths. It is expected to be published this year. Sir George Young, Under-Secretary of State for Social Services, has also promised a new practical manual for field workers on handling cases of child abuse.

Sir George said yesterday that his department was going through previous reports on child deaths "with a fine toothcomb" to look for common factors.

Local health authorities in south-east London, where Maria was born and died, are responding rapidly to the report. The local family practitioner committee, which would be responsible for implementing any advice to doctors following the report, are to consider the implications on July 7.

The committee have already circulated guidance to doctors on what to do when they suspect child abuse, including the advice that they should immediately contact the local paediatrician.

The report on Maria's death criticized her family doctor for not passing on his suspicions that she might be a battered child, for failing to respond immediately to a health visitor's call when she found the baby bruised, and for not attending a case conference on Maria on the grounds that it was a "waste of time".

The committee will consider whether it is practicable that family doctors should attend all case conferences on child abuse on one of their patients. Their view is that doctors do not attend because of pressures on their time, rather than through any disbelief in the value of such conferences.

Meanwhile a report on a proposal to put more social workers into child abuse cases is being prepared by Southwark social services department. If its views are accepted, however, support for other groups, including the elderly, would have to be reduced.

Top jobs are still going to Oxbridge

By Diana Geddes,
Education Correspondent

Oxbridge candidates last year again accounted for three-fifths of the successful external entrants to the administration trainee grade of the Civil Service, the entry point for "high-fliers" destined for rapid promotion to the highest echelons within Whitehall. Yet only 5 per cent of graduates come from those two universities.

One in five of a total of 497 applicants from Oxbridge won administration trainee places, compared with one in 33 of a total of nearly 2,000 applicants from other universities and polytechnics.

Former pupils of independent and direct-grant schools again accounted for half of all successful applicants, although they make up only 7 per cent of all pupils. One in 10 applicants from those schools won places, compared with one in 20 of applicants from maintained schools.

The highest success rate (22 per cent) was for those who had been to a direct-grant or independent school, followed by Oxbridge, then a combination of maintained school and Oxbridge (11 per cent), direct-grant and non-Oxbridge (4 per cent), maintained and non-Oxbridge (3 per cent), and independent school and non-Oxbridge (2 per cent).

Of 146 successful candidates, only 18 had degrees in science and technology, 36 had degrees in the social sciences, and 90 had arts degrees.

☐ After several years of falling short of its target, the Civil Service has begun to attract the calibre and quantity of qualified accountants it needs (Peter Hennessy writes).

Figures published by the Civil Service Commission today show that last year government departments had 30 vacancies for senior accountants and accountants. Eighteen people were appointed and a further 12 recommended for appointment from 351 applicants.

Reflecting the same trend, the Exchequer and Audit Department, which provides the Commons Public Accounts Committee with ammunition, had 109 vacancies for government auditors last year and filled them all.

Civil Service Commission. Annual Report 1980 (Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hampshire).

Silkin plan to curb Whitehall

By Peter Hennessy

A plan to enable a future Labour government to have a firmer grip on the Civil Service, for the purpose of implementing its manifesto policies more effectively has been presented to Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, by Mr John Silkin, shadow Leader of the House, and Mr Charles Morris, his frontbench assistant.

The mechanism they recommend for a tighter political control of the Whitehall machine is similar to the French system of a ministerially appointed team to work alongside permanent officials.

Mr. Silkin, who has been given the task by Mr Foot of planning a reform of the Civil Service, said yesterday he foresaw about 17 Cabinet ministers each running a team of six advisers.

Four of the advisers, including a director who should hold the rank of under-secretary, would be appointed from outside the Civil Service. Two volunteers sympathetic to the minister's views would be sought from inside the department to complete the total.

Mr Silkin said the next Labour Government would legislate to enable shadow ministers in opposition to employ French-style *cabinets* on the same scale. At a change of government, a Cabinet minister's team would move from Whitehall to Westminster, including its two members from the career Civil Service.

Mr Silkin explained: "I do not want a politicized Civil Service. I want the Civil Service bland. I want them to do what the elected representatives tell them their policy is."

Shore attacks SDP as Tory auxiliaries

By Our Political Staff

Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Chancellor, last night voiced the growing Labour fear that the emergence of the Social Democratic Party will prevent the return of a future Labour government.

In a bitter attack on the new party, Mr Shore said: "Whether they intend it or not, the Social Democrats are giving succour and support to Mrs Thatcher's Government. They are in reality the auxiliaries of the worst government we have had this century."

Mr Shore, who was opposing a motion at the Cambridge Union favouring the realignment of British politics, said that the Prime Minister's only hope was that the anti-Tory tide would flow not to the candidates of the Opposition, who alone could form an alternative government, but would be dispersed and rendered harmless by the intervention of a new army of SDP candidates.

"This is the political reality of their intervention. There is not the slightest possibility of their being able to form an alternative government themselves—with or without Mr Steel's Liberal circus."

Reflecting an opinion that is rapidly gaining credence among Labour MPs, Mr Shore continued: "There is the possibility that they will sufficiently divide the Labour vote and that Mrs Thatcher will be able to enjoy yet another term of office and inflict still more grievous damage on this country".

Mr Shore said the SDP and Liberal espousal of proportional representation reflected the reality of their prospects and their own self-interest. "They know very well they have no chance of forming a majority, and if they did, their espousal of proportional representation would be the first casualty."

Speaking in favour of the motion, Lord Kennet, the former Labour peer who is now a member of the SDP, said the realignment of British politics had already begun with the 50,000 people who had joined the party in its first few weeks.

"The Labour Party from which most of us came is no longer a place for democrats", he said.

Steel tells Democrats to choose a leader

By Our Political Staff

Mr David Steel told the Social Democrats last night to make up their minds and choose a leader.

The Liberal Party leader said that he found the collective leadership of the SDP to be a slow cumbersome and rather frustrating mechanism. The party's leadership duties are shared by Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr Roy Jenkins, Dr David Owen, MP, and Mr William Rogers, MP.

Interviewed on the BBC 2 programme, *The Pursuit of Power*, Mr Steel disclosed that he had privately told the Social Democrats that they should make a choice, and he did not mind saying it publicly. "They must resolve themselves sooner or later, and obviously the sooner the better."

Mr Steel praised the decision of Mr Roy Jenkins to stand in the Warrington by-election. When asked whether Mr Jenkins was emerging as a likely leader of a possible SDP-Liberal alliance, he agreed that it was possible.

He emphasized, however, that the question of whom the SDP chose as leader was a matter for them.

Mr Keith Speed: "Feelings are running high."

Warning of naval crisis

From Our Correspondent
Portsmouth

Mr Keith Speed, the former Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Navy, said yesterday that the controversy over defence could lead to the Government's gravest crisis yet.

Speaking at Portsmouth, he said he believed the Government would hold a two-day debate on defence before the summer recess.

He added: "Feelings are running high in the party. Many MPs on the Conservative back benches are very concerned about downgrading our maritime capability and running down the Royal Navy.

"I think it is quite possible, depending on what the Defence Minister says in the debate, that a number of my colleagues and myself could vote against Mr Nott if we do not like his statement.

"I think, in terms of backbenchers defying the front bench, it could turn out to be the Government's biggest crisis."

Mr Speed said that the dockyards at Portsmouth and Chatham might face closure. He added that the Government would close Portsmouth dockyard despite its investment of millions of pounds aimed at enabling the yard to support modern warships.

Work started last year on a £7.5m fleet maintenance base at Portsmouth dockyard,

No way to treat Navy, page 14

Esso offers pay for more mph

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Esso Petroleum offering its tanker drivers pay rises of £18 a week to drive a little faster on the motorways. The company wants delivery men to average 36 miles an hour.

The offer is part of a productivity scheme on which about 1,000 drivers are to vote later this month at depot meetings or by secret ballot. If accepted it will raise earnings to about £130 a week.

The drivers, who belong to the Transport and General Workers' Union, are being asked to reduce journey times so that more deliveries can be made in normal working time. At present drivers on some motorway routes average only 20 mph for a trip.

Faster journey times would cut overtime in the company's tanker operation by up to 5 per cent. Other productivity concessions sought by Esso are designed to make the whole scheme self-financing. One controversial aspect is the phasing out of 10 per cent of jobs among drivers and petrol depot workers. As many as 160 jobs could go.

Esso's offer of £18 a week more is on basic rates of £105 for the drivers, whose actual earnings with overtime and shift premiums would rise from about £150 to £170-£180.

The company is also talking to the unions on other productivity schemes.

Britain should disarm alone town hall staff say

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, Blackpool

The National and Local Government Officers Association, the traditionally moderate union that represents 780,000 town hall staff, yesterday became the first big union to adopt a policy supporting unilateral nuclear disarmament.

It also agreed to support any member who refused, on the ground of conscience, to take part in civil defence exercises in preparation for a nuclear attack.

The decision by the union's conference surprised many union leaders who had been confident of preserving the Nalgo policy of opposition to nuclear weapons while eschewing a commitment to unilateralism.

The union, Britain's fourth largest, has now become the standard bearer of the growing anti-nuclear campaign in the trade union movement, although the Transport and General Workers' Union, the largest union, is expected to adopt a similar policy at its biennial delegate conference in two weeks.

The unilateralist policy was opposed by the Nalgo executive but the conference approved by a substantial majority a motion supported by many branches which also called on the union to affiliate to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Earlier this week the conference of the General and Municipal Workers Union, the third largest, expressed its distaste of Trident and cruise missiles but pulled back from commitment to unilateral disarmament.

Mr Donald McIntosh, of Nalgo's Scottish district council, who proposed yesterday's motion, said: "Britain has got to take the first step by disowning nuclear weapons, and if we do not agree to unilateral disarmament we would be agreeing with a strategy which is criminal folly, and makes Britain a nuclear pawn."

Delegates supporting the unilateralist argument said they feared United States control of nuclear weapons based in Britain and the possibility of a nuclear war breaking out because of a technical malfunction or human error.

Mr William Gill, the union's executive spokesman, said the leadership was opposed to "the waste of resources on these immoral weapons when the money should be spent instead on eradicating poverty and disease".

The executive was also opposed to unilateralism, he said, because there was no reason why the main protagonists, the United States and Russia, could be trusted not to take advantage of countries adopting such a policy.

Later the conference adopted a policy on civil defence that could reduce the effectiveness of nuclear attack planning exercises.

The conference decision stated: "There is no defence against nuclear war and preparations of this kind can only serve to heighten the risk of disaster by conditioning people to accept that such a war is inevitable, and can be survived".

Dilemmas for media

By a Staff Reporter

The technological revolution poses dilemmas for everyone in the information business, Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman of Times Newspapers Holdings Ltd, and chairman of Reuters, said yesterday.

Addressing the annual meeting lunch of Reuters at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, he said the dilemma for the newspaper publisher was whether to put more money into new presses or to make long-term investments in video systems to protect, for example, revenue from classified advertising.

"He is anxious whether all this will produce government interference in our free press."

Sir Denis said the television executive wondered hether the entertainment side of television would move into cable and other technologies, and whether news and information would have a larger role in the broadcasting system.

MORE CHARGES IN MURDER CASE

Richard Barnes, aged 21, an office fitter, of no fixed address, who is accused of murderin ga woman whose body was found in the boot of a burnt out car, was further charged at Birmingham Magistrates' Court yesterday with kidnapping and unlawfully imprisoning the woman, Mrs Heather Bridge.

He was also further charged with wounding Mr Richard Coates, of Bristol, and kidnapping Mr Christopher Rudman, of Telford, both on March 24.

TOP TOWER OPENED BY THE QUEEN

The Queen opened Britain's tallest office building yesterday to the sound of fire alarms. As she finished her opening speech at the 600ft National Westminster Tower, in the City of London, the building's fire alarms were set off by the heat from the television lamps.

The tower, in Old Broad Street, cost £82m and is to house the banking group's growing international section.

The Queen unveiled a plaque and said: "The growth and success of your international operations command worldwide respect, and this reputation can only be enhanced now they are accommodated in such a fine headquarters".

After visiting the mail and translation department on the fourteenth floor the Queen took the lift to the roof to be shown the panoramic view of London and the surrounding countryside.

Architects for the development were Richard Seifert and Partners and the main contractors were John Mowlem. Work on the tower begain in 1971 and it was occupied last year. About 2,500 staff will be housed there.

Courageous woman PC routed mob

A judge yesterday praised a policewoman's "outstanding courage" in routing a mob of 30 drunken football fans who were attacking an injured man.

Judge Owen Stable called Woman Police Constable Joanne Shepherd, aged 24, to the Central Criminal Court for the commendation. Last week he jailed and fined three Sheffield Wednesday supporters involved in the incident, which included an attack on two off-duty policemen.

He told them the people of London were "sick and tired" of violence and terror in the streets after matches. Drunken louts behaved like "primeval savages".

WPC Shepard waded into the mob, near King's Cross station, in north London, when she saw them hitting a man on the ground with a tennis racket.

She rescued the man, grabbed the racket, chased the fleeing fans and helped to arrest two of them.

Judge Stable told the 5ft 4in, eight-stone constable: "At all times you were heavily outnumbered, but you did not hesitate or delay for a second."

Science report in on page 4

Nurses may protest on pay

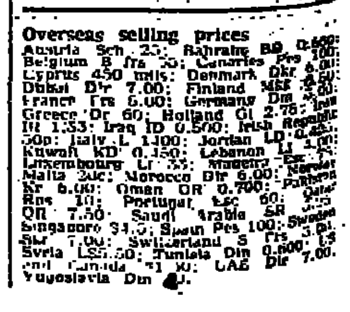
The National Union of Public Employees yesterday advised its 1,500 members in nursing to reject a 6 per cent pay offer and consider "protest action" in an attempt to improve it.

This came after a firm refusal by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, to allow nurses to break Government cash limits.

Nupe's nurses and nursing auxiliaries are being asked what action they wish to take if they reject the 6 per cent offered.

Nupe said possible action might involve demonstrations, refusal to carry out non-nursing duties and refusal to work on wards unless fully trained staff were present.

The Royal College of Nursing and the Confederation of Health Service Employees are also consulting their members on whether to accept the 6 per cent.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.600; Belgium B frs 50; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.00; Dubai Dhr 7.00; Finland Mkk 5.00; France Frs 6.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; [illegible]; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 50p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD [illegible]; Kuwait KD 0.350; Lebanon LL [illegible]; Luxembourg Lf 55; Madeira Esc [illegible]; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR [illegible]; Singapore [illegible]; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria [illegible]; Tunisia Din 0.600; US and Canada [illegible]; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 40.

Ambulancemen warned against unofficial walkout

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Union leaders yesterday tried again to prevent a crisis in the London ambulance service on Monday, as a further 300 ambulancemen went on an all-out one-day strike in two regions of Scotland.

Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, sent a circular to London ambulance branches emphasizing that the call by senior shop stewards for all-out action on Monday, including a ban on emergency calls, did not have the approval of the union's executive.

The only hope of averting a widening of the dispute involving the country's 17,000 ambulancemen appeared last night to rest with the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. It held "exploratory" talks with area health authority representatives.

Acas was also in touch by telephone with union officials and was hoping to arrange further early talks with the union side to find whether there might be any basis for conciliation.

Police yesterday stepped in to provide emergency cover throughout Lanarkshire and the Forth Valley areas after 280 ambulancemen walked out on a 24-hour all-out strike.

In the Highlands and Islands ambulancemen yesterday also took unofficial action, but in Inverness police said last night that ambulancemen had been responding to emergency calls other than in Nairn, Aviemore and, from 4pm in Inverness itself.

In the Lanarkshire and Forth Valley areas, however, police had by the evening answered 39 emergency calls.

In the most serious incident of the day Mr Alexander Weir, aged 67 collapsed in Moray Place, Stirling, and later died after chasing a youth who snatched his wife's purse. Police who went to the scene tried to revive him with oxygen

☐ Ambulancemen in Cumbria walked out on a half day strike yesterday in support of their pay claim (our Carlisle correspondent writes).

But the 160 members of the National Union of Public Employees decided to answer emergency calls, with 11 stations being manned at Bank holiday levels.

Only two depots continued to work normally at Carlisle and Barrow-in-Furness. They are manned by 40 members of the Transport and General Workers Union, who are awaiting the outcome of their union's national delegate conference.

Universities defend UGC part in cuts

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

University vice-chancellors are vigorously defending the University Grants Committee (UGC), the body poised to axe large sections of the university system. The letters informing universities of the size of their cuts, with advice on what should be axed, are due to go out at the end of this month.

Sir Alec Merrison, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol and chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and principals has written to Mr Neil Kinnock, opposition spokesman on education, denying his recent allegation that the UGC "seems to have abandoned any pretensions to an independent role between government and the universities", and was "now simply the executor of punitive cuts in higher education".

Sir Alec said "that the universities had every reason to suppose that the chairman and members of the UGC have been as active privately in impressing upon ministers the unwisdom of their present policies as we have publicly".

The financial constraints in which the Government was forcing the UGC to act were intolerable. However, as a matter of constitutional propriety, it had never been challenged that it was for the Government and not the UGC, to determine the total resources to be made available to the universities.

He said: "All we can expect of the UGC is that they should advise as strongly at they can concerning the inadequacy of this. But once those limits have been set, I am sure the universities would much prefer the consequent distribution of resources to be in the hands of the UGC rather than those of the Department of Education and Science."

For that reason the vice-chancellors did not agree with colleagues in the Association of University Teachers



Photograph by John Manning

The Duke of Wellington at Euston, London, yesterday in the cab of an electric locomotive to which he gave his name.

Pennine rail link to close

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

The Woodhead freight line, a trans-Pennine rail route, is to close despite the findings of a public inquiry organized by the National Union of Railway men, British Rail announced yesterday.

The inquiry into the future of the line, between Sheffield and Manchester, was held in Sheffield last month, and the findings were that BR should keep the line open at least until a decision is made on electrification.

BR in Sheffield said that it was not a party to the inquiry. "We plan to close the route from the beginning of next month and we see no reason for that to change."

BR claim the route is losing money and there are better routes across the Pennines, but opponents accuse them of using misleading figures

Trainee accountants told to quit

By Our Education Correspondent

Fifteen graduates articled to one of the biggest firms o chartered accountants have been asked to resign after failing the first of three qualifying examinations to become chartered accountants.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants said yesterday that it was "normal practice" to allow students at least two attempts at the examination. But students were under probation for the first year of their articles, and it was up to individual firms to decide whether to end their contracts.

The 15 graduates were among 115 articled to Deloitte, Haskin and Sells' London offices who took the first chartered accountancy examination, known as the graduate conversion examination, in March. The results have just been announced, and all who failed were asked to resign. The students say it is the first time the firm has done such a thing.

Mr Keith Woodley, national personnel manager of Deolitte, Heskin and Sells, said that in their experience the people who failed the first examination had little chance of success in what were very tough examinations later on.

In the country as a whole 60 per cent of students failed to pass the final qualifying examination. It was very wasteful, he went on, and the institute was encouraging firms to weed out likely failures after the first year. Later the institute denied it had given such encouragement.

Mr Woodley also claimed there was nothing new in the line taken by the firm.

Way sought to speed planning

By Our Planning Reporter

The Government is anxious to make greater use of special development orders to speed up planning decisions. Provision for such orders, subject to the consent of Parliament, is made in the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.

A circular sent to local authority associations and to nearly 50 professional, business and environmental bodies says that Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, would like to examine the possibility of making fuller use of the provision.

It suggests that special development orders might be appropriate, for example, to the construction and extension of industrial estates; the designation of industrial improvement areas; the building of housing estates in areas where the local authority is anxious to stimulate development; and certain urban sites where the developer was prepared to invite open design competition.

The purpose would be to stimulate development by providing the developer with the prospect of speed and certainty of decision with a minimum of red tape, the circular states.

Police warning after killing in cemetery

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The attacker who killed Mrs Ethel Page, aged 75, as she tended relatives' graves in Ealing and Old Brentford Cemetery, in west London, might be seriously disturbed and capable of further attacks, the police said yesterday.

Mrs. Page of Maple Grove, Ealing, went into the cemetery on Wednesday afternoon carrying a bunch of roses to lay on graves in a quiet corner of the ground.

Her attacker struck while she was near the graves; her body was found by a cemetery worker several hours later. Police would not describe the nature of the attack but said it had been atrocious. Mrs Page had difficulty walking and bad eyesight and could have offered little resistance.

Det Chief Supt Michael Huins, who is leading the investigation, said yesterday that there was no apparent motive for the killing, although the police were not yet sure whether any belongings were missing. There had been no sexual assault.

Mr Huins said the police had received reports of recent incidents near the cemetery, and he appealed for further public help.

He issued a description of a man aged between 35 and 50 seen in the cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. He looked fit and athletic, was of average build and wearing a light-coloured zipper jacket and jeans, and is thought to have had a light blue estate or hatchback car.

Head accused of indecency

A primary school headmaster was sent for trial yesterday accused of indecently assaulting four young girls. Paul Stuart Wiseman, head of St Mary's Church of England primary school, Woodham Ferrers, Essex, faces eight charges in a private prosecution brought by parents, alleging that he indecently assaulted or commonly assaulted four girl pupils aged eight in a classroom at his school.

Mr George Cattermole, for Mr Wiseman, told Chelmsford magistrates that his client wished to be tried by jury. Mr Wiseman, who is in his 50s, gave his address as The Rectory, Woodham Ferrers. He was granted unconditional bail to appear at Chelmsford Crown Court at a date to be fixed.

Committee on children to be axed

By a Staff Reporter

The Children's Committee, set up three years ago in the wake of the Court committee's report on child health, is to be wound up by the Government, despite its commitment to support the family.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced yesterday that the committee, whose job was to advise the Government on development of health and personal social services in support of families and children, will be disbanded in October.

Some of the committee's £50,000 a year budget will be transferred to the National Children's Bureau to carry on some of the committee's work, particularly the development of local initiatives to improve conditions for disadvantaged children. Work which the committee had well in hand will be completed.

The decision to wind up the committee, which was set up for an experimental three-year period, was made because ministers believe it has produced little of significance. Although it numbers doctors, social workers, psychologists and nurses among its members, ministers feel it has achieved little standing, particularly with the medical profession, and little interchange of ideas.

IN BRIEF

Man dies after two transplants

Mr Ronald Rimmer, aged 43, who last week received a second heart transplant at Harefield Hospital, west London, died yesterday from kidney failure. The hospital said that the new heart had been working well.

Of the 18 patients who have received heart transplants at Harefield since the programme began there in January, 1980, 12 have died. Mr Rimmer, from Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, received his first new heart last March and a second transplant on June 1.

Killers sentenced

Joseph Morton, aged 29, of Fallowfield, Manchester, was jailed for life, and Stephen Whittington, aged 16, of Whalle Range, Manchester, was ordered to be detained during her Majety's pleasure when they were convicted at Manchester Crown court yesterday of murdering Louston Pantry, aged 14, after he had thrown a pear at their car.

Claim rejected

Mr Brian Kitson, aged 51, who was ordered to retire with a gratuity and pension as a former chief quantity surveyor with Rochdale Borough Council after allegations of accepting favours from a building firm, lost his claim for unfair dismissal at the industrial tribunal hearing in Manchester yesterday. He denied the allegations.

17 questioned on death

Police were questioning 16 black youths and a girl, all from the Thornton Heath and Croydon areas South London, at Croydon police station yesterday in connexion with the killing of Terence May, aged 19, in Thornton Heath last week. He was stabbed after being dragged from his motor cycle.

Rodgers quits

Mr William Rodgers, a joint leader of the Social Democratic Party, has resigned from the Fabian Society because of its decision to deny full membership to anyone not eligible for individual Labour Party membership.

Gas report debate

MPs will debate the monopolies commission's report on domestic gas appliances on an Opposition motion on Wednesday. It states that British Gas should not be forced to end or curtail the selling and servicing of gas appliances, or to dispose of its showrooms.

Second death charge

Dominic Madonna, aged 31, a labourer of Colwyn Bay, Clwyd, was charged at Abergelly yesterday with the murder of his son, Andrew, aged two. He is already accused of the murder of his daughter, Anne-Marie, aged four.


Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

King relaxes among the champions

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia spent the final day of his state visit to Britain yesterday in the more relaxed atmosphere of a visit to the National Stud at Newmarket, where he is seen above admiring Mill Reef, the former Derby winner.

Because of the bad weather the royal party travelled by car instead of helicopter from Buckingham Palace (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes). But the rain held off later in the morning, enabling the king to sit in the stallion ring. He was shown the stud's four resident stallions, Mill Reef, Grundy, Star Appeal and Blakeney. The king then lunched at the Jockey Club.

Last night he gave a farewell banquet at Claridge's in honour of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Prime Minister and Mr Thatcher were also present.

About thirty supporters of Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, were outside Claridge's protesting at the king's visit.

Ban on use of asbestos in insulation proposed

By Craig Seton

A ban on the use of asbestos for insulation has been proposed by the Health and Safety Commission; even though it acknowledges that industry has already largely ceased to use the material for that purpose.

In draft regulations published yesterday it recommends the prohibition of the future use of asbestos, which can cause lung disease and cancer, in sprayed coatings and thermal and acoustic insulation. It also suggests a licensing system for certain categories of people still working with the material in those forms. About 17,000 people work in the industry.

The timing of the proposed new regulations was condemned by Mrs Nancy Tait, the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Asbestosis and Industrial Diseases, who accused the commission of forming rules to follow the practice of industry rather than coercing it to adopt safer measures.

The new proposals are designed to implement recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Asbestos in 1978, which decided on further controls to protect workers in the insulation-dismantling and demolition industry, where many of the casualties and fatalities from exposure to airborne asbestos fibre occur.

In the past materials containing asbestos have been extensively used for lagging pipes, boilers and other vessels. Sprayed compounds containing asbestos have been widely applied to girders, walls and ceilings for fire resistance, thermal or acoustic insulation and decoration.

The commission said in a statement yesterday: "While evidence suggests that the use of asbestos for these purposes has largely ceased, a statutory ban, with limited exceptions, on the future use of asbestos in sprayed coatings and insulation is proposed in order that the health of workers and the public will not be put at risk when the material is subsequently disturbed."

About 40 per cent of the people receiving compensation for asbestosis, a lung disease associated with contact with asbestos, fro m1973 to 1977 had been engaged in applying and stripping insulation containing asbestos materials. An estimated 500 to 1,000 companies are thought likely to apply for licences, which will cost £60.

They have to give assurances to the Health and Safety Executive about training, supervision, equipment and safety procedures.

Mrs Tait, who has been campaigning against the use of asgestos since her husband died from an asbestos-related disease, criticized the commission for not applying the new regulations to asbestos fire protection boards, asbestos cement, floor tiles, brake linings and other products.

Mental hospital neglect

How silent minority found a voice

By Kenneth Gosling

Nigel Evans, aged 38, the freelance television producer and director at the centre of the controversy over ATV's documentary about the severely mentally disabled, "The Silent Minority," shown on Wednesday, returned to Borocourt Hospital, near Henley-on-Thames, last night to discuss his film with the staff.

Later he will go back to St Lawrence's, Caterham, the other hospital featured in his harrowing film.

"Had I any personal conscience that I cheated or that I showed an unfair picture, I doubt very much that I could have gone. But I believe it is an accurate picture of a desperate situation", he said.

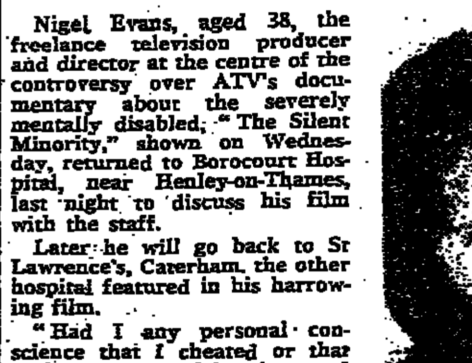
His decision to make the film sprang, not from his own family background, although his sister died young of a brain tumour, but from a day in Central Park, New York, in 1973 while he was on a Churchill Fellowship.

"I went to get ideas about involving the community in the life of disabled people. I went into Central Park and I saw 20,000 New Yorkers matched one to one with 20,000 mentally handicapped people."

The public response, of sympathy and indignation, left an indelible impression. He was involved at home in making health education films, having begun his own working life as a teaboy in a big film studio.

"But I was interested in the relationship between disabled people and the public. There was, I saw, an enormous amount of misunderstanding on both sides. I was interested in how effective films were in bridging that gap.

"That day in Central Park changed my life, really. I used the other half of the fellowship money to set up four one-to-one days in mental handicap hospitals in England. In 1974, in order to pursue this farther, I met my mentor, Dorothy Heathcote, an extraordinary teacher. I watched her work with the mentally handicapped in a special unit at Earl's House Hospital, near Durham."


Nigel Evans: "A desperate situation".

The result was his film, "Seeds of a New Life", for the *Omnibus* series, which showed how the potential skills of the mentally handicapped could be unlocked.

He was chairman of his own charity, One to One, and he was making films for other charities such as the Spastics Society when he met Richard Creasey, of ATV. A programme called *Link*, for disabled people, was started in 1977; then followed "Memories of Violence", about the rehabilitation of two educational subnormal boys from an East Anglian hospital with a history of non-accidental injury.

In 1978 that was followed by "We're Outsiders Now", an encouraging look at four people discharged from mental hospitals after long periods to start life in a group home.

It was while he was taking some months off to look at special projects that he stumbled on the back ward at Borocourt during a study of a community artists project.

"In seven years I had not seen a more blatant case of almost ritualized patient neglect. I was filming for fund-raising; but then I took the fatal decision, on a day in mid-July last year, to go back on the ward and film those residents again.

"I had thought about it for at least two weeks. The professional implications were enormous but I was convinced this was unacceptable."

One to One is now at risk of losing its grant from the department, he believes, because of the programme. Sixty per cent of its income, providing for work in East Anglia, Birmingham and south-east England comes from grant-making trusts. "But we cannot ask them for the running costs as well."

Closure, he believes, is imminent. But the overall picture is not wholly awful; people do have the capacity to give to mentally handicapped people, he says.

New group launched to help handicapped

Mr Evans is to be vice-chairman of a new mental health body to be launched today by five important mental health charities (Lucy Hodges writes).

The new organization The Advocacy Alliance, aims to give the most vulnerable and forgotten patients in mentally handicapped hospitals a friend and advocate.

The organization is being set up in response to revelations in the "Silent Minority" documentary, and is a joint enterprise between the Spastics Society, Mencap, MIND, One to One and the Leonard Cheshire Foundation. Its chairman is Mr Larry Gostin, MIND's legal director.

"The Advocacy Alliance will provide long-term friendship, emotional support and advice for patients", the groups announced. "It will uphold their human rights and statutory entitlements, prevent abuse and neglect and ensure access to a high quality of educational, housing, health and social services."

Science report

New clue to the origins of species

By the Staff of Nature

Three scientists say they have identified the protein, albumin, in the fossilized remains of two extinct animals, a mammoth a Tasmanian wolf.

Their discovery is potentially important because it could open up a new field of investigation for palaeobiologists, and settle some old controversies. Unlike taxonomists, who classify living animals into species, palaeobiologists, whose interest is extinct species, have not until now been able to use biochemical information. The chemical composition of living tissue decays over the millennia, leaving the palaeobiologist with little more than a few fossilized bones to measure in the hope of establishing species' relationships.

But if the claim of Dr Jerold Lowenstein, of the Australian National University, and Dr Vincent Sarich and Dr Barry Richardson, of the University of California, is proved right, that may change. Using a radio-immunoassay technique, they say they have detected albumin in ground fossil fragments. The concentration of the albumin detected is only about 1 per cent of that found in living tisues, the remaining 99 per cent having presumably decayed.

Molecular biologists believe that by comparing the chemical structure of albumin from different species, it is possible to gauge the interrelationship of the species and even the date at which they diverged into separate species from a common ancestry. Although a protein, such as albumin, has the same basic function in all species, the antigens on the protein molecule, which determine its surface shape and how it interacts with antibodies, can differ between species.

A measure of the differences gives a measure of the relatedness of the species. Furthermore, as changes to antigens occur in a random way at a fairly constant rate over a long period, the differences can be used to estimate the date when two species evolved from their common ancestry.

Dr Lowenstein and colleagues experimented with fragments of the Siberian baby mammoth, Dima, and a Tasmanian wolf. Also using radioimmunoassay, they compared the mammoth albumin they had isolated with albumin from modern animals. Not surprisingly, they found that the mammoths' closest modern relatives were the Indian and African elephant.

Source: *Nature*, June 4 (vol 291, p409) 1981.

Journalists's case is referred

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

The case of a journalist of The Observer who refused to reveal his source of information during a Nottingham Crown Court hearing was referred yesterday to the Attorney General.

Mr Justice Webster decided not to proceed with an alleged case of contempt of court against Mr Jack Lundin, the reporter.

Mr Desmond Fennell, QC, told Nottingham Crown Court yesterday that Mr Lundin had refused last week to reveal who had given him a document containing handwriting that was described as prosecution evidence.

The case concerned Police Sergeant Brian Crowston, aged 38, of Nottingham Road, Keyworth, Nottinghamshire, who was acquitted of corruptly accepting money from Ladbroke's in return for supplying information from the police national computer.

Plea by 21 authorities for extra NHS pay beds

By Nicholas Timmins

Twenty-one area health authorities have applied for extra National Health Service pay beds after the Government's decision to encourage private practice within the service.

So far only Macclesfield health district has had extra beds approved by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services. It has been given permission to increase its pay beds from 11 to 15.

But Cheshire Area Health Authority, within which Macclesfield lies, has applied for 16 extra pay beds in its Chester, Warrington, and Crewe health districts to take the total in the three districts to 40. Crewe is the constituency of Mrs Gwynneth Dunwoody, Labour spokesman on health. The party's policy is to phase private practice and pay beds out of the health service.

Bury, Sandwell and Tameside area health authorities are also seeking additional pay beds, and 17 other area health authorities have applied for "emergency" pay beds.

Those pay beds, normally an extra two beds or 10 per cent of the total, whichever is the greater, can be used only when all other pay beds are full to treat emergency private admissions who would in any case have to be admitted to an ordinary health service bed.

Under the last Labour government the 4,400 pay beds were cut to 2,533 by the Health Services Board, set up to phase out the beds. The Conservative Administration has abolished the board and since aJnuary health authorities have been allowed to apply for new beds. These approved at Macclesfield are the first new health service pay beds for at least seven years.

The requests for extra beds, which are likely to renew the dispute over private practice in the health service, arise partly from a desire to charge private patients for emergency treatment when they are willing to pay, and partly from the rising demand for private care.

'LISTENER' AND 'RADIO TIMES' BACK

By Our Arts Reporter

After the settlement of the journalists' strike, local editions of *Radio Times* will be published normally from July 11.

For the next two weeks national editions only will be published; there will be four editions from July 4 and after that all 25 local editions will appear. Only last week's issue of *The Listener* failed to appear.

A spokesman for the National Union of Journalists at BBC Publications said yesterday that most of the *Radio Times* journalists had been considerably upgraded and would be paid more. The BBC had gone some wa ytowards meeting the journalists' objections. "We think we have made a lot of progress and that the strike was successful."

Riot police would increase violence, conference told

From Arthur Osman, Eastbourne

To dress the police in riot gear, and create a third force between the police and the Army, would increase the level of violence, Mr Rodney Brooke, clerk of the West Yorkshire Police Authority, told the conference of chief constables and local authority representatives yesterday. The present protective clothing was mostly effective, he said.

It was suggested by one discussion group at the joint conference of the Association of Chief Police Officers, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Association of County Councils at Eastbourne that there should be a central fund to cover the cost of police operations during riots and national disasters.

It was also vital to standardize training and equipment, an dto carry out contingency planning for moving police ton disorders.

Air transport would have to be considered within the next 10 years for the rapid movement of large numbers of police officers

A further suggestion was that officers who had practical experience at a riot or large-scale incident should help planning by passing on their knowledge at seminars.

Because of the declared unhappiness of some local authority delegates, particularly new Labour members from the metropolitan countries, about their lack of participation in the conference, next year's conference would be different in structure and content, the Association of Metropoltan Authorities said.

Law Report June 11 1981

Chancery Division

Council can seek injunction by itself

Westminster City Council v Jones

Before Mr Justice Whitford

[Judgment delivered May 22]

A local authority is empowered by section 222 of the Local Government Act, 1972, to institute civil proceedings seeking an injunction to enforce a stop order served under section 90 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, without the intervention of the Attorney-General.

His Lordship so held in proceedings instituted by Westminster City Council against Mr Evan Jones of Pentonville Road, Islington, London, and granted an interlocutory injunction until trial or further order to restrain the carrying on of an amusement arcade at 102 Westbourne Grove in breach of a stop order served on Mr Jones by the council.

Mr D. M. W. Barnes, QC and Mr P. L. Howell for Westminster City Council; Mr C. A. Brodie, QC and Mr M. D. L. Kalisher for Mr Jones.

HIS LORDSHIP said that Westminster City Council sought an interlocutory injunction to restrain Mr Jones from using, causing or permitting to be used on the ground floor premises at 102 Westbourne Grove, Paddington, London, as an amusement arcade until trial or further order. Evidence showed that the premises were in a predominantly residential area. Previously they had been used as a chemist's shop but in December 1980 Mr Jones had taken a lease of the premises and had started using them as an amusement arcade.

Mr Jones had applied for planning permission for a change of use, but his application had not been considered because it was procedurally out of order [since it had not been accompanied by the required certificate stating that the application was made by the owners, or that all interested persons had been informed of the application].

On December 18, the council resolved to serve an enforcement notice under section 87 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. The council had also resolved to serve a stop notice under section 90 of the Act, and had served it so as to take effect on January 5, 1981.

On January 19, Mr Jones lodged an appeal against the enforcement notice, giving as the sole reason that planning permission ought to be granted. Meanwhile he was continuing to use the premises as an amusement arcade. A summons was issued against Mr Jones in respect of his failure to comply with the stop notice, to which he has pleaded not guilty. The matter is due for hearing on June 19.

The council's view was that their remedies under the statute were likely to prove ineffective; that the operation of the amusement arcade was causing a nuisance and disturbance in the area; that it detracted from its residential character, that there was a risk that it would distract children and be prejudicial to their education, and that the only speedy and effective remedy was to seek an injunction.

Mr Jones's evidence was that he took the lease with a view to setting up the amusement arcade, for which the premises were well suited, that there was no similar facility available in the area, and that while he knew that planning permission would be required, he thought that he would get such permission, having previously obtained planning permission in similar circumstances in respect of premises in Pentonville Road. He stated that he had no desire to flout the law or the wishes of the council.

The relevant section of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, was section 90 which was in these terms: "(1) Where in respect of any land the local authority have served an enforcement notice, they may at any time before the notice takes effect serve a further notice (in this Act referred to as a 'stop notice') referring to, and having annexed to it a copy of, the enforcement notice and prohibiting any person on whom the stop notice is served from carrying out or continuing any specified operations on the land, being operations either alleged in the enforcement notice to constitute a breach of planning control or so closely associated therewith as to constitute substantially the same operations".

Mr Brodie said that the decision to serve the stop notice appeared to have been taken before the enforcement notice was served, whereas the proper sequence of events would have been a resolution to serve and service of an enforcement notice, and only then for consideration to have been given to the service of a stop notice.

Both resolutions having been taken before service of the enforcement notice, the stop notice — it was said — had not been served in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

His Lordship did not so understand the relevant provisions contained in section 90 of the Act. He could see no reason why the two resolutions could not be considered at the same time. The whole point of a stop notice was to provide a means of bringing undesirable activities to a speedy halt.

The principal question was whether local authorities such as the plaintiff council had the power to enlist the aid of the civil courts to secure enforcement of the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act. The council relied on section 222 of the Local Government Act, 1972, which provided that: "Where a local authority consider it expedient for the promotion or protection of the interests of the inhabitants of their area (a) they may prosecute or defend or appear in any legal proceedings and, in the case of civil proceedings, may institute them in their own name, . . ."

That section in the plainest terms seemed to give local authorites power to institute civil proceedings in their own names if it seemed expedient to do so, irrespective of any other *proceedings* for the protection of the inhabitants in the area which might be available to them.

It was true that the section did not spell out in terms a right to bring civil proceedings in aid of the suppression of activities which might be classified as criminal. Nor did it in terms specify a right to institute proceedings in respect of breaches of a statutory obligation.

Mr Brodie's case was that only the Attorney-General in a relator action was entitled to institute proceedings for the prevention of criminal activities, because it was his function to do so for the protection of the public at large. The only exception would be if there was express statutory provision to the contrary.

His Lordship referred to the line of cases where injuctions had been granted to restrain infringements of the Shops Act by the setting up of Sunday markets, including *Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council v Maxfern Ltd* ([1977] 1 WLR 127) and *Stafford Borough Council v Elkenford Ltd* ([1977] 1 WLR 324).

Mr Brodie contended that a distinction should be drawn between cases under the Shops Act, or indeed under any other Acts, where there was a duty on the local authority to enforce the provisions of the Act, and cases such as the present, where there was no such provision.

His Lordship then having referred to *Kent County Council v Batchelor (No 2)* ([1979] 1 WLR 213); *Gouriet v Union of Post Office Workers* ([1978] AC 435); *Attorney-General v Harris* ([1961] 1 QB 74) and *Attorney-General v Smith* ([1958] 2 QB 173) said that in his view section 222 of the Local Government Act, 1972, appeared to have been passed in order to authorize local authorities to institute proceedings in any matter where previously the Attorney might have acted to safeguard the interests of the local people if the local authority thought it expedient. The question was whether, in the exercise of the court's discretion, it was proper to grant the relief sought.

Mr Jones knew when he took the lease that what he was proposing to do required planning permission for a change of use. He elected to proceed before he got it, and before taking any adequate steps to ascertain what the council's attitude would be.

His Lordship would therefore grant the injunction sought.

Solicitors: Mr Denys Flynn; Sears Blok.

Coin Street inquiry move

In re Greycoat Commercial Estates Ltd

Mr Justice Glidewell sitting as a single judge in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court allowed an ex parte application by Greycoat Commercial Estates Ltd for leave to move for judicial review by way of an order of certiorari to quash the decision of Victor Charles Radmore, an appointed inspector, to adjourn the public local inquiry into applications for planning permission made by Greycoat Commercial Estates to the London Boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark from June 4 1981 to September 8 1981 and by way of an order of mandamus requiring the inspector to reconvene the local inquiry without further adjournment and to report thereon to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

The inquiry was the second public local inquiry into the Coin Street site on the South Bank. At a previous procedural meeting the inspector had acceded to an application for an adjournment until after the Greater London Council elections when a change of political control had taken place.

At the adjourned inquiry on June 2 an application was made by the GLC for a further adjournment.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the granting of the adjournment was tantamount to declining to hold the inquiry at all. The inspector was like any other tribunal and must exercise his discretion within the well known limits.

New doubts on Windscale discharge

By David Nicholson-Lord

The controversy over the discharge of plutonium into the sea from the nuclear reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria, seems certain to be renewed next month with the publication of a report raising fresh doubts about health risks.

The report, a copy of which has been obtained by *The Times*, also strongly criticizes the authorities for allowing the discharges to continue.

No other country discharged the products of uranium fission "so liberally" into the environment. In the United States, Windscale would not be allowed a licence, the report states.

Radioactive discharges in liquid effluent from the plant were the subject of prolonged technical dispute at the Parker inquiry in 1977 into the Windscale extension.

Much of that centred on the longer-term behaviour of the plutonium, 95 per cent of which is absorbed within days in sea-bottom sediment but which retains a radioactive half-life of several thousand years.

The new study, by the Oxford-based Political Ecology Research Group, bases concern chiefly on research done since the inquiry on possible pathways for the plutonium back into the atmosphere and the food chain.

It emphasizes, however, that present levels of human exposure, for example in the air along the west Cumbrian coast, where some 10 to 15 times normal fallout amounts of plutonium are present, are still less than 1 per cent of allowable limits.

About a quarter of a tonne of plutonium had been discharged into the Irish Sea; and the rate continued at about 15 kilogrammes a year.

The study questions the authorities' view that it would take an event of "cataclysmic proportions" to remobilize enough plutonium from sediment to constitute a hazard.

Recent research by the German Hydrographic Institute and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, in the United States, has provided data on plutonium concentrations in Scottish coastal waters.

Those showed a relationship not to the annual discharge from Windscale but to the cumulative discharge over three decades. There was "sufficient evidence that plutonium has the potential to remobilize from sediments, at least over relatively short geological timescales.

"In our view there are ample grounds for believing that major remobilization of sediment, either following a 'cataclysmic' event such as an earth tremor or storm, or more slowly as a result of geological processes, could lead to unacceptably high exposure along a significant section of the north-east Irish Sea coast."

Big reductions were needed in the discharges of plutonium, as well as of shorter-lived substances like caesium-137.

Other nuclear countries, such as the United States, Russia, West Germany and Japan, had effectively banned such discharges by reducing them to tiny amounts.

British Nuclear Fuels, which is responsible for the Windscale plant, said it would prepare a detailed reply when the report was published.

"Our discharges are made under authorizations granted to us by the government departments concerned, and are well within those authorizations", it said.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Down and out in Washington and London

Chia-Chia seeking solace in a bamboo shoot at London Zoo yesterday after flying back from the United States and his ill fated love match with Ling-Ling, Washington Zoo's female giant panda. Ling-Ling spurned Chia-Chia's advances.

Women who are dab hands at home DIY

By Frances Gibb

Many women are a dab hand at home improvements and happily tackle such jobs as wallpapering and putting up shelves, according to a survey published yesterday.

More than eight out of ten wives said they enjoyed do-it-yourself jobs and the same number said they would tackle most jobs themselves before calling in professionals.

Well over half said they were a match for their husbands when it came to home improvements and more than 80 per cent felt competent to do wallpapering and painting.

The survey also shows that a fifth had tried plastering, more than a third had put up shelves and one in seven had tried plumbing. It was conducted on behalf of Polycell Products Ltd by Taylor Nelson Associates. Some 500 wives throughout the country were interviewed, all first-time home owners who had tackled at least one DIY job in the last year.

The survey shows regional differences in the kind of work women do in the home. Northern wives are more likely to paint interior woodwork, and mend wall tiles and wallpaper, while in the Midlands, where in the sample there were more semidetached home owners, women tended to do more exterior painting.

1981 Polycell Report on the DIY Market Britain's DIY Wives Pollycell Products, 30 Broadwater Road, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire AL7 3AZ.

Jobs threat seen in fishing curb

From Ronald Kershaw
Leeds

Britain's inshore fishermen are to campaign against a clause in the Wildlife and Countryside Bill, now going through Parliament, which would restrict fishing and possibly threaten their jobs.

They say the clause was slipped into the Bill without consultations with the industry and they consider it a further intrusion into inshore fishing operations.

The clause seeks legal powers to designate marine nature resrves within which certain fishing practices, whether sporting or commercial, will be prohibited in an area of up to 1,000 metres beyond the low water mark and 10 kilometres along the coast.

The reserves are said to be for the conservation of wildlife, for research, monitoring and education.

Mr Nigel Atkins, chief executive of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organizations, said last night that the reserves could affect the earnings of inshore fishermen, whose margins had been trimmed to the limit.

The clause, he said, had been grafted on to the Bill at the committee stage in the House of Lords, although a working party examined nature conservation and the marine environment in 1979 recommendedn that there should be full consultation with all parties about legislation to establish and manage nature reserves.

☐ Conservation and environmental groups believe that if no improvement is made in the Wildlife and Countryside Bill they should resist the whole Bill, Mr Denis Howell, Opposition spokesman on the standing committee on the Bill, said yesterday (John Winder writes).

Those groups believed that opposition to the Bill would focus attention on the matter and ensure that the Government would have to come back with a Bill which effectively protected the environment and amenity, he said at yesterday's committee hearing.

Mr Hector Monro, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said it was astonishing that people should cast aside all the good work and consultative papers of the past few years for the sake of a Bill in a few years' time. He did not believe that was the view of all conservation societies.

Mr Robin Grove-White, director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, has written to Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, saying that there was now little in the Bill that his council *could defend* as seriously tackling issues likely to be faced by Britain's wildlife and countryside over the next decade.

MPs told of £50m wasted subsidies

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Subsidies of almost £50m used by the EEC to induce British farmers to stop producing milk appear to have been wasted, Sir Brian Hayes, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, said yesterday.

Their effect had been to reward farmers for making changes to their businesses that they intended to make anyway.

The government estimates that the EEC will spend a further £15m in Britain this year on the subsidies, which are worth up to £700 a cow.

Sir Brian told the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture that the scheme had failed to meet its target of curbing the Community's milk surplus. "It seemed at the beginning that this money would have been largely wasted by being paid to people who would have gone out of milk production anyway. Experience under the scheme suggests that largely it was."

The basis on which the Community had constructed the subsidies system was "questionable". It applied them equally in all member states, ignoring the fact that some countries had surpluses while others, including Britain, had to import dairy produce.

The three-and-a-half-year qualifying period for subsidy applications has just ended, and subsidies have been paid on 298,000 dairy cows in Britain. Money is still being paid because the cash is issued to farmers in three instalments after the Government has checked that they have not sold milk in the subsidy period.

The number of British dairy farmers has been falling for more than twenty years. In the three years before the EEC subsidies began, the total dropped by just over 10 per cent to 69,000.

Shortage of cash cuts new operas

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, yesterday announced only three new productions for the coming season, instead of the usual four or even five, because of the company's financial difficulties. A fourth ne wproduction is still possible but will depend on negotiations about making a film of the work.

Sir Claus Moser, chairman of Covent Garden, said that after two years in which the organization's grants from the Arts Council had fallen in value, in real terms, restrictions were necessary.

The Royal Opera House is also having difficulty in maintaining the level of commercial sponsorship of the past few years. As yet there are no sponsors for any of the new productions.

Samson et Dalila, by Saint-Saens, with Jon Vickers and Shirley Verrett, opens the new season on September 28 in a new production of Elijah Moshinsky, with Sir Colin Davis conducting.

The other new presentations are Gluck's *Alceste* in November, with Dame Janet Baker, John Copley producing and Sir Charles Mackerras conducting; and Verdi's *Falstaff* next June, with Carlo Maria Giulini conducting.

Filippo Sanjust will be revising his production of Bellini's *La Sonnambula*, last seen at Covent Garden a decade ago, and there will also be a revival of Wagner's *Die Meistersinger*, also last seen in 1971, with Hans Sotin as Hans Sachs.

Dame Joan Sutherland will appear in Verdi's *Il Trovatore* in December, with a cast including Elena Obratsova, Franco Bonisolli and Yuri Masurok. Sherrill Milnes and Renato Bruson will both sing the title role in Verdi's *Simon Boccanegra*, and Placido Domingo will appear in Puccini's *Tosca* and Offenbach's *The Tales of Hoffmann*.

Bill aims at free abortions by right on the NHS

By Nicholas Timmins

The first attempt to legislate to improve National Health Service abortion facilities since the Abortion Act 1967, is to be made by Miss Jo Richardson, Labour MP for Barking, through a 10-minute rule Bill to be introduced on July 1. It aims to make it a statutory duty for health authorities to provide free abortion on the health service.

About 46 per cent of the 130,000 abortions performed last year on residents of England and Wales were undertaken by the service and there are wide variations in the facilities it provides round the country.

Miss Richardson said that 97 per cent of women seeking abortion in north Devon in 1979 were treated by the health service, while only 6 per cent of women in Dudley, West Midlands who had abortions received NHS treatment.

The Bill stands no chance of becoming law

FINE FOR PRO-IRA MARCHER

A demonstrator arrested at a march in Kilburn, London, on April 26 in support of the hunger-striker, Robert Sands, was fined £50 with £25 costs by Willesden magistrates, London, yesterday for obstructing a police officer. He had denied the charge.

Zan Bejm, aged 19, unemployed, of King's Avenue, Clapham, told the court that he thought the demonstration, organized by the National H-Block Armagh Committee, would be a rally, not a march; he knew marches had been banned.

Mr Christopher Lake, for the prosecution, said that Mr Bejm had tried to prevent police officers from arresting another demonstrator. Police Constable Dominic Clout, the arresting officer, said Mr Bejm was arrested after an incident in which a youth was arrested for kicking an officer on the leg.

Judge killer 'needs drug'

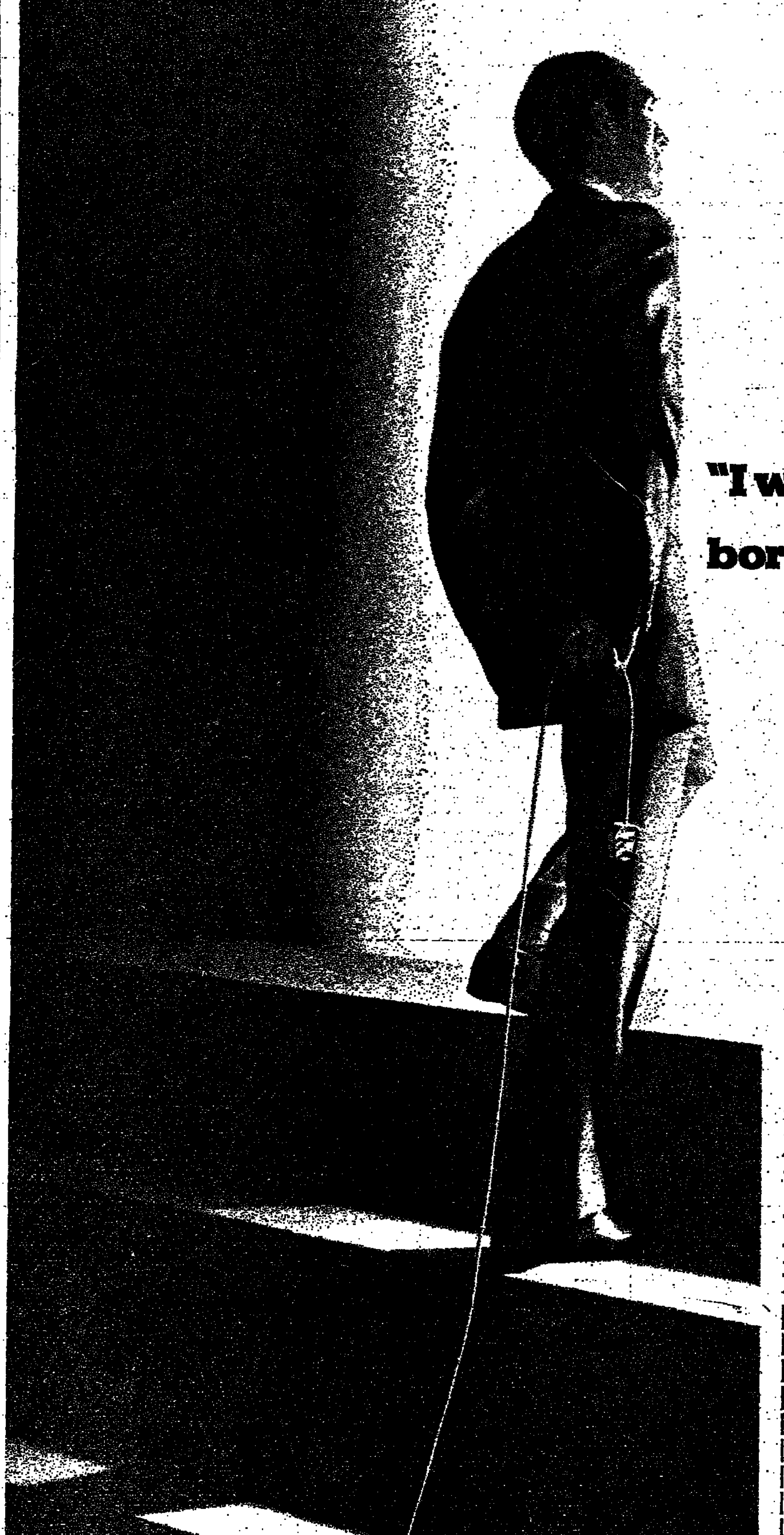
From Our Correspondent
Preston

John Smith, aged 31, accused of killing Judge William Openshaw because of a long-standing grudge, was described as a "walking disaster" during a three-minute appearance at Preston yesterday.

He was remanded in custody for a further week. There was no application for bail. Two weeks ago, when reporting restrictions were lifted, Mr Barrington Black, defending, said on his client's instructions that Mr Smith had killed the judge, aged 68, at Preston because of a grudge.

Mr Black said yesterday that he had specific instructions to state that for some 13 years before his arrest the defendant had been on medication

"Since his remand in custody he has been taken off the drugs totally. He is now completely off drugs and he feels he needs them."



Thatcher: Offer to civil servants worth 11 per cent

CIVIL SERVICE

The offer made to the Civil Service unions would along with the annual increments, give an average pay increase of 11 per cent starting from April 1, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during noisy exchanges in the House of Commons about the Civil Service dispute.

She said that 98 per cent of civil servants were on incremental scales which added 2.3 per cent to the offer. That was a very good bargain by an employer to his valued employees.

Mrs Thatcher said she utterly and unreservedly condemned action which was cold and callous, by militant members of the Civil Service who were there to serve the people and not to cause them harm or damage.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, complained that the words "cold and callous" came *strangely* from *Mrs Thatcher's* lips. If she thought she had such a good case in the Civil Service dispute, why was she afraid to put that case to arbitration?

Mr Richard Alexander (Newark, C) called upon the Prime Minister to consider the escalation of the Civil Service dispute and the resulting fear of the elderly, those in receipt of child benefit and other social security benefits.

Would Mrs Thatcher ensure (he said) that if one old age pensioner, one mother entitled to child benefit, or one social security claimant, is harmed as a result of this escalation, then not only will Civil Service honours for 1981 be scrapped—(Labour interruptions)—but that such a settlement as is finally achieved will under no circumstances be back dated?

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): It is true that as a result of the militant action of a small minority of civil servants, some people are in danger of difficulty *in receiving child benefits and unemployment* benefits, they are finding difficulty with getting passports, and a number of people are finding difficulty with receiving VAT refunds and agriculture payments.

I join with him in totally and utterly codemning those who wish to pursue their own ends by harming and damaging the interests of the public.

I totally and utterly condemn anyone who wishes to pursue his own selfish ends by wilfully harming the interests of the public, and in particular the weakest.

The vast majority of civil servants are staying loyally at their posts, and many of them are working overtime to see that the benefits are distributed. I do not wish to harm those in any way, or to harm their interests.

On the offer made of 7 per cent, bearing in mind that 98 per cent of the civil servants are *also on incremental scales which* would add up to another 2.3 per cent, and that this year's pay settlements starts at the beginning of the financial year April 1, on average the increase in civil servants' pay this year on the offer already made would be 11 per cent over and above last year.

Mr Roger Moate (Faversham, C): Though the Leader of the Opposition forgets about his own responsibility for administering the Government's pay policy we are entitled to know exactly where he stands, whether he condemns or supports the proposed escalation of the Civil Service strike action which could harm the sick and elderly?

Would the Prime Minister invite Mr Foot to make it clear to the House whether he will join us in condemning any such action? (Conservative cheers).



Thatcher: Cold and callous.



Foot: Strange words.

Mrs Thatcher: That is a matter for Mr Foot. I totally and unreservedly condemn action which is cold and callous towards the people of this country by militant members of the Civil Service who are there to serve our people and not to cause them harm or damage.

Mr Foot (Ebbw Vale, Lab): The words cold and callous come very strangely from her lips. (Labour cheers) If she thinks she has got such a good case in the Civil Service dispute, why is she so afraid to put it to arbitration? (Renewed Labour cheers)

Mrs Thatcher: The Government has to reconcile what it pays its own employees with what the private sector can afford to pay. Perhaps he will recollect that he suspended pay research for a considerable period of the Labour Government and will cast the beam out of his own eye.

Mr Foot: She is misleading the country once again. When we made the suspension, there was a similar provision over the rest of the economy.

What she has done is to take out the reference for the civil servants, tear up their particular system and then refuse to go to arbitration.

I say that the more she comes to that despatch box and reads out her case about the Civil Service the stronger . . . (Loud Conservative interruptions)

Would she review the case again and look at what we said to her at the beginning of this dispute?

We warned her of many of the dangers and difficulties. All those dangers and difficulties lie at her door because she neglected all that advice right from the beginning.

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Foot left the pay of the Civil Service in such an appalling state that they were so far behind that this Government had to honour all the blank cheques which Labour left.

We had to award the civil servants increases in pay much more over the last two years—over 50 per cent for the civil servants—because of the damage that Mr Foot left.

On top of it, there is another offer of 7 per cent which, year on year, will amount to 11 per cent. This is a very good bargain by an employer to his valued employees.

Bans on marches should be selective

PUBLIC ORDER

There was great danger of banning innocent marches, which should be allowed, when bans were imposed on other marches, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said during questions. He accepted the need to be selective where ever possible.

In areas like that of the Metropolitan Police (he said) the problem of being totally selective is that a march then moves slightly into an area where there has not been a ban. That problem also faces other big conurbations. In the first instance, it is a matter for the chief constable.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab) said that blanket bans might prevent innocent, separate groups exercising their cherished democratic rights to demonstrate when the intention was merely to deal with a particular group who might be considered a threat to public order.

Surely we must recognize that in these circumstances we are possibly allowing Fascist and like-minded groups to prevent people who might not even be involved in politics, from using their right to demonstrate.

He suggested that Mr Whitelaw might be more selective in tackling this problem.

Mr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) said earlier that the only ground on which his consent might be sought for a ban on marches was the likelihood of serious public disorder.

The scope and application of the present powers (he continued) are being considered in the course of the Government's review of the Public Order Act 1936 and related legislation.

I shall make a fuller statement on completion of that review.

Mr Edward Gardner (South Fylde, C): In deciding which marches and demonstrations to ban, will he give the fullest weight to public fears about demonstrations, the risk of physical injury to the public and police, the cost to local and central government and the frequent damage to private and public property

Mr Whitelaw: Under present legislation, the decision by the Chief Constable on whether to apply for a ban must be based on the question of fear of serious public disorder, as must my response.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham, North-East, Lab): Most Newham people appreciate his prohibiting a National Front march there recently. As a result of a recent racialist killing, about which Mr Whitelaw received a deputation, feeling is so high, particularly among Asians, that any future National Front march would be opposed on the streets by them, apart from anyone else, and should be prevented.

Will Mr Whitelaw take advice from local authorities about which marches are provocative? Will he consider using the Race Relations Act to prevent Fascist marches instead?

Mr Whitelaw: The Metropolitan Police Commissioner, in his consideration of bans, does take account of the advice of local boroughs.

With the last ban in the Metropolitan Police area there were exceptional circumstances so that the Commissioner believed a wider ban was really necessary. He would not wish to see that in future; nor would I.

I accept that among casualties were carnivals like that at Fulham. I regret that. But by having the ban when we did, we managed to reduce tension. I would not go back on that.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C): In London last year the cost of policing demonstrations and marches worked out on average at £500,000 a month.

An increasing number of my constituents believe it would not be a denial of basic freedom if he had power to limit the numbers and restrict the venue of such marches and demonstrations if only in deference to the hard-pressed London ratepayers.

Mr Whitelaw: These are areas which will have to be considered when we look into the Public Order Act. At the moment, chief constables, and therefore I, have to address ourselves purely to the matter of serious public disorder.

Those who are undertaking marches should appreciate the cost that they frequently do incur in police time and the loss of police effectiveness in many other areas from where the police have to be moved in order to look after these marches.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab): Democracy is a costly business. It would be quite simple to cut down the cost with a dictatorial regime. We could not possibly accept that situation.

The selective concept of marches has already been accepted by the fact he personally agreed to the trade union march on May 1 and the People's March which were perfectly peaceful and successful and accepted by all as first class for democracy in this country.

Mr Whitelaw: I am most strongly against the banning of marches unless it becomes essential. Of course those rights are there but how we all exercise those rights in a democracy and a free country should depend to some extent on what we inflict on other members of the community.

Mr William Van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C) asked if Mr Whitelaw had received any representations to transfer the control of the Metropolitan Police to the Greater London Council.

Mr Whitelaw: I have received no such representations from the GLC.

Mr Van Straubenzee: Can he confirm it has been the view of successive governments that the Home Secretary is the appropriate authority rather than the Greater London Council for policing purposes? He will have widespread support if he should resist any such representations.

Mr Whitelaw: The Prime Minister made clear in this House the other day that this Government would not change the position whereby the Home Secretary is the police authority for the Metropolitan Police.

Earlier, Mr Whitelaw had given figures on bans. He said that in England and Wales three orders were made in 1974, one in 1977, three in 1978 and six in 1980. Eleven orders had been made this year.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport, North, Lab: The increase in bans is disturbing. The bans have become necessary because of police failures to prosecute people who have been preaching racial hatred during demonstrations. In future there should be only selected bans against those who believe in violence and preach racial hatred.

Mr Whitelaw: I am not in favour of having bans. Chief constables ask for them only when they believe serious public disorder is likely. Only in these cases could I accept them.

I cannot go along with Mr Bennett on reasons for some disturbances. I am afraid extremist organizations on all sides of the political spectrum have caused much trouble, not least fighting each other. We face that grave difficulty.

Mr John Butcher (Coventry, South-West, C): The City of Coventry is in danger of becoming a playground for extremist groups, left and right, who seek to make mischief out of the race issue.

Will Mr Whitelaw liaise with the Chief Constable of the West Midlands? Most Coventry citizens would welcome a three month ban on demonstrations so that local people have a chance to solve their own problems in a calm atmosphere.

Mr Whitelaw: I realize there have been disturbing signs of disorder in the West Midlands. I spoke to the Chief Constable about this last night when I happened to see him. He would have to approach me if he wished, on grounds of serious public disorder, to have a ban on marches.

He would much prefer the marches to continue provided it is possible without serious disorder. He would approach me only if he felt it was really necessary. It may lie with him and he should consult with the local councils.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab): Many marches are not a threat. Legislation to prevent the undesirable march should allow the admirable march to continue.

Mr Whitelaw: I understand that. This matter will have to be considered when we review the Public Order Act. I have undertaken to put forward proposals for that.

We have to be careful, if we believe in freedom of expression, not to seek to ban marches we do not like while allowing those that we do like to go on. It is important to be impartial.

Politics and women's lib damage women's progress

DEBATE

The Government's policy was a reflection of a philosophy which regarded women as inferior and working women as the most inferior of all, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Opposition spokesman on health (Crewe, Lab) said when moving an Opposition moion deploring the deliberate attacks of the Government on the status and opportunities of women.

The motion called for radical changes to imporve the Sex Discrimination and Equal Pay Acts, so as to promote genuine equal opportunities and fair remuneration and for the removal of all forms of discrimination in taxation and pay, thus enabling women to play their full part in society.

She said it was ironic that for the first time there was a Government headed by a woman, which had done so much to damage the place of women.

To gather from the sexist attitudes regularly applied to the Prime Minister, she could only assume that she was a demonstration of what Tory politicians hated most.

The Government deliberately decided to try and squeeze women out of the workforce because when there were strains they were an easy group as they were not heavily unionized and worked mainly in low paid jobs.

The number of women registering as unemployed demonstrated that the Government might be successful—704,200 women were registered as unemployed, a doubling of the figures since the Government came to power.

Legislative measures were being used to lower the status and protection of women. This had happened consistently over two years sometimes by administrative means, and by directly attacking the role of women in society.

They ought to reach a stage in society where women were accepted as equals of men in every sense of the word. There was responsibility upon the Government which was headed by a woman to improve the conditions of females and stop the attacks on them.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs (Gloucester, C), moved an amendment that: "This House, recognizing that the needs and aspirations of women can only be achieved within a free and fair society and a healthy economy, welcomes the measures which the Government has taken to achieve these."

She said that two things were certain to undermine the progress towards a fairer society for women—the more extravagant proposals of the extreme fringe elements of the women's liberation movement, and the equally damaging attempt to politicize the issue, as the Opposition motion did.

To criticize a Government for undermining the status of women which (she said) has as its head a woman who has done more by her example, her achievements and her leadership to elevate the status of women in the eyes of the world than 100 years of Government legislation or women's lib demonstrations could have done, is bizarre in the extreme.

In December last year there were more women in employment in this country than in 1974, and a million more than in 1964. This Government, far from diminishing the status, opportunities and rights of women, had increased them, and was continuing to do so.

Women as consumers had over the last two years had the first buyers' markets since the war. Competition for their custom had been extremely fierce, leading to lower prices, higher standards and more services.

It would be wrong to pretend that opportunities for women in employment in the range of jobs and careers available to men were anything like equal or that they would very be in every case. Considerable progress had been made but the actuality of equal pay and equal opportunities was as yet far from being realized.

There was a limit to what any Government could or should do. Governments could create the right climate for advancement, but no Act of Parliament would eliminate discrimination or change attitudes.

The two greatest stumbling blocks were the attitudes of women and general prejudice. Until and unless women were readier in larger numbers to compete and train for more ambitious jobs, that problem would not be solved.

The more women seen to be successfully fulfilling those roles they were so often denied, the easier it would be not only to overcome prejudice and discrimination but to encourage girls and women to aim for those objectives in their own careers.

Further progress was needed in providing the right social framework for the advances women had made. But to be a good housewife and mother was a high aspiration and deserved great commendation.

Dame Judith Hart (Lanark, Lab) said it was not easy to say why there were not more women MPs. But looking at the hours of the Commons, how could a women find it possible, without tremendous assistance from a lot of people, to work there and manage co-existence in marriage, yet alone look after a family?

Everyone knew about the rate of broken marriages among MPs. It was no good purporting to be sincere in the intention to push away



Dunwoody: Jobless women doubled.

the constraints which stood in the way of women playing a full part in the country's political life until MPs looked seriously at the nonsense of the way business was run in the Commons.

Mr Frank White (Bury and Radcliffe, Lab) said the Government should enact legislation that would be of help to women who worked at home.

Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C) said they should look again at the policy of encouraging mothers of young children to go out to work because the graph of children committing crime had risen. A recent decline reinforced the point because employed women were losing thier jobs and staying at home. A tax incentive should be considered to encourage such mothers.

Mr Geraint Howells (Cardigan, L) said it was sad that while the country had a woman Prime Minister, a disadvantaged section of society was being penalized even more as a direct result of policies espoused by Mrs Thatcher.

Mrs Irene Faith (Belper, C) said the Equal Opportunities Commission had not always behaved in a sensible manner. Legislation was not the way to tackle prejudice. The only way for women to overcome prejudice was for them to demonstrate their ability.

Miss Jo Richardson (Barking, Lab) said there had been a change of attitude despite the weaknesses of the Sex Discrimination Act and the Equal Pay Act but the shift was not big enough.

Firms who practized discrimination should be refused grants from public funds and not be allowed to tender for contracts paid for from public money.

Miss Oonagh McDonald (Thurrock, Lab) said the Government should look at legislation on equal pay and introduce as quickly as possible equal pay for work of equal value.

Dr Shirley Summerskill, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Halifax, Lab) said millions of women voted Tory in the belief that a Prime Minister of their own sex would have their interests at heart and promote their welfare with special understanding of the problems. How wrong they were then, but how wise they were now because they would not make that mistake next time round.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security (Wallasey, C) said it was not just men's attitudes that prevented women having equal opportunities. It was also sometimes the attitude among women. They had to be willing as well as equipped to move away from the traditional female areas of education, employment and other pursuits.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 168 votes to 108—Government majority, 60—and the Government amendment agreed to.

Immediate inquiry into jail break

ULSTER

There is to be an immediate inquiry into security arrangements at Crumlin Road prison, Belfast, after the escape yesterday of eight men, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, announced in a statement. It will be conducted by Mr W. H. Pearce, her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons.

He said: Eight prisoners escaped yesterday afternoon at about 4.15 p.m. All of them were at the time on remand. The trial of seven of them had already ended, and the judge is expected to deliver his judgment tomorrow.

The police and Army mounted a large-scale operation immediately after the escape. This is continuing, but so far none of the escaped prisoners has been arrested.

Immediately after the escape, two solicitors and one solicitor's apprentice were arrested and are still in police custody, as are two other men, subsequently arrested in connexion with the escape.

I regard the escape of any prisoners, and especially the escape of men subject to such serious charges, as a matter of the greatest concern. At my request the Home Secretary has made available Mr W. H. Pearce, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons to *conduct an urgent inquiry into* security arrangements at the prison relevant to the escape of these eight men and to report to me. The inquiry will begin immediately.

Mr Dennis Concannon chief opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland (Mansfield, Lab): The Opposition views with alarm this armed breakout by the prisoners and welcomes Mr Atkins' assurance of a thorough investigation.

A special word of praise is due to the prison officers who are unarmed within the prison who tried to stop these armed prisoners. I wish a speedy recovery to those of the prison officers who were injured.

From my own experience it seems plain that this breakout only succeeded because somehow the prisoners were able to arm themselves. Without those weapons they would have been overpowered within the prison.

So the main question to be answered in the investigation is how did the prisoners arm themselves? Who were the last visitors and were they searched and if not, why not?

Will Mr Atkins make it clear that if the investigation shows that the arms were smuggled in from the outside the full rigour of the law will be applied irrespective of whom they are or why it was done?

Will Mr Atkins confirm that there has been no relaxation or change in the search procedures? If there has could he explain why? What about the Government's special relationship with the government in the south? Can the House be assured that if the escaped prisoners turn up in the south they will be returned to the authorities in the north?

Mr Atkins: It is clear from what we know already these prisoners managed to secure arms. It was these and these alone that enabled them to effect their escape. I am unable to say at the moment how that happened.

It will be the purpose of the inquiry to see whether the procedures are correct. Anyone who is found to have broken the law will be brought to justice in the ordinary way.

There has been no official relaxation of the search procedures. It will be for the inquiry to determine whether these procedures are adequate and if not to tell me how they can be improved.

I do not know where the escaped prisoners are. I hope and believe that they will be recaptured. If they are in the south, I hope and believe that the authorities in the Republic of Ireland will assist in their return.

Mr James Molyneaux (South Antrim, Off UU): Can he confirm that one of the defending solicitors, Mr Kelly, is himself a former Republican internee who qualified in law while serving in the Maze prison.

Can he confirm two of his brothers are in a very senior position in the IRA? Will he comment on the fear that IRA agents have infiltrated the legal profession of Northern Ireland in order to promote anarchy and subversion?

The security authorities would be unwise to assume certain persons who have access to prisoners can be trusted not to organize their escape.

Mr Atkins: I can confirm one of those arrested by the police and held in custody is Mr Kelly. I am not personally aware of his training nor am I responsible for the conditions which admits solicitors to that profession in Northern Ireland.

Mr Molyneaux can be assured *that if anybody whom the police suspect of having broken the law* can be proved to have done so will be brought to court, whoever they are.

As regards the question of whether you can trust people who are visiting prisoners, the whole regime of searching visitors to prisoners is designed to ensure this kind of thing cannot happen. But it did happen. Something went wrong and that is why I am very glad to have the assistance of Mr Pearce.

The Rev Ian Paisley (North Antrim, Dem U): This matter has appalled the people of Northern Ireland. Can Mr Atkins confirm that the wife of this particular solicitor is Ailish McDermott whose brother laid a bomb in the Conway Hotel and was shot dead by the RUC?

The people of Northern Ireland hardly think it likely that the Taoiseach would want to help us in this matter as the brother of the solicitor is an election agent who has been appearing with him on television night after night.

I have served twice in this prison. I go to its regularly and conduct services and solicitors, clergymen and medical men are not searched going in.

Will the House have the opportunity to debate the report?

Mr Atkins: I shall keep the House informed of the results of the inquiry. It may be that priests and solicitors are not searched. That is precisely the kind of point to which the inquiry will direct itself.

The only thing which matters to the police and this House is whether any arrested person is believed to have committed an offence. Family and relations have nothing to do with it. If people are believed to have committed an offence, they will be brought to trial *regardless of anything* the family may have done or not done in the past.

Mr Gerard Fitt (Belfast, West, Soc): *There would seem to have* been a good deal of expert planning in all the circumstances surrounding the escape. It is essential that the procedures for searching should be inquired into in the greatest detail.

No attempt should be made in any circumstances by anyone to attack any glamour because there is nothing courageous about this escape.

Mr Atkins: I agree. This escape was carefully planned and, unfortunately very well carried out.

It is the business of the prison service, under my direction, to prevent this kind of thing happening. They did not. We must prevent that happening again. That is why I have set up the inquiry immediately, because when people *are arrested and brought to trial,* they should be kept in safe custody. We did not this time, but we must in future.

Mr Brian Mawhinney (Peterborough, C): As misunderstanding may arise in the minds of some people, with a suspicion that one or more prison officers may have been involved, can we be assured that the inquiry will address itself to that, not only to identify any prison officer if that is the case but to defend the integrity of the prison officers.

Mr Atkins: The inquiry will address itself to those matters but there is no indication or suspicion that prison officers did anything other than their best to discharge their duty. One suffered severe injuries, including a fractured skull.

Next week's business

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Debate on Opposition motion on the problems of the North-West region. Motion on EEC documents on food aid

Tuesday: Contempt of Court Bill, remaining stages. Debate on report on inter-party group on the government of Scotland and motions relating to standing orders for Scottish business.

Wednesday: Debates on Opposition motions on Monopolies Commission report on domestic gas appliances and on Armitage report on lorries, people and the environment. Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Bill, remaining stages.

Thursday: Debate on the Multilateral Fibre Arrangement.

Friday: Private members' Bills: Consumer Credit Act 1974 (Amendment) Bill and Imprisonment of Prostitutes (Abolition) Bill, second readings.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Insurance Companies Bill, third reading. British Telecommunications Bill, report (first day).

Tuesday: Social Security Bill and Iron and Steel Bill, committee. Licensing (Alcohol Education and Research) Bill, second reading. Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill, committee.

Wednesday: Debate on advantages of membership of the EEC. Countryside (Scotland) *Bill*, committee.

Thursday: British Telecommunications Bill, report (second day). Transport Act 1962 (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Friday: Private Members' Bills: Local Government and Planning (Amendment) Bill and Horserace *Betting Levy Bill, committee.*

HOUSE OF LORDS

Majority in favour of compulsory seat belts

TRANSPORT BILL

The House of Lords voted by a majority of 40 to make the wearing of seat bests by car drivers and passengers compulsory. A new clause moved by *Lord Nugent of Guildford* (C) during the resumed committee stage of the Transport Bill, part of which is concerned with road safety and traffic offences, was carried by 132 to 92.

Lord Nugent's new clause included exemptions for the users of vehicles adapted for delivering goods or mail, the driver of a vehicle which is reversing and anyone holding a valid certificate signed by a medical practitioner to the effect that it was inadvisable on medical grounds to wear a seat belt.

Lord Nugent, of Guildford, President of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, moving a new clause to make the wearing of seat belts compulsory, said the present wearing rate of seat belts was about 30 per cent, and that was after a massive public relations campaign by the Government over recent years.

Under legal compulsion that rate was expected to rise to 80 or 90 per cent—a forecast was based on the experience of other countries.

With the level of seat belt wearing at 80 to 90 per cent, the Transport Road Research Laboratory estimated that the *saving of* lives would be about 600 to 700 a year, and the saving of serious *injury about* 11,000 a year.

The police favoured this measure, whatever difficulties there could be for them. This made a

Nugent: Compelling case in favour.

compelling case in favour. There were arguments that seat belt wearing might cause death or injury. He acknowledged this, but the odds against it happening were about 1,000 to one. It was a long-shot.

Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary of State for Environment, said the Government was content to follow the well-established tradition of a free vote. The Government's position was neutral.

The Government firmly believed that seat belts saved lives and substantially reduced the chance of serious injury.

Supporters of compulsion included the Automobile Association and members of *the medical* profession who had to attend to the tragic consequences of accidents and believed that the saving of life and *injury* was a paramount consideration.

But there were equally powerful *arguments against compulsion* —the libertarian arguments. It was not the objective of safety laws as such to making it a criminal offence for a person not to do something which affected his own personal safety and did not directly affect the safety of *any third party. There were few* precedents for that kind of *law* and the few that there were, were bad.

Speaking personally, he said any freedom great or small should not be *sacrificed lightly*. He was as jealous and concerned as anybody about *encroachments of these* freedoms.

It is therefore (he said) with the *fullest appreciation of what it* means that I say that, *for myself*, with all the caveats and reservations which I have fairly and objectively outlined, I would be willing in this situation to forgo this particular freedom.

I accept the arguments about the difficulties of enforcement and understand those who instance cases where wearing belts may have had an adverse effect. But *at the end of the day when the* decision is taken, to me the medical evidence just cannot be brushed aside.

Whether the saving of lives and effects of injuries were in tens, *hundreds or thousands*—the number itself did not matter — the balance of the argument came down, not easily and only just, in favour of compulsion. He would support the amendment.

Lord Underhill (Lab), for the Opposition, supporting the amendment, said they must consider the enormous cost and resources involved in the work of the police, ambulances and medical and hospital services.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth (C), Vice-President of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, said proponents of compulsion were trying to persuade the carrying of this amendment with a mixture of half truths, selective *statistics and bald emotional* appeals. There could not be a *sensible* and *reasoned* judgment on this matter without facts.

It was the Government's duty to commission an inquiry so that the facts could be put before the House and a judgment could be made.

Lord Avebury (L) said the amendment would not violate human rights or civil rights. It would be a blessing to those who use the roads. It was time to fall in line with the rest of the world

Lord Parry (Lab) said that in August 1965 he was a front seat passenger in a car involved in a multi-car smash which left him viciously and savagely injured. His injuries had got worse every day of his life since then. Ten days after that event his father was killed in a collision.

In 1972 he was in a car with an inexperienced driver. The car turned over two and a half times. *Had they* not learnt the lesson of the two previous accidents and been waring seat belts they would have been badly injured. The car was virtually destroyed but they *were both taken uninjured from it.*

Lord Porritt (*Ind*) said the case for seat belts was incontrovertible. The value of human life was infinitely greater than the freedom to make a choice.

Lady Hylton-Foster (Ind) said she was in an aircraft that crashed and she was unable to get out because the buckle on her seat belt buckled. Had the plane caught fire she would have been burnt to a cinder.

If they were to have seat belts they ought to be standardized and there should be a quick release.

Lady Macleod of Borve (C) said she was against compulsion. The proposal was a waste of police time.

Lord Shinwell (Lab) said wearing of seat belts was a matter of common sense. The time had come for a decision on it.

Royal Assent was signified to the following Acts: Courts (Financial Assistance), Animal Health, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) and Sion College.

EEC talks on combating international terrorism

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, plans to hold a meeting of European Community ministers of the interior and ministers of justice with equivalent responsibilities during the United Kingdom's presidency of the EEC later this year, he said during questions about combating international terrorism.

He added: This will monitor the work already being done to promote cooperation in tackling international terrorism and will consider proposals for furthering that cooperation.

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C), who had asked for such a meeting, said: Effective action requires international action, able to operate as freely across national frontiers as the Federal Bureau of Investigation operates across state borders in the United States.

If it is desirable that such an organization should be worldwide, the EEC, with its supranational possibilities, is the place to start.

Mr Whitelaw: There is a lot of cooperation between Community countries and much wider. Police cooperation through Interpol and in other ways achieves considerable results.

There are some particular restraints which have to be considered. That is the purpose of such meetings. But international cooperation against terrorism is working well, as I believe it can. Without it, things would be even more difficult.

Mr Ioan Evans (Aberdare, Lab): He should follow the European meeting by taking the matter to the United Nations to get a world wide approach.

Mr Whitelaw: I favour discussions between different countries. I have had some with my counter part in the Federal Republic of Germany and others. I would like to follow up on that basis.

We are much more likely to do so between individual contacts than by wider debate in the UN.

Mr John Farr (Harborough, C): Before any initiative, will he get the views of the incoming Irish home affairs minister because he would have to bear in mind that the Irish Republic refuses to ratify the Council of Europe Convention against terrorism?

Mr Whitelaw: Right. But the purpose of any meeting like this would be to sound out the views not only of the incoming Irish minister but of the incoming French minister and practically all the incoming ministers except, perhaps, the German minister and myself.

Electoral law Bill coming

Details are to be published today (Friday), Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, stated, of a Representation of the People Bill. The Bill is expected to disqualify from standing for election to Parliament people convicted of a serious criminal offence.

Mr Pym announced the business for next week and added that a second reading debate on the Representation of the People Bill would take place on Monday, June 22.

Mr James Molineaux, Leader of the Official Ulster Unionists (Antrim, South), welcoming the new Bill, said he was prepared to consider withdrawing his private member's Disqualification Bill in order to facilitate the Government legislation

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private Members Bills: Zoo Licensing (No 2) Bill, remaining stages. Matrimonial Homes and Property Bill, committee.

Charity body causing grave disquiet

KELMSCOTT HOUSE

The Government should advise the Charity Commissioners that their decision to prefer short-term financial advantage over the long-term interests of scholarship in the case of Kelmscott House and the William Morris Society was causing grave disquiet and would lead to litigation, **Lord Vaizey** (C) said at question time in the House of Lords.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, replied: *The Government* are not answerable for the day-to-day administration of the Charity Commission. However, I understand that the commissioners have not yet taken any decision but are continuing their efforts to facilitate an acceptable solution that is consistent with the objects of the charity.

They deny that there is any question of their unduly emphasizing the financial aspect, important as that is.

Lord Vaizey: William Morris was one of the most distinguished men of the nineteenth century and a great Englishman. A great many people are anxious and distressed by the dilatory and confused behaviour of the Charity Commission in this important case which appears to be resulting in the most unfortunate consequences for the William Morris Society and the virtual dereliction of Kelmscott House.

Lord Belstead: I assure Lord Vaizey that I understand the anxiety he is expressing. But I understand that the commission have all along been trying to devise an acceptable solution as soon as possible. Delays have arisen through the inability of the *interested parties to reach* agreement.

Lady Birk for the Opposition: There is a great deal of anxiety on the part of many people who have the interests of the society at heart. They feel the Charity Commissioners are giving the weight to the trustees rather than to the society. Is there not a point at which the Government will have to come in before it is too late or before it leads to litigation?

Lord Belstead said the commissioners must ensure the best interests of the charity were served in financial transactions.

He added: The Home Secretary's powers under the Charities Act 1960 do not extend to intervening in decisions of the Charity Commissioners.

Lord Young of Dartington (SDP): Would he consider urging the Charity Commission to pay proper respect to the wishes of the donor of Kelmscott House? It was the clear intention of that donor that the premises should be used for the benefit of the William Morris Society and it is the society which is going to be largely ousted from those premises. Would he not consider it proper to make sure that the Charity Commission in *its deliberations pays the utmost* respect to what the donor had in her mind in the first place?

Lord Belstead: I hope it is evident from the replies I have given that this would be among the functions and responsibilities of the Charity Commissioners.

Peer to sue over air fares

Lord Bethell (C), who is also MEP for London, North-West, said in the Lords that he would soon be bringing a legal action against the EEC Commission for fixing air fares and arranging an illegal cartel.

The present system of fixing air fares within the EEC member states was totally illegal under the Treaty of Rome, he said.

He told Lord Trefgarne, a Lord-in-Waiting, who was answering questions on the subject: If he and his department continue to connive at this illegal arrangement he may find himself before the European Court of Justice as well.

Lord Trefgarne: It is a prospect I shall have to face with such fortitude as I can. For him to suggest that the system is illegal is not the position of the Government. I shall certainly look forward to hearing what comes from Lord Bethell's complaint.

مكذا من الأصل

New groups threaten democracy in Spain

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, June 11

The emotive word *desencanto* (disenchantment) is being heard once again in Spain. But this time it is not being used as a weapon of psychological skirmishing against one politician, as it was to oust Señor Adolfo Suárez from the post of Prime Minister earlier this year, but against the country's main political parties.

Señor Antonio Garrigues Walker, one of Spain's best known businessmen, has just resigned from the entrepreneurs' organization he heads to devote himself to his "Liberal Clubs" movement. A group of other public figures headed by Señor Ramon Tamames, the distinguished economist who has just broken with the Communist Party after more than two decades in its ranks, is about to launch a self-styled "Foundation for Progress and Democracy."

The chief reason for the appearance of these movements now is the delicate position Spanish democracy finds itself in since February's failed military coup. Another reason is that the general election which must be held by the spring of 1983 is already casting its shadow over the political scene.

The two principal parties—the ruling Centre Democratic Union (UCD) and the Socialists—*have quickly expressed their* disapproval of the clubs

The parties' motivations for their unease are different. The socialists, according to recent public opinion polls, could get as much as 40 per cent of the popular vote and win power. They therefore do not want any movements that could damage their prospects.

The UCD, frightened by the polls' verdict that it may only obtain 25 per cent of the vote, suspect Señor Garrigues's Liberal Clubs as signalling the thumbs-down for the party.

Senor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, has been forced to join in the debate, declaring last weekend his determination that there should be no early general election. He insisted that the UCD continued to be a centre party obtaining votes from all social groups, notwithstanding his personal image as a conservative.

The Prime Minister's difficulty is that the UCD is deeply divided over how to respond to the pollsters' warning, accepted as correct in banking and business circles. Señor Miguel Herrero, the leader of the UCD's parliamentary party, today repeated his call, in spite of Señor Calvo Sotelo's statement, for a broad-based moderate party of the right representing, and responding to, interests similar to the Christian Democrats in West Germany or the Conservatives in Britain.

The main political parties have undoubtedly suffered a shock from last February's seizure of Parliament. But what is really disturbing about the clubs and foundations is that they recall the atmosphere of the last years of the Franco regime, when political parties were banned instead of responding to today's flourishing democracy in Spain.

US rejects Greek arms plea

From Mario Modiano
Athens, June 11

The Americans have turned down the Greek request for a single grant of sophisticated military equipment as a bonus for allowing the United States to continue using military facilities in Greece.

This could lead to a breakdown of the negotiations unless the Government can induce the Greek military to withdraw this demand, which is over and above the ordinary American military aid.

The American reaction was communicated to the Greek Government by way of letters from the American Secretaries of State and Defence to their Greek colleagues explaining the reasons for Washington's inflexibility on this matter.

Sources close to the negotiations pointed out the contradiction of the position of the Greeks, who, having obtained adequate assurances for balanced grants of American military assistance to Greece and Turkey, promptly tried to upset this balance

The value of the extra list of equipment wanted by Athens is estimated at between \$200m and \$300m (£100m and £150m).

American sources indicated that the negotiating process was still continuing to resolve several remaining outstanding issues. But the final Greek reply on the key differences would have to await until the return of Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek Foreign Minister, who is due to return on Friday night from a visit to Warsaw.

The Greek Government has told the American Embassy that if the negotiations, now in their fifth month, are not wound up by next Monday, there will be no time left for ratification of the agreement before the Parliament's summer recess.

DALSAGER OUT OF HOSPITAL

Copenhagen, June 11.—Mr Paul Dalsager, the Danish European Commissioner for Agriculture, was discharged from hospital in Hjoerring, Jutland, today after treatment for a heart condition, doctors said. He had a mild coronary attack on May 29 (Christopher Follett writes).

Mr Dalsager is to take a month's holiday before resuming his post in early August.

Mitterrand side may rely on voters' euphoria

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 11

When a majority of French voters elected M François Mitterrand as President of the Republic, the supreme office in the Fifth Republic, was, for the first time in 23 years, conquered by the left. And for the first time in 45 years, since the Popular Front Government of 1936, the left is in power in the country.

But despite the preeminence of the President in what has been called the "republican monarchy" instituted by General de Gaulle, it will not be in undivided power unless the same clear majority confirms the choice in the parliamentary election on June 14 and 21.

That election will show whether the 4 per cent of the electorate who tipped the scales a month ago really voted for M Mitterrand and for a policy of social democraric change, or whether they gave expression to a widespread sentiment of rejection towards M Giscard d'Estaing's style of government and his policies.

"There is no Socialist tide in France", M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, proclaims. "There is a desire for change. Now that the principle of it has been achieved, the problem is *to set out clearly its contents* and its limits."

If M Chirac is right, French voters should return the old Gaullist and Giscardian majority, to act as a brake on a Socialist Government.

But that is not the way things look within three days of the first round of voting. The outgoing majority has against it both the mood of the country and the logic of the institutions of the Fifth Republic. The mood of the country as confirmed by political analysts and opinion polls, remains euphorically optimistic, after two weeks of government which the Socialists have put to good electoral use by distributing favours to the lowest paid workers, farmers, pensioners, young married couples and the handicapped.

The right-wing *Figaro-Magazine* noted in a leading article in its latest issue that "Frenchmen have put on rose-coloured spectacles to contemplate reality and its sombre prospects. ... They are demonstrating a wonderful capacity to dream."

The threat to the franc and the drastic fall in French share prices on the Paris Bourse, have not apparently affected it. The standing in public opinion of President Mitterrand and M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, reaches unprecedented heights.

Even lesser known and more controversial Socialist leaders, like M Lionel Jospin, the first secretary of the party, and M Jean-Pierre Chevenement, the leader of its left-wing, achieve bewildering scores in the popularity stakes.

It is almost too good to be true, and certainly too good to last. But there is no sign that the French voters will wake up from this dream in time to reverse or even to qualify the choice which they made a month ago.

However relative the power of the National Assembly, a *right-wing* majority could block the social change decided by a Socialist President, and refuse to provide the means to finance them, not to mention the controversial undertaking of extending the nationalized sector.

It would also threaten to produce a constitutional crisis. That is why M Miterrand two days ago called upon the voters to give him the means to carry out the policy for which he had been elected.

A simple transposition of the results of the presidential elections to the parliamentary picture would give the left—Socialists and Communists combined—308 seats out of 491.

But the greatest unknown of the election is whether the loss by the Communists of more than one million votes on April 26 constitutes a permanent factor or merely a temporary setback.

If the Communists recover 2 or 3 per cent of their lost voters, this could tip the scales back in favour of the outgoing majority, because the switch by Socialist voters to a Communist candidate in the second round is always much more arduous than the other way round.

Italian Republican leader begins coalition talks

From Peter Nichols, Rome, June 11

Senator Giovanni Spadolini tonight began consultations in his attempt to become the first politician to break the 35-year Christian Democratic monopoly of the office of Prime Minister.

He was summoned by President Pertini this morning after the previous candidate, Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Christian Democratic leader, threw in his hand. Senator Spadolini, who leads the small Republican Party, is the third non-Christian Democrat to be invited to form a Government. Neither of the earlier attempts succeeded.

Since the end of the war, Italy has had only one Prime Minister who was not a Christian Democrat—Signor Ferruccio Parri—and he only lasted a few months.

The senator's chances of success look marginally better today than they did when the President's decision last night shocked the Christian Democrats. They have taken the view that the prime ministership is theirs for as long as they remain the biggest party.



Senator Spadolini: Support from Socialists

At the moment, they might find it still more difficult to accept the need for a change because of the Masonic scandal which brought down the last Government and prevented Signor Forlani from forming another one.

To go now might suggest to the Christian Democratic faithful that the party leadership was accepting some degree of guilt.

Senator Spadolini, however, went out of his way today to speak highly of his predecessor and at least on the Christian Democratic left there are signs that the door is not totally shut to a change.

The Socialists say that they will support Senator Spadolini, and the Communists issued a statement today asserting that a genuine change would require their presence in government. But they were ready "to do their part, even if from opposition, to permit an immediate improvement in the political and moral climate".

They also offer him some sage advice in how to set about reviving constitutional proprieties "beginning with the exercise of the powers granted to the prime minister for choosing his ministers outside the traditional and inadmissible interference from party secretaries and factions".

One of the casualties of the political confusion is Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister. He arrived today on his European tour. He is meeting Italian politicians; but he cannot, of course, discuss specific business because the ministries are in the hands of caretakers.

The Japanese had placed much importance on the visit and had gone to great pains in preparing it. The political aspect of the visit at a time when the Japanese are looking for closer ties in Europe was regarded as of primary interest.

CDU MAYOR ELECTED IN BERLIN

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, June 11

Herr Richard von Weizsäcker, a Christian Democrat, was today elected Chief Burgomaster of West Berlin with the help of rebel Free Democrats in a vote which many Free Democrats fear will pave the way for a Christian Democrat-Free Democrat coalition in Bonn.

Herr van Weizsäcker whose party came two seats short of an absolute majority in last month's city elections, will head a minority government supported from outside by five Free Democrats.

The five defied their local party congress which had decided not to collaborate with the Christian Democrats in any way. Many suspect that support would eventually lead to a full coalition which would be the thin end of the wedge for a similar alliance in national politics.

Herr von Weizsäcker thus became the first Christian Democratic Chief Burgomaster of the city for 26 years.

REPRISALS IN RED BRIGADES

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, June 11

The Red Brigades terrorist movement today claimed to have kidnapped Signor Roberto Peci, a young man missing from his home last night in San Benedetto del Tronto.

The man is the brother of the first leading member of the left-wing terrorist group to cooperate with investigators after his capture, and this is the first use of reprisal against a member of the family of one of their number who confesses.

A parliamentary question put down by the Radicals speaks of a qualitative change in the behaviour of the terrorists.

Signor Patrizio Peci, the arrested terrorist, gave evidence which led to the arrest of several members of the Red Brigades operating in Piedmont. He was held in February of last year and in the following April began his series of confessions.

He was the first leading member of the Red Brigades to confess. He said that he was the head of the Turin column and belonged to the strategic command of the movement.



Photograph by Harry Kerr

M Jacques Chirac shakes hands with supporters before a rally in Châlons-sur-Marne yesterday.

Chirac tells rally that France is awakening

From Ian Murray, Châlons-sur-Marne, June 11

For an hour before the two white Mystère aircraft came screaming in from the south, M Roger Mambour had been nervously dusting his shoes with his increasingly dirty handkerchief and tugging at the front of his sky-blue waistcoat.

He was proud and happy because, as one of the volunteer security men for the Gaullist RPR movement in the area, he was about to meet M Jacques Chirac, his party leader and idol. With leaders of the RPR from the Marne department he had driven in a fleet of shiny cars to the small airport to collect M Chirac.

Untypically, "le bulldozer", as M Chirac is affectionately known, was late. That, M Mambour said, was a thing one had grown to expect from President Mitterrand, but "le bulldozer" usually ran just like a machine.

He was late because he was tired. It has been a long, hard campaign, even by M Chirac's exhausting standards. He had gone to bed in Lyons at 1.30 am, having stopped for meetings, rallies, speeches and innumerable handshakes in 10 cities and towns since leaving Dieppe early the previous morning.

By the time the two executive jets flew in M Mambour had almost had time to clean off the black oil engrained into his finger tips during his daily work as a mechanic.

M Chirac quickly entered his car, after having run back to the aircraft to collect something he had forgotten. The fleet of cars then sped off to Châlons-sur-Marne with a cavalier disregard for speed limits. A hundred yards from the meeting hall, the cars screeched to a halt to let M Chirac out to greet the crowd which had been patiently waiting for him.

He seemed to pull himself through the crowd with handshakes, acknowledging the claps and cheers and beaming wider than ever as the chant of "Chi-rac, Chi-rac" rang out.

In Châlons today he said that it had all been worth while. He had noticed that France was waking up. It had realized that Sunday's election was the most important in the history of the Fifth Republic. "Our citizens are opening their eyes and do not like what they see", he said.

The packed audience in Châlons, on the other hand, liked what it saw. It cheered M Chirac to the echo. It was an audience of all ages and both sexes.

MPs go for free vote on Canada reforms

From John Best
Ottawa, June 11

In a move that could affect the final vote on the Canadian constitutional reforms of Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, 13 senators yesterday announced their intention to vote independently on issues before the House, rather than along party lines.

The 13, included nine from Mr Trudeau's Liberal Party, asked for permission to sit as a block in the Senate chamber but Senator Jean Marchand, the Speaker, did not immediately comply with the request. Members of the group did not formally leave their parties.

The spokesman for the group, Senator Jean-Paul Deschatelets of Quebec, a former Cabinet Minister and former Speaker of the Senate, said in a declaration to the Upper Chamber that the 13 "desire to be associated only in their individual freedom and in their individual independence".

He added that although the constitutional resolution now before Parliament is not the only reason for the group's action, it had brought concern about senators' freedom and independence into focus.

By itself the small scale rebellion will probably not affect the outcome of the Government's highly controversial resolution calling on Britain to relinquish final control over Canada's constitution after attaching an amending formula and a Bill of rights.

The Liberals have a comfortable majority in the Senate, as they do in the Commons. However, if all the dissident Liberal senators voted against the reforms it could make the outcome much closer. Counting the nine, Liberals hold 64 of the 104 Senate seats, the opposition Conservatives 25. There are two independents, one Social Credit member, and 11 vacancies.

Debate on the constitutional resolution is now suspended in both houses until after the Supreme Court of Canada rules on its legality, which has been challenged by eight of Canada's 10 provinces.

Israeli and Arab envoys summoned by Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, June 11

The White House announced today that President Reagan has invited the ambassadors of Israel and five Arab nations for consultations on the tense situation in the Middle East caused by the Israeli raid on Iraq.

The five Arab countries are Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Morocco, Jordan and Sudan.

The deliberately equivocal American reaction to the Israeli raid—initial condemnation of the attack followed by the token suspension of the supply of four F16 aircraft—is seen here as an attempt to maintain a balance between traditional support for Israel and maintaining good relations with conservative oil-producing Arab states.

In a letter sent to Congress last night, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said that Israel might have committed a "substantial violation" of its arms agreement with the United States and that the delivery of the four fighter-bombers was being held up pending a review.

The Administration has already made it clear that only the four aircraft will be delayed and that the temporary suspension does not affect other big arms shipments which are due to start at the beginning of July.

The new aircraft, which were to have been delivered on Friday, were part of a consignment of 75 F16s ordered by Israel, of which 53 have already been received.

Among other orders of defence equipment which have yet to be made are 200 M60 tanks, 600 air-to-air missiles, 600 air-to-surface missiles and 800 armoured personnel carriers.

The issue of whether Israel violated the terms of its 1952 Military Assistance Agreement with the United States is a political and not a legal one. The terms of the debate are already clear. It will focus on Israel's contention that its raid was a justified action of self-defence because Iraq was planning to develop nuclear weapons. There already seems little doubt that this argument will meet with broad acceptance.

Reaction on Capitol Hill today to the suspension of the delivery of the aircraft was generally favourable. Mr Robert Byrd, the Senate Democratic leader, said "the law cannot be ignored". Mr Howard Baker, the Republican leader in the Senate, added that it was a "careful, measured approach to a difficult problem".

While there is considerable residual sympathy for Israel in congressional circles, there is also a feeling that Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has caused the Administration great embarrassment in what is seen by some as a move to win votes in this month's Israeli election.

It was also recognized that while Israel remains a traditional and trusted ally, the United States has an interest in maintaining good relations with Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states. Unless the United States was seen to be taking a firm line with Israel, these countries could be forced to side openly with Iraq or other militant Arab states.

Both the Senate and House foreign relations committee are to meet next week to discuss the Israeli raid and the American response to it. Senator Rudy Boschwitz, chairman of the Senate's Middle East Affairs subcommittee, said he did not expect Israel to face long-term sanctions.

The influential pro-Israeli lobby, which for the past three days has been busy rallying Congressmen to Israel's cause and dispelling doubts among those who had originally criticized Israel's action, has expressed dismay over the Administration's censure of Israel and the suspension of the aircraft.

Mr Ephraim Evron, the Israeli Ambassador, expressed "deep regret and disappointment" at the Administration's action.

The relatively ineffectual pro-Arab lobby here has so far been muted in its response. However, some Arab sympathizers have accused the Administration of double standards by failing to cut off all arms supplies to Israel in the same way that arms shipments to Turkey were stopped after the invasion of Cyprus in 1975.

Arab countries and their supporters in Washington would appear to be reserving their position until they see what attitude the United States takes in the forthcoming United Nations Security Council debate.

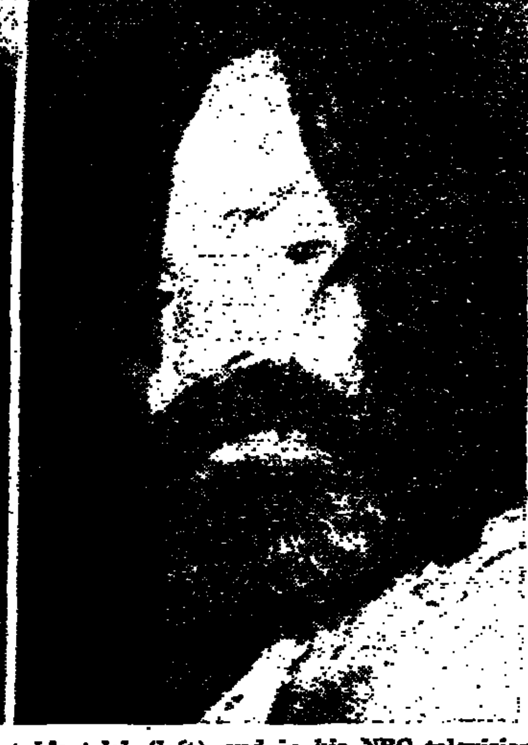
The Administration has already ruled out any form of sanctions against Israel, but it is possible that Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American representative at the United Nations, who was recalled to Washington for consultations last night, may approve a motion of censure against Israel.

What is still unclear is how the attack will affect the proposed sale by the United States to Saudi Arabia of five advance warning reconnaissance aircraft, (Awacs). The proposed sale has attracted strong criticism from the pro-Israel lobby.

☐ Arab ambassadors from the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq, Lebanon and Algeria urged the British Government to persuade the United States and other governments to suspend all military and economic aid to Israel (our Diplomatic Staff write).

At a 30-minute meeting at the Foreign Office Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord rivy Seal, repeated the strong condemnation of the Israeli attack.

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Charles Manson, convicted mass murderer, at his trial (left) and in his NBC television interview (right) to be broadcast in the United States tonight.

Paranoiac life of a jailed killer

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 11

The first long television interview with Charles Manson, jailed in 1971 for directing a series of ritual murders in California, will be aired here after midnight tomorrow. It shows him to be a rambling, muddled paranoiac, unconvinced of his guilt and living in a world of unreality.

Mr Manson led his "family"—a group of young men and women—on two murderous rampages through expensive areas of Los Angeles in August, 1969. Among the victims was Sharon Tate, the film actress, in a late stage of pregnancy. Mr Manson was sentenced to death, but when California abolished the death penalty in 1972 the sentence was reduced to life imprisonment.

Mr Tom Snyder, the host of the late-night *Tomorrow* magazine programme on the National Broadcasting Company's network (NBC), flew to Vacaville, near Sacramento, California, to interview him in prison. It had been arranged through Nuel Emmons, a fellow-prisoner of Manson in the 1950s, who is writing a book about him.

Mr Emmons received $10,000 (about £5,000) for arranging the interview. Mr Manson received nothing, according to Mr Roger Ailes, the executive producer.

In the interview, Mr Manson insisted that he had not killed anyone and gave evasive answers to specific questions about the murders. "He is somewhat disconnected from reality", Mr Snyder said.

"He does not do an interview in the rational manner that you and I are accustomed to. . . . If you're looking for a confession, it's not here. If you're looking for remorse, it's not here. . . . He is as scared of us as we are of him and what he represents."

Mr Manson has spent 34 of his 47 years in jail. "I was raised up in here", he said in the interview. "So I understand jails. So I understand myself and I can deal with that. I sit in my cell and I do my number, like a convict does his number. . . .

"I never thought I was normal, never tried to be normal. Normal runs in a little rut down there. I don't know nothing about being normal.

"I've been in jail all my life. I've lived on a handball court. This guy raised me. All the men in the joint raised me up and told me what to do, what was right and wrong, told me when to sit up, stand up. I used to do everything I was told; you know. I got to the end of it and I just turned round and said, wow. . . .

"If I can get some help from the doctor, then I can get my mind straightened out a little bit and maybe I could come back and play like a human."

Mr Manson has long, straggly hair, a grey-flecked beard and tattoos on both arms. A short man, he sat on a high stool for part of the interview, but at times wandered round the barred interview room waving his hands.

Asked how he felt about spending the rest of his life in prison, he said: "We're all our own prisons. We each are our own wardens and we do our own times. . . .

"Sometimes I feel I'm scared to live. Living is what scares me. Dying, it's easy. Getting up every day and going through this again and again is hard. So I'm carrying heavy thoughts, see. The thought I'm carrying is very heavy."

Kania pledges firm stand on discipline

From Richard Davy and Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 11

The Polish Central Committee ended its emergency meeting with firm support for the present leadership, rejection of a demand for changes prompted by Soviet criticism, and an enhanced standing of Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party's First Secretary.

It proved that Mr Kania knows how to outmanoeuvre his opponents and swing the party to his side.

This was a new image of the man who has kept a low profile throughout the crisis and whom the Russians, in their letter, accused of being weak, hesitant and yielding. What Mr Kania proved is that he can be tough, even ruthless, if need be, and that is something the Russians respect.

The Politburo went into closed session after an attack by Mr Tadeusz Grabski on his fellow Politburo members and specifically on Mr Kania whose ability to lead the party out of the crisis he openly questioned. But Mr Kania succeeded in turning the tide.

In doing so, he won the support of 49 regional party secretaries, and of all the seven army generals who sit on the Central Committee.

The generals who addressed the meeting were not the kind of liberals who are usually associated with the renewal process. They spoke of chaos and strongly emphasized the need for order and discipline; but they also stood firmly behind the line that renewal which means political dialogue and understanding was the only possibility for Poland.

In the end, 82 members voted against taking a vote of confidence in the Politburo and Mr Kania and the Politburo in its present composition remained in office. Twenty-four voted on the other side, 30 members declined to take part in the vote and five abstained. This was, in effect, a vote of no confidence in Mr Grabski.

Earlier, there was another dramatic moment when Mr Roman Ney, a deputy Politburo member, gave a warning that any change in the party leadership would be taken by the party rank and file and public opinion as a change enforced by Poland's allies and a departure from the socialist renewal course. "We cannot do it", he said.

Thus, the Central Committee confirmed that the programme of reform in all spheres of life will contiune. But it also left no doubt that some retouching will have to be done in view of the Soviet criticism and anxieties voiced in the Soviet letter which Mr Kania in his closing address said were fully justified.

While he was aware that "some comrades already before the plenum wanted changes in the Politburo, and particularly at the post of the First Secretary" no one questioned the line which the party was pursuing, he said.

This should therefore serve as an incentive to persevere in the effort to regain social confidence in the authorities and in the party. There is, he went on, no other force that could be substituted for social trust.

But he also pledged that the leadership would act with more firmness in matters of discipline.

Tonight, the Central Committee announced news measures designed to show that it now intends to take the situation in hand. They are contained in a resolution agreed after two days of heated debate on last week's Soviet letter demanding a change of course.

The resolution says that political strikes are now inadmissable. Partnership with Solidarity, the independent union, in getting the country out of its present crisis is accepted but the relationship must be based on socialist principles.

The party press must now defend the view of the party. Anti-Soviet publications will be regarded as contrary to the national interest.

The Government's ability to exercise its functions and stand up against anarchy must be enhanced so that normal work can be secured. The police and security forces must be able to carry out their duties.

Promising a reassertion of party discipline, the resolution admits that tendencies have crept into the election campaign for next month's party congress whcih are against ideological and statutory principles of the party. These tendencies cannot be tolerated it says.

☐ Moscow: After two days of of virtual silence on the Polish Central Committee meeting, Sotvie television this evening announced in a brief report that the plenum had ended. It gave no details saying only that the crisis in Poland had been discussed.

This telling silence on the the substance of the discussions at the meeting indicate that the Russians are deeply displeased by the outcome.

Leading article, page 15

Angry reaction to delay of F16 jet delivery

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 11

The Israeli Government reacted angrily today to America's decision to postpone this week's transfer of four new F16 fighter aircraft, but there was cautious optimism in official circles that the steady flow of arms from the United States would soon return to normal.

The highly sophisticated jets were one of two types of American-built aircraft used in last Sunday's long-range attack on Iraq's main nuclear reactor. The Americans have already delivered 53 out of the 75 F16s it originally agreed to supply to Israel.

Sources here said that the Washington decision this week marked the first occasion when arms in the pipeline had been held up as a protest against Israeli actions. The so-called reassessment of American arms shipments to Israel in 1975 had only caused a freeze on new contracts.

A statement from the Israeli Foreign Ministry claimed that President Reagan's decision was unjust and regrettable, because Israel had acted in self-defence against threats to its existence by Iraq, which has declared itself to be in a state of war with Israel since 1948.

"Iraq actively participated in all the wars the Arab countries launched against Israel, and refused to sign either the armistice agreement or even a ceasefire. Iraqi leaders have voiced time and again their enmity and aggressive intentions towards Israel", the Foreign Ministry said.

"They neither restricted nor disguised their plans to use any weapons, be they conventional or non-conventional, against Israel."

The statement concluded: "It is in the light of this that Israel acted in self-defence, and self-defence only. Israel had tried to utilize every diplomatic avenue which was open, and only after the efforts failed, Israel was forced to take the action it took."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman later referred to the late President John Kennedy in his attempt to justify last Sunday's attack. He said that during the Cuban missile crisis in October, 1962, President Kennedy had stated that any change in the deployment of nuclear weapons should be seen as a real threat to peace.

Earlier, Mr Mordechai Zipori, Israel's Deputy Defence Minister, reflected a view widely held in the Government when he claimed that Washington's decision to hold up the F16s had been the result of a misunderstanding and would not lead to a crisis in relations with America.

Mr Zipori added, without elaborating, that there were already signs from Washington that the special relationship between Israel and America would not be harmed. He added that the definition of Israel's defence would be decided by the Israeli Government, and not by any other government—however friendly.

Meanwhile as the Government and the Labour opposition continued to trade election insults about the merits of launching the raid, Mr Shimon Peres, the Opposition leader, announced that he had postponed a meeting he was due to hold next week with President Sadat

Mr Peres, who has repeatedly been upstaged during the campaign by the controversial tactics of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, requested the postponement in a telephone call to Mr Sadat today.

He asked to put off the meeting because he said that there was a danger that like last week's summit in Sinai, it would be interpreted as direct interference in the general election due on June 30.

ARABS SEEK ISOLATION FOR ISRAEL

Baghdad, June 11.—Top officials from 20 Arab countries held an emergency meeting here today to formulate a response to the Israeli raid. Mr Saadoun Hammadi, Iraq's Foreign Minister, said the conference would call on all nations of the world to sever ties with Israel.

Mr Hammadi was quoted by the official Iraqi news agency as saying the foreign ministers and other representatives adopted measures singling out the United States as Israel's main supporter.

He said practical measures had been adopted and emphasized that the United States was the main country giving assistance to Israel that led to the aggression.

He added thta the conference would call on "all countries of the world to sever relations with the iZonist entity." He said other resolutions were adopted, but he declined to reveal their nature.

Two hardliners promoted in Czech party reshuffle

Prague, June 11.—Two hardliners have been promoted and one moderate demoted in a reorganization of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The CTK news agency reported today after the party's general assembly that Mr Frantisek Pitra had replaced Mr Josef Kempny as secretary of the party Central Committee.

Mr Pitra, who had been first party secretary for Southern Bohemia, was ousted from the party organization in this region in 1968 but reentered it in 1969, during the period of normalization.

According to CTK, Mr Pitra will be in charge of agricultural and food problems, a department which until now was the domain of Mr Milos Jakes, a hardliner.

Mr Jakes, who was given a tenured appointment during the last party congress, takes Mr Kempny's place in economic affairs and seems to be the main beneficiary of a reorganization of the Central Committee secretariat.

Western observers said there were indications of more government changes soon. A new directory of government ministers published this week omits the names of several office holders.—Agence France-Presse and UPI.

Britain out of step on jobs issue

From Peter Norman, Luxembourg, June 11

The British Government today found itself isolated from its EEC partners on the crucial issue of how to tackle unemployment.

After a special meeting of EEC ministers responsible for economics, finance and labour here today, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was in a minority in advocating continued priority for strict monetarist policies to combat inflation rather than a new EEC approach to the problem of lengthening dole queues.

Although Sir Geoffrey said after the meeting that emphasis had been laid on EEC member states sustaining each other in policies that are "essential, but unpopular", the overriding impression given by other delegations was that in future the EEC would give a far greater priority to tackling the problem of unemployment.

One Community official, who declined to be named, hotly denied that the meeting had endorsed the British Government's approach to combating inflation. At the same time, he said the British had given no sign of changing their policies.

But it was the attitude of the new French Government, backed by the Italian, Irish and Danish delegations, that highlighted the differences emerging between Britain and its Community partners in the field of economic policy.

Babrak Karmal resigns Afghan premiership

By Our Foreign Staff

President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan resigned the premiership yesterday and appointed one of his deputies, Sultan Ali Kishtmand, to head the Government, Radio Kabul said.

The announcement, monitored by the BBC in London, said the change was made at the Afghan Revolutionary Council.

Since he took power in the Soviet-backed coup at the end of 1979, Mr Karmal has held all three top posts in Afghan politics—President of the Revolutionary Council, the post which makes him head of state, Prime Minister, and general-secretary of the ruling People's Democratic Unity Party.

Mr Karmal chaired the meeting at which yesterday's change was made, Kabul radio said.

The new Prime Minister had ranked second to Mr Karmal in the Revolutionary Council, but had been officially number three in the government hierarchy.

Mr Abdurrashid Aryan, the First Deputy Prime Minister, who seems to have been passed over yesterday, is not a member of the ruling party politburo.

The coup, when Soviet military forces invaded the country, made Afghanistan the focus of East-West tension for many months.

Reprisals by the United States and its allies included a reduction in food sales to the Soviet Union and a partial boycott of last summer's Olympic Games in Moscow. Food sales have since been largely resumed.

■ Moscow: Mr Karmal's decision to divest himself of the premiership does not come as a surprise as he announced two months ago that he wanted to hand over to someone else. What is not clear is the extent to which the recent gun battles in Kabul are responsible for the choice of his successor (Michael Binyon writes).

The Russians have repeatedly urged Mr Karmal to patch up the quarrels within his ruling party.

Islamabad: Three Afghan Mig 21s are said to have intruded into Pakistani air space over Baluchistan and to have damaged a bus with rocket and machine gun fire on Wednesday (our correspondent writes).

One of the passengers on the bus was said to have been injured.

An official statement issued here said that the incident occurred in the Baluchistan town of Nushki, close to the Afghan border.

Late last year an Afghan helicopter, which had strayed in Pakistan was downed by ground fire from Pakistani border forces. Two Pakistanis had been killed by the gunship.

Dr Owen in talks on disarmament

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, June 11

Dr David Owen, the former Foreign Secretary, arrived in Moscow today to take part in an important gathering of present and former statesmen who have come here to discuss disarmament, security and the prospects for better East-West relations.

Dr Owen is a member of an international body founded last September by Mr Olaf Palme, the former Swedish Prime Minister, called the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.

The aim of the commission, of which Mr Palme is chairman, is to lobby the world on arms control in the same way that the Brandt Commission has focused attention on North-South relations.

Mr Cyril Vance, the former American Secretary of State, who is also a commission member, arrived in Moscow this afternoon. It is his first visit here since he came to Moscow in April, 1978, to negotiate the Salt-2 agreement limiting strategic arms.

A strong commitment to the Salt process is one of the main planks of the commission's policy. Its members also call for urgent negotiations on European theatre missiles, which they say should begin without preconditions, in a positive atmosphere, and with respect for equal security for both sides.

US baseball season in jeopardy

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, June 11

The American baseball season, with about a quarter of the scheduled games played, may end abruptly tomorrow if the players carry out their threat to go on strike.

A judge refused yesterday to grant the players an injunction which would have prevented the team owners from introducing a scheme to limit the right of freedom of movement between clubs.

The owners want to put the lid on burgeoning salaries—one player with the New York Yankees earns $1,400,000 (about £700,000) a year—by restricting the rule allowing players to become free agents after six years with one club.

The free agent system was introduced in 1976 and enables players to bargain for their services. Before then they had been tied to their original team.

Under the owners' plan, teams hiring free agents would be forced to give the player's club another player of roughly equivalent standing, although the clubs would be allowed to reserve their top players to themselves. Players fear this would dampen the free agent market and cut salaries.

Talks were continuing today in an effort to avoid the strike. In 1972 the first national baseball strike lopped 13 days from the start of the season. Last year the players struck during pre-season training.

Ingrid Bergman, the actress, during a screen test for the part of Mrs Golda Meir in "A Woman Called Golda".

Rescuers drill tunnel to reach trapped boy

Frascati, Italy, June 11.—The mother of a six-year-old boy trapped in a well shaft 118ft down today waited anxiously at the top as rescue workers drilled urgently to reach him. Alfredo Rampi fell into the well last night and was trapped at a point where the shaft narrowed to about 10in diameter.

Rescuers were digging a parallel shaft down 130ft, then boring a horizontal tunnel to a point just below where he was trapped. They said the boy, who suffers from a heart ailment, was relatively well but crying a lot and complaining of hunger. Efforts to lower food and water were stopped after soft earth near the top of the well threatened to cave in. They were able to lower a plastic tube to pump fresh oxygen to the boy.

The boy's mother Francesca, and his father Ferdinando stayed nearby during the day talking to their son through a megaphone. The boy, at times calm and at times breaking into sobs, replied that he was all right except for an injured leg and arm.

Dr Evasio Fava, who leads the medical team, said it was a race against the clock. "The boy is okay now. He is holding up well, but he has a heart condition and that could cause trouble at any time." A psychologist is advising the rescue team on ways to keep the boy calm.

Drilling the rescue shaft about 10ft from the well does not pose a danger of causing a land collapse on the boy because the ground in the area was hard-packed.—UPI.

IN BRIEF

Scientists hunt dinosaur

Los Angeles, June 11.—Two United States scientists plan to go on an expedition deep into the jungles of the Congo Republic to try to find a living species of the dinosaur they believe to have sceaped extinction 16 million years ago.

A leader of the privately funded expedition will be Professor Roy Mackal, who last year spent a month in Congo where members of pygmy tribes described to him a brownish, grey creature with short, thick legs that weighed perhaps 9 to 15 tons, and measured about 35ft.

Premier wins vote

Brussels, June 11.—Mr Mark Eyskens, the Belgian Prime Minister today won a parliamentary vote of confidence which he had sought after differences in his centre-left coalition Government.

Siamese twins die

Chicago, June 11.—Siamese twins, who were born joined at the skull 18 months ago, have died during an attempt to separate them. Caroline and Christine Obermaier, of Chicago died primarily because of uncontrollable hemorrhaging.

Held without trial

Johannesburg, June 11.—About 154 people are being detained without trial in South Africa and another 161 are subject to banning (restriction) orders, the South African Institute of Race Relations said today.

Stewardess drowns

Zeebrugge, June 11.—Pamela Whitehouse, aged 52 from Folkestone, a British ferry stewardess, fell overboard and was drowned yesterday as her ship was about to dock.

Priest to be deported

Manila, June 11. — The Philippines Gaovernment today ordered the deportatinn of Father Edward David Shilleto, a British Roman Catholic priest for alleged "subversion".

Metro deaths

Moscow, June 11.—At least seven people died in a fire that erupted at an underground railway station here yesterday, eyewitnesses said.

Chinese launch farm revolution

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 11

Continuing anxiety about crops starved of rain in northern China coincides with moves by the Communist Party to change the basis of the Chinese diet and fundamentally reorganize the rural communes.

A spokesman for the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization has said China's demand for imported grain will become a serious world problem if it continues to rise at the present rate. China has been importing between three million and 10 million tonnes of grain annually, mainly wheat and maize, over the past few years, the big fluctuations being explained by vagaries of the weather.

The drought which caused a serious shortfall in the national harvest last year persists in areas of southern and south-eastern Hebei province, surrounding Peking.

The province's wheat crops, covering more than six million acres, will be poor if more rain does not fall soon, though in well-irrigated parts the wheat is growing well.

Flooding, which brought havoc in central China last year, is also thought likely to recur, especially in the Yellow River basin in Human province. Upwards of 20 million people risk famine again this year if the weather is unfavourable.

The Communist Party's plan to counteract the bad weather and other farming difficulties is not based simply on conserving water more effectively.

The whole organization of the people's communes—units numbering from a few thousand up to 20,000 or more people—is being changed to permit the peasants greater initiative in the interests both of enriching themselves and improving food supplies to the state, the city dwellers and the armed forces.

More and more communes across the country are encouraging peasant families to sign individual contracts for their deliveries of grain and other products, thus encouraging them to work harder out of self-interest.

The first casualty in this change of policy is the system of work-points, on which Mao Tse-tung's concept of the people's communes was founded in 1958.

Instead of being graded according to their strength and enthusiasm, then paid according to the number of hours spent working communal lands, peasants who sign delivery contracts with commune organs will now be permitted to sell or retain all surpluses.

Economic planning is being personalized. The peasants will be assigned portions of communally owned land to work with communally wned implements, and their earnings will depend exactly on their work, the first principle of Marxist socialism.

This system, it is hoped, will end time-wasting paperwork and individual squabbles connected with the post-harvest share-out of grain and other basic products practised under Mao's system.

The new policy is a streamlined version of one put into practice after the end of the disastrous Great Leap Forward, which by 1961 had beggared the peasants and brought about widespread starvation.

It was designed by the late Liu Shaoqi, former head of state and Mao's arch-enemy, and by Mr Deng Xiaoping, who is today Vice-Chairman of the party and the leading policy maker.

Huge increases in production have been claimed by rural areas practising the contract system (though observers have learnt to be wary of such boasts), and it will probably become standard throughout China within a year or two.

Under this policy, the communes and subsidiary organs become no more than units of local government, education, health care and so on, with little say in the work or incomes of the peasants.

The other policy change being pushed just now is to remove from grain production those parts of upland, forest, steppe, or water-logged areas laboriously reclaimed at Mao's insistence to grow wheat, maize and other crops which could never flourish there.

The catchphrase of the moment is "Greater Grain", meaning food supplies as a whole. However, it will take long and patient work to persuade the Chinese, and especially the peasants, that a diet based more on meat, fish, eggs, fruit and other nutritious foods can ever be satisfying without a huge bowl of rice or a pile of steamed bread.

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Secrecy shrouds Clark talks in South Africa

From Eric Marsden, Cape Town, June 11

After a three-hour working breakfast with Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister at his residence in Cape Town, Mr William Clark, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, and his two colleagues left by helicopter for a sightseeing tour of the Cape peninsula.

Mr Clark is accompanied by Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Mr Elliot Abrams, *the Assistant Secretary* of State for International Organizations.

He later spent several hours in talks with Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister. The main topic was again the future status of Namibia (South-West Africa), which the American mission will visit tomorrow for talks with leaders of the internal political parties and with Mr Danie Hough, the Administrator-General.

The low-level flight over the peninsula gave the American officials an opportunity to see for themselves the strategic importance of the Simonstown naval base near the foot of the peninsula and the Cape sea route which carries most of Europe's oil and essential minerals.

For years the South African Government has been emphasizing to the West the importance of preventing Soviet attempts to gain control of the Cape route, but the Reagan Administration is the first to take serious notice of the warnings.

Secrecy is being maintained over the nature and subject of the diplomatic talks. Officials declined to comment on this morning's meeting with the Prime Minister except to disclose that he and Mr Clark toasted each other in orange juice and that Mrs Botha prepared a traditional South African breakfast.

Neither side would comment on what was discussed at the dinner session held in the state rooms of Cape Town castle last night. One of Mr Clark's aides said: "The delegation is not prepared to conduct these interviews through the press. We are determined they are going to be private".

It seems unlikely that details of the exchanges over Namibia, South Africa's internal policy and the delicate subject of nuclear fuel for South Africa's reactors will be made known until the full text of the secret conversations is leaked to anti-apartheid campaigners in Washington (*as happened in the case* of Mr R. F. Botha's visit to Washington in May).

In the absence of official guidance, some observers here are taking the line that the United States is no longer committed to the United Nations plan for Namibia outlined in the Security Council Resolution 435 and is awaiting new ideas from the South African Government. This speculation is based on the tentative answers by Mr Clark to questions at the airport on his arrival, and may prove misleading.

Though earlier statements by United States leaders have given the impression that the United Nations proposals are unworkable, the strong adverse reaction not only from black states but also from its Western allies has led Washington to adopt a more cautious line.

Officials now emphasize that the United Nations still has a part to play in a settlement and that the American initiative on Namibia should be seen as "strengthening and building on" Resolution 435 rather than replacing it.

The main problem to be overcome is the firm refusal by South Africa and the Namibia internal parties to accept a United Nations military force as overseers of a pre-independence election.

☐ Mr R F Botha said: "We are having substantive talks on the things we discussed in Washington. We are now trying to find a way out of the impasse." He added that the breakfast talks were constructive.—AP.

Haig ready to discuss arms sales on Peking visit

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, June 11

Although senior members of the United States Administration are insisting that the main purpose of next week's visit to Peking by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, is to discuss a wide range of bilateral and international issues, there is little doubt that most interest will be focused on the talks he will have on possible sales of military equipment to China.

A senior State Department official said Mr Haig would have a "rich dialogue" with Mr Deng Xiaoping, the vice-chairman, and other Chinese leaders on the possibility of American arms sales. But the official emphasized that no decisions had yet been taken, nor would they be until the Reagan Administration had discussed the issue with its allies and with members of Congress.

The Administration is, however, prepared to expand the scope of a policy introduced by the previous Carter Administration whereby dual-purpose equipment could be sold to China. The official said Mr Haig would try to facilitate the policy on dual-use technology "to make it more flexible, perhaps to raise the threshold a little".

The fact that the Reagan Administration is prepared to consider the sale of arms to a communist country represents a marked change of tack from the pro-Taiwan course followed by Mr Reagan during last year's election campaign.

This change has been brought about by two factors. First, China and the United States hold similar views about the nature of the Soviet threat, particularly in South-East Asia where China and the Soviet Union are backing rival groups struggling to control Cambodia.

Second, the United States is trying hard to boost its arms sales, and is finding itself being increasingly challenged by arms salesmen from Britain, France and other European countries. *China has already sent an arms* buying team to Europe, although so far without any results.

Last year the Carter Administration took a number of steps which ended the practice of treating the sale of equipment to China on the same basis as the Soviet Union.

One of these measures allowed China to buy a variety of equipment, including technology which could be used for military purposes. However, since President Reagan came to office export licences to China have been held up pending a review.

Any decision to sell arms to China will meet with strong opposition from the powerful pro-Taiwan lobby on Capitol Hill led by Senator Jesse Helms, the influential conservative Republican. This lobby, which was largely responsible for President Reagan's campaign pledge to raise the level of American relations with Taiwan, is suspicious of any attempt to move closer to Peking.

Japanese terrorists renounce violence

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, June 11

After four years of silence, the fanatical left-wing underground organization, the Japanese Red Army, has apparently decided to renounce terrorism as a means of pursuing its political objectives.

According to a news letter mailed to moderate political groups in Japan this week the Red Army, which was responsible for the massacre of 26 people at Lod airport in Israel in 1972, has decided that its past policy of armed struggle was a mistake.

Japanese police experts claim that the news letter and the Red Army's booklet *Solidarity*, contains the genuine signature of Miss Fusako Shigenobu, the group's 35-year-old leader.

The police say the remnants of the organization have set up their headquarters in a Palestinian refugee camp on the outskirts of Beirut.

The Red Army has been inactive since it hijacked a Japan Airlines DC8 in Bombay four years ago and forced the pilot to fly to Dacca. The Japanese Government was eventually forced to release six political prisoners and pay out about £3m in ransom money to the terrorists to secure the release of the 151 passengers and crew of the aircraft.

Copies of *Solidarity* and letters signed by Miss Shigenobu were mailed to Japan's legitimate and more moderate left-wing political groups, previously denounced by the terrorists as revisionists in their struggle against imperialism.

The terrorists declared that "our early policy of placing utmost importance on the issue of armed struggle was mistaken". *Solidarity* goes on to admit that the policy of armed struggle since the Lod massacre has alienated the organization from any form of mass support.

"Under the new situation in the world, it is important to unify all anti-imperialist forces and consolidate the movement to build a bigger base", the letter states.

In the past the Red Army has only attempted to contact radical terrorist groups which condone armed struggle and violence as legitimate political weapons. It has also assisted fanatical terrorist groups in Europe, including the Baader-Meinhof gang.

In recent years the group of about 30 Japanese terrorists have operated entirely in Europe and the Middle East.

The Red Army emerged as a terrorist organization when it hijacked a Japan Airlines jet to North Korea in 1970. The next year the leadership lynched 12 members accused of deviating from ideological policy in the Gumma mountains in Japan.

Three of its members killed 26 people and wounded another 72 when they opened fire on a crowd in Lod airport in 1972.

In 1973 the Red Army hijacked a Japan Airlines jet bound for Paris and forced the *pilot to fly to Benghazi where* they destroyed the aircraft.

They made their next strike in 1974, destroying an oil refinery in Singapore and escaping to Yemen with five hostages. That year they also occupied the French Embassy in The Hague and escaped to Syria. In 1975 they seized 53 hostages in the American Embassy in Kuala Lumpur.

AGCA 'AIDE' ARRESTED

Ankara, June 11.—The police announced today *the arrest* of a suspected accomplice of Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish right-winger held in Rome after the assassination attempt on the Pope last month.

Burhan Ozer, a member of the "Idealist" movement close to Colonel Aspalan, Turkey's Nationalist Action Party, had admitted giving his passport to Mr Agca, police said. Mr Agca had used the passport to enter West Germany undetected after his escape from a Turkish jail.—Agence France-Presse.

Soviet life expectancy falling

Birth rate in European Russia worries party

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 11

For the first time Soviet officials have disclosed that over the past 10 years infant mortality has risen and life expectancy has fallen in the Soviet Union. The gap between life expectancy for men and women is also widening.

These statistics were recently given at a frank press conference by Mr Alexander Smirnov, deputy director of the demographic section of the State Planning Committee.

Among the reasons he gave for the changes were the more efficient gathering of statistics, the growing abuse of alcohol and the large numbers of people reaching retirement age.

The infant mortality rate in the Soviet Union now stands at 30 per 1,000, compared with 24 per 1,000 in 1960. Mr Smirnov said that the picture was influenced by the very high birth rate in Central Asia, where the bulk of the population still live in villages.

Medical facilities in rural areas were still inadequate, and the Soviet Union had a larger rural population than other developed countries. If only urban infant mortality rates were considered, then the Soviet record was as good as Japan's, one of the world's lowest.

Life expectancy, which rose steadily since the Revolution until 1970, has begun to fall. It reached a peak of 70 years, but is now just over 69. Mr Smirnov said that the large prewar generation was reaching retirement and dying, but the next generation, decimated by the Second World War, was far smaller.

Speaking of the deep concern of the party leadership over the low birthrate in European Russia and the Baltic republics, *Mr Smirnov said that the Gov*ernment had decided to play a more active role in stimulating the birth rate.

Measures to help mothers have been announced, ranging from higher family allowances and lump payments for the first and second child, the guarantee of a minimum of one room for a young couple with a baby, a year's paid leave for mothers after the birth of a child and a further year's unpaid leave, and the provision for more part-time work for women.

These measures were aimed especially at encouraging the first and second child, rather than subsequent offspring, Mr Smirnov went on. There was no discrimination against the large families of Central Asia, but encouraging births there was like "trying to seed the clouds during a rainstorm."

One of the principal obstacles to a higher birth rate was abortion. The number of abortions each year exceeded the number of live births. Everything was being done to dissuade women from having abortions, he said, but abortion would not be outlawed. That would lead to criminal abortions which would have an even more harmful effect on the birth rate and on women's health.

Alcoholism also took its toll, leading to a large increase in the number of children born with mental handicaps and hastening mortality, especially of men. The price of alcohol would soon be raised, but the problem, which Mr Smirnov called "one of the most serious in our civilization", could not be solved by any single measure.

A balanced demographic policy was becoming increasingly important as the country's population was aging and the labour shortage becoming acute. Mr Smirnov did not think that a widespread migration of Central Asians to other parts of the Soviet Union was the answer, because of their reluctance to move. But he suggested that just as the rest of the country had helped Central Asia to industrialize, so now *these people should help to* solve the labour shortage elsewhere.

Mr Smirnov said that ethnic Russians formed 55 per cent of the Soviet population, and the rate was falling. But he would not predict when the Russians would become a minority in the country.



Debut of the test-tube calf

The world's first test-tube calf has been born at the School of Veterinary Medicine at Pennsylvania University. Dr Benjamin Brackett, a professor of animal reproduction who headed the research team, said: "The pregnancy went 280 days and it's a very healthy, normal calf in every way. Yes, this is the first test-tube calf born in the world." The baby bull was born on Tuesday. Fertilization actually occurred in a small tissue-culture dish, not a test tube, Dr Brackett said. The egg was obtained surgically from one cow, and after being fertilized with sperm from a bull and incubated, the embryo was placed in the fallopian tube of a second cow, who carried the pregnancy to term. The success of the experiment opens a new dimension for animal breeding: "We anticipate this research will help in working with infertility in people", Dr Brackett said.

Crucial time for rebel Cambodian groups

From David Watts
Singapore, June 11

This is a crucial time for those who hope to organize a united front against the occupation forces in Cambodia,—bringing together the Khmer Rouge and the various rightist resistance movements.

Timing is crucial because a united front, if it is to attract backing from those countries who are willing to vote for the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations, must be seen to be a going concern which is able to offer a viable and credible alternative to the *Vietnamese-backed government* in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge, which would form the strongest and most efficient element of the military aspect of the front, is becoming increasingly active against the Vietnamese.

But despite the guerrillas' proven ability at fighting, they are not strong enough to defeat the estimated 200,000 soldiers that Hanoi has dispatched to Cambodia.

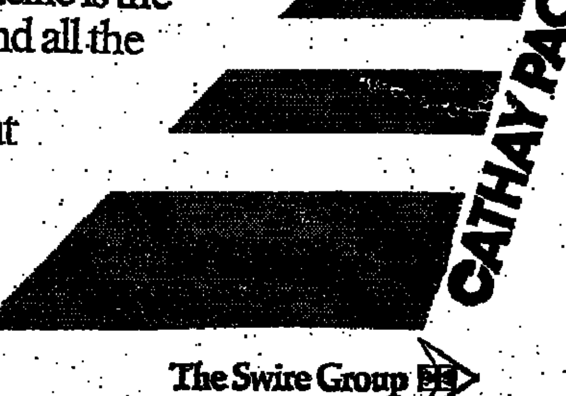
According to the other big guerrilla organization, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, discipline is good among its 6,000 troops, but it is unclear how effective the organization is as a political force.

No one pretends that the combined military potential of a united Khmer front can pose any real threat to the Vietnamese, but the overall strategy of the Association of South-East Nations (Asean)—which opposes the Vietnamese occupation—is to use the limited military power of the various Khmer groupings to give credibility to a political front.

☐ Peking: Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, said today that the *Asean nations would seek out* common ground with Vietnam on the international conference on Cambodia.

Dr Waldheim was speaking after talks about Cambodia with Chinese leaders in Peking. Vietnam has refused to take part in the conference, which was initially mooted by Asean.





DRAWING OF BONDS

CITY OF LIMA (THE HONOURABLE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF LIMA) 5% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS 1911

Notice is hereby given that for the Sinking Fund of the above Loan for July 1981, Bonds for an original nominal amount of £5,700 have been drawn for redemption.
The following are the numbers of the Bonds drawn for redemption on 1st July 1981 after which date all interest thereon will cease. Payment will be made at the new par value of £171 per £100 Bond in accordance with the Republic of Peru Offer dated 15th January 1955.

57 Bonds of £100 Original Nominal Value Each.

175	289	295	331	375	381
461	550	636	925	1018	1061
1153	1233	1278	1290	1372	1457
1550	1650	1644	1745	1806	1890
2006	2216	2275	2328	2413	2419
2460	2599	2606	2698	2711	3119
3124	3231	3550	3600	3747	3903
3898	4071	4258	4355	4496	4581
4686	4871	5017	5071	5377	5455
5518	5776	5959			

The above Bonds should be presented at the London Offices of Lloyds Bank International Limited, listed on the appropriate forms and must bear all coupons subsequent to 1st July 1981 otherwise the amount of the missing coupons will be deducted from the redemption proceeds.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

CANADIAN PACIFIC LIMITED (Incorporated in Canada) DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors held today, the following dividends were declared:

ORDINARY CAPITAL STOCK
A dividend of ninety five cents (95c) per share on the outstanding $5.000 par value Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of the year 1981, payable in Canadian funds on July 28, 1981, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 23, 1981.

7¼% CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE PREFERRED SHARES, SERIES A
A dividend of thirty-six point twenty-five cents (36.25c) per share on the outstanding 7¼% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares Series A, payable in Canadian funds on July 28, 1981, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 23, 1981.

4% PREFERENCE STOCK
A dividend of two per cent (2%) on the outstanding 4% Preference Stock in respect of the year 1981, payable on July 28, 1981, to stockholders of record as at the close of business on June 23, 1981.

By order of the Board,
J. C. AMES,
Vice-President & Secretary.
Vancouver, June 8, 1981.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

NEW BULOH KASAP COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at 10 Lefebvre Street, Guernsey, on Friday, 26th June, 1981, at 10.00 a.m. for the following purposes:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1980.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
BLACK, GEOGHEGAN & TILL
Registrars.

12th June, 1981.
A member entitled to be present and to vote at the Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and, on a poll, to vote instead of him. A proxy must be a member of the Company.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

SELECTED RISK INVESTMENTS S.A.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given to Shareholders that following a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held in Luxembourg on 15th May, 1981, a dividend for the year 1980 of US$0.36 per share has been declared.

This dividend will be paid as from 22nd June, 1981 against presentation of Coupon No 17 at the Company's Paying Agent in the United Kingdom:
S. G. WARBURG & CO LTD,
Coupon Department,
St Albans House,
Goldsmith Street,
London,
EC2P 2DL
from whom claim forms may be obtained.

United Kingdom Tax will be deducted at the rate of 30 per cent unless claims are accompanied by an affidavit.
12th June, 1981.
SELECTED RISK INVESTMENTS S.A.

STATE OF BAHIA 5% STERLING LOAN 1904
ISSUE OF NEW COUPON SHEETS

Holders of bonds are advised that on and after 15th June 1981 new sheets of coupons No 154 to 203 may be obtained, in exchange for the talons detached from the bonds, from Lloyds Bank International Ltd., 100 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HP., Securities Department. Listing forms are available at Lloyds Bank International, 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4. Talons must be left an appropriate period for examination and will not be accepted through the post.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

LOCAL AUTHORITY BILLS

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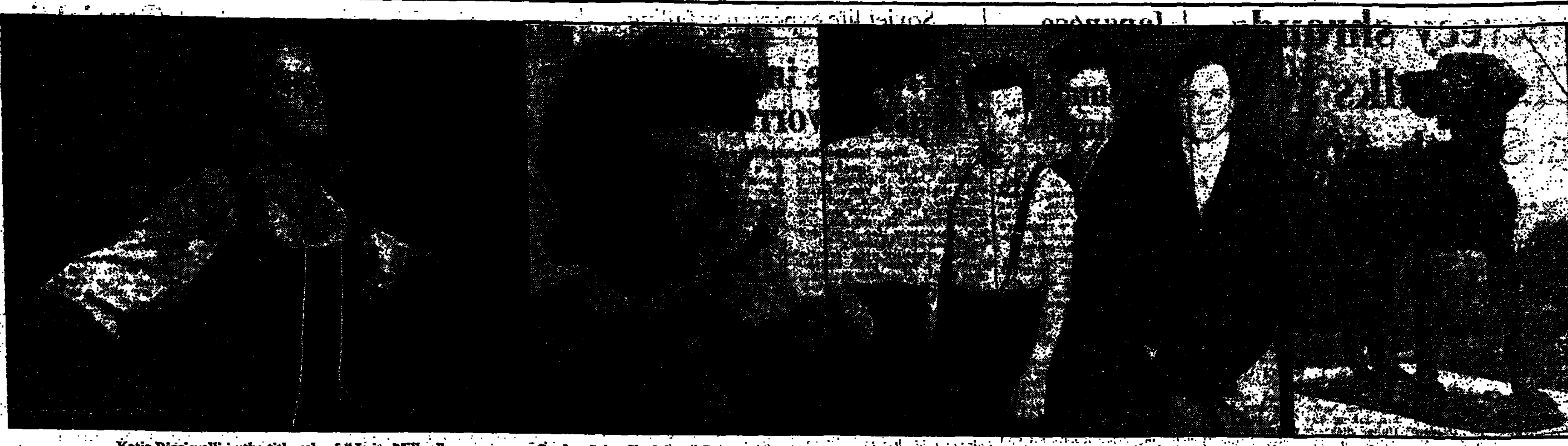
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Katia Ricciarelli in the title role of "Luisa Miller"   Gordon John Sinclair: "Gregory's Girl" star   Ultravox: Eurocentric synthesizer music   Elizabeth Frink's bronze "Turning Dog"

The Times critics' guide to the week's entertainment

Our regular critics provide a short-list of recommended entertainments, outings and reading for the coming week

Theatre
Irving Wardle

Goose Pimples: A clean sweep of the downmarket consumer population, in the form of a ghastly dinner party for car salesmen and a non-English speaking Saudi (Anthony Sher) who mistakes the venue for a brothel. As improvised by Mike Leigh's company, the piece may arouse inverse snob reactions, but you cannot argue against acting as good as this. (Garrick, 836 4601)

Cats: Skimbleshanks, Growltiger, and other famed felines from T. S. Eliot's collection, released into a cats' adventure playground for a night out involving every theatrical skill from blues-singing and conjuring to Chinese opera. Trevor Nunn and Andrew Lloyd Webber have failed in their attempt to devise a story line; but the stage effects and dance are terrific. (New London, 405 0072)

Britannicus: A gallant near-success in anglicizing Racine's political masterpiece; with a ferocious central battle between Jonathan Kent's Nero and Siobhan McKenna as his equally blood-glutted mother. Some of the modern detail grates, but this is a worthy successor to the director, Christopher Fettes's, acclaimed *Dr Faustus*. (Lyric Studio, Hammersmith, 741 2311)

Serjeant Musgrave's Dance. Painfully well-timed revival of John Arden's fable of colonial warfare. A good company, led by John Thaw, and Peter Hartwell's superb designs throw the play's narrative strength and poetic weakness into illuminating relief. (Cottesloe, 928 2252)

Nicholas Nickleby: The Royal Shakespeare Company's epic affirmation of the supposedly defunct British spirit. A festive convergence of theatre skills, including a script (David Edgar) that raises the craft of adaptation level with that of original composition, and the best acting now to be seen in England. Sold out, but a few returned tickets may be available from the box office. (Aldwych, 836 5332)

Having A Ball: London's first taste of the rudely robust repertory of the Oldham Coliseum. Alan Bleasdale's vasectomy farce does not span the gap from potency gags to nuclear doomwatching; but the jokes are good and so are the cast, with notably high-pressure performances from Philip Donaghy and Julie Walters. (Lyric, Hammersmith, 741 8824)

Waiting For Godot: Another fine transfer from the Manchester Royal Exchange. A searchingly articulate production by Braham Murray framing the comic partnership of Max Wall and Trevor Peacock, who achieve the funniest Beckett performance yet seen in London, or probably anywhere else. (Round House, Chalk Farm, 267 2564)

Fringe/Ned Chaillet

Metaphysics and Strip: Andrew Dallmeyer always purveys an eccentric blend of comedy. His present late-night offering at New End was a salacious boost to a recent Edinburgh Festival, pitting droll philosophy against the distractions of a striptease. His quirky humour can be more seductive than the strip. All next week at 10.30 pm. Theatre at New End, Hampstead, London NW3 (794 0238)

The Worlds: Edward Bond's play received some acclaim in its student première in Newcastle a while back, but the press were barred from its London opening with the Royal Court's young people's company. There will be a chance to say something about the professional production next week. New Half Moon, Mile End Road, London E1 (790 4000)

These Men: Mayo Simon offers a male-eye view of two sexy women sharing a tiny Los Angeles house. He is not kind to mankind, but provides rich parts for two excellent actresses who nearly learn how to do without men. Bush Theatre, Shepherd's Bush Green, London W12 (743 3388)

Passing Through: The play which won first prize in the 1980 London Play Awards, sponsored by Capital Radio and the Greater London Arts Association, receives its first production by the Six of One Company at the Upstream Theatre. John Petherbridge



Max Wall: still waiting for Godot

writes about an invented London refuge for battered women, after three years of working in real refuges. Until June 27. Upstream Theatre Club, Short Street, Waterloo, London SE1 (928 5394)

Booking opens...

The National Theatre
Postal booking for July opens on June 20. Personal booking from July 25.
Olivier: The Shoemakers' Holiday *by Thomas Dekker*, A Month in the Country *by Ivan Turgenev*, Man and Superman *by G. B. Shaw*, The Life of Galileo *by B. Brecht*.
Lyttelton: Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf? *by E. Albee*, The Caretaker *by Harold Pinter*, Measure for Measure.
Cottesloe: One Woman Plays *by Dario Fo and Franca Rame*, Don Juan *by Molière*.

Ballet
John Percival

Coliseum: This weekend is the Stuttgart Ballet's last programme. It includes a Cranko ballet never seen here before, *Presence*, and another work new to London, Jiří Kylián's *Return to the Strange Land*, which was the hit of Stuttgart's last New York season; also Glen Tetley's *Rite of Spring* with Richard Cragun (June 12, 13) and Christopher Boatwright (June 13 matinée) in the lead.

The Nureyev Festival opens at the Coliseum on Monday, with Nureyev dancing every performance. For the first week, he appears in Festival Ballet's *Giselle*, probably with at least two ballerinas alternating in the title part, Eva Evdokimova and Evelyne Desutter. (836 3161)

Sadler's Wells: Merce Cunningham's marvellous troupe of dancers, in a repertory combining fascinating choreography, avant garde music and fine design, are in London for one more week only. If you want to know what modern dance can show at its best, don't miss them. (837 1672)

Riverside: If you already know modern dance and want an original, intelligent and entertaining treatment of it, David Gordon's Pick-Up Company is for you—but they end on Sunday, so hurry. (748 3354)

Almeida: Something else off the beaten track. The German dancer-choreographer Reinhild Hoffman dances a solo evening at the new Almeida Theatre, 1 Almeida Street, Islington (June 15-17). Her *Solo with Sofa* is extraordinary. (359 4404)

The Big Top, Cambridge: Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet leave Covent Garden (you can still catch a triple bill tonight, or an interesting young cast in *Two Pigeons* tomorrow afternoon) to open a three-week season in their specially adapted circus tent, erected on Jesus Green. Its splendid big stage will house two programmes each week, starting with David Bintley's *Polonia* and Peter Wright's *Giselle* (June 15-17); then *Les Sylphides*, *Checkmate* and *Day into Night* (June 18-20). (0223 316313)

Opera
John Higgins

Aldeburgh: The festival opens tonight with a new production by Christopher Renshaw of Benjamin Britten's *The Prodigal Son*, using the original sets by Colin Graham. The cast includes Kenneth Bowen and Thomas Hemsley. For other festival performances see Concerts. (072 885 2935)

Covent Garden: *Madam Butterfly* returns to the repertory with a cast of principals entirely new to the opera in London. Raina Kabaivanska sings the title role; Dennis O'Neill, a fine Alfredo in Scottish Opera's *Traviata* earlier in the year, is the Pinkerton and Leo Nucci, Sharpless. Nucci has a busy week: he is also in the performances of *Luisa Miller*, in which Jose Carreras takes over the role of Rodolfo from Carlo Bergonzi. (240 1066)

English National Opera North, Grand Theatre, Leeds: There is a new production by Steven Pimlott of Weber's *Der Freischütz* tomorrow night with Sally Burgess as Agathe and Robert Ferguson as Max. It plays in repertory next week with *Don Giovanni* and *The Barber of Seville*. Thereafter ENON move off to Oxford. (0532 459351)

Glyndebourne: *The Barber* and *Le nozze di Figaro* continue to run in repertory with the original casts, but Elgar Howarth is now sharing the conducting of Rossini's comic opera with Sylvain Cambreling. (0273 812411)

Concerts
William Mann

Aldeburgh Festival begins today and runs until June 28, with a full schedule every day. Among particularly attractive concerts during the coming week are tomorrow afternoon's recital at Orford Church by Orford String Quartet who come, however, from Orford in Canada, sent by the Canadian Aldeburgh Foundation to the Suffolk festival founded 33 years ago by Benjamin Britten. They will play Haydn, Beethoven and the exquisitely beautiful quartet by Lutoslawski.

On Sunday evening, at Snape Maltings, Ileana Cotrubas, with Geoffrey Parsons, sings Schubert, Wolf, Strauss and, especially apt for this Romanian soprano's artistry, Debussy's *Ariettes oubliées*.

On Monday at Snape, Murray Perahia plays two Mozart piano concertos (K271 and K503) with the ECO, who complete the programme with the E flat Wind Serenade K375.

There are two eightieth birthday tributes next week in Aldeburgh's Jubilee Hall, on Wednesday afternoon to Aaron Copland (a piano recital by Leo Smit), on Thursday at noon to Alan Bush who himself takes part as pianist in his own works, which include a new concertino for two violins. The festival provides transport from Aldeburgh to concerts elsewhere. (072 885 2935)

Greenwich Festival, which also runs until June 28, casts its artistic net very wide. Tomorrow evening, in Royal Naval College Chapel, the ECO under Nicholas Kraemer give the premiere of Michael Berkeley's Piers Plowman suite. Jessye Norman's vocal solos include the concert aria "Ch'io mi scordi di te" which Mozart composed "for Madam Storace and myself", namely with piano obbligato as well as orchestra. Murray Perahia plays Mozart's piano part, and is also soloist in the biggest Mozart piano concerto, K503 in C (see Aldeburgh above).

On Sunday evening, in Ranger's House, the Delme Quartet give the first four recitals devoted to string quartets by Haydn, Mozart and Robert Simpson—enterprising choice.

On Thursday in Eltham Palace the Irish mezzo Bernadette Greevy begins her recital with Handel and ends with a generous anthology of songs from her homeland (854 8888, extension 2314).

Central London: Seiji Ozawa conducts the Philharmonia Orchestra twice: on Tuesday (RFH, 928 3191) Tchaikovsky's *Romeo and Pathétique*, plus Prokofiev's third piano concerto with soloist Ivo Pogorelich, copiously discussed newcomer from Yugoslavia. On Thursday (RFH) Garrick Ohlsson plays Beethoven's third piano concerto, and Ozawa conducts Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony.

Andre Previn twice conducts the LSO (RFH), on Sunday in a delectable all-Ravel programme: on Thursday in Strauss's magniloquent *Heldenleben* and Shostakovich's first cello concerto with Yo Yo Ma, plus more Ravel.

Jazz/Rock
Richard Williams

Tete Montoliu/Ernestine Anderson: A blind Catalan who served a long apprenticeship behind various touring American stars, Montoliu plays piano like the perfect cross between Art Tatum and Bud Powell, but with Erroll Garner's joie de vivre in place of Powell's tragedy. Miss Anderson canters through the songs that supper-club audiences like to hear. (June 12, 13 and 15 to 19, Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Frith Street, London W1. 439 0747)

Stan Tracey/Keith Tippett: Tracey's quartet is familiar enough, its only imponderable being the form of its drummer, the pianist's son, who is prone to overemphasis. Tippett's duet with Nigel Morris, a percussionist, is an unknown quantity, but an exciting prospect. (June 12, 100 Club, 100 Oxford Street, London W1. 636 0933)

Ultravox/Madness: Easier to imagine the effervescent Madness succeeding at this Crystal Palace Garden Party than to envisage Ultravox transmitting their pale-faced Eurocentric synthesizer music across the lake to bare-chested fans in broad daylight. Other groups include Tenpole Tudor and Our Daughter's Wedding, the latter an unknown trio of electronics technicians from New York. (June 13, 1 pm-8 pm, Crystal Palace Bowl, London SE19)

Defunkt: This fashionable New York group play sharp, aggressive funk music, fronted by the prodigious trombone of Joseph Bowie, brother of the Art Ensemble of Chicago's Lester Bowie. Their recent debut LP seemed to concentrate on a scathing irony in both lyrics and delivery, sometimes at the expense of actual musical ideas, but their live performances are said to be riotous. (June 13, The Venue, 160-162 Victoria Street, London SW1. 828 9441/2/3)

UB40/Toots and the Maytals/Gang of Four: Two young rock bands firmly linked (but in very different ways) with reggae meet Toots Hibbert, one of the finest Jamaican singers, in the open air, June 13, 2 pm-10 pm, Walsall Football Club, Fellows Park, Walsall. Toots and the Maytals also appear on June 17 and 18 at The Venue, 160-162 Victoria Street, London SW1 (828 9941/2/3).

The Sound: Just about the most thoughtful of the recent gang of British doomsday-rockers, The Sound have a perfect anthem for the revived CND movement in Adrian Borland's "Missiles" and a classic rock song regardless of category in "Heartland". (June 14, Heaven, The Arches, Villiers Street, London WC2. 839 3852)

Kraftwerk: On the evidence of their new album, *Computer-World*, the inventors of electronic dance-rock are still its most satisfying exponents. June 16, Apollo Theatre, Glasgow (041-332 6028). June 17 and 18, Playhouse, Edinburgh (031-557 2590).

Booking opens...

Randy Crawford: *Since her cameo appearance on the Crusaders'* Street Life, *Miss Crawford has proved herself the most gifted female soul singer to appear in many years. Her short tour takes in the Odeon, Birmingham (July 2), the Dome, Brighton (July 3), Colston Hall, Bristol* (4), *Fairfield Halls, Croydon* (5), *Apollo, Manchester* (7), *and the Dominion, London* (8 *and* 9).

Films
David Robinson

Kagemusha: Kurosawa's epic has to be seen; but try to catch it at a cinema where the projection and sound facilities are as good as the film's spectacle deserves. The sixteenth century tale of a criminal who becomes the warlord's official double and assumes his master's nobility of soul as well as the physical likeness, rises to tragic grandeur. (Gate Mayfair, 493 2031, Tyneside Film Theatre and selective release)

The Long Good Friday: John Mackenzie's sharp and finely-acted thriller, owing much to Barry Keeffe's admirable script, is one of the periodic gleams of hope in British films. Bob Hoskins's London gang boss, whose ideal capitalist-criminal organization is suddenly threatened by unknown but lethal enemies, is a fine character creation. (Plaza, 437 1234)

Tess: With extradition agreements inhibiting his entry to Britain, Roman Polanski made a virtue of necessity, using the landscape of Brittany to create an ideal Wessex. The best attempt yet at Hardy's teasingly fatalistic world, the film has an intelligent script and good cast. (Empire, 437 1234)

The Europeans: Revival of James Ivory's elegant and atmospheric reading of Henry James, scripted by Ruth Prawer Jhabvala. In the interesting cast are Lee Remick, Robin Ellis and Tim Woodward.



Lee Remick in "The Europeans"

A run-up to imminent opening of Ivory's Cannes entry, *Quartet*. (Gate Two, Bloomsbury 837 8402)

Gregory's Girl: The funniest film in London: Bill Forsyth's genial picture of the pains, preoccupations and loopy pleasures of adolescence. A huge comic talent comes together with an irresistible young cast. (Screen on the Green, Islington, 226 3320; Ritzy, Brixton, 737 2121)

Napoleon: Tomorrow is one of the few out-of-town dates for Abel Gance's restored epic—without Carl Davis's orchestral accompaniment, alas, but with a brave piano marathon by Andrew Youdell. (Theatr Clwyd, Mold, Clwyd, 0352 55114)

That Sinking Feeling: This would be the funniest film in London if *Gregory's Girl* were not. Bill Forsyth's marvellous young Glasgow comedians play the (in some cases real-life) roles of young unemployed who meet the need for action at any price by pulling off an ill-advised heist of stainless steel sinks. (ICA, 930 3647)

Last chances

Louis Malle's sweet-sour Atlantic City (Curzon, 499 3737), Andrei Tarkovsky's mesmeric Stalker (Academy Two, 437 2981) and Andrzej Wajda's Rough Treatment (Camden Plaza, 485 2443) close on Wednesday.

Booking opens...

National Film Theatre
Personal booking for July opens on Thursday. The programme features Anthony Asquith, Blake Edwards, Theo Angelopoulos, Manuel de Oliveira, Hollywood in the Mirror, Enterprise Studios and Ray Harryhausen.

Radio
David Wade

No Minister: The title alone should be a draw for this new six-part series, presented by Hugo Young of *The Sunday Times*, who hopes to get behind the stereotypes of the Civil Service as now epitomized by Nigel Hawthorne and Co. Cabinet ministers past and present will give the game away—and so, for the first time ever it is said, will serving civil servants. Nothing if not timely. (Radio 4, June 14 and for the five weeks following at 7 pm)

A Dance to the Music of Time: Continuing Frederick Bradnum's adaptation of Anthony Powell's cycle, we begin now with The Valley of the Bones. Bradnum's treatment of the first three novels captured very nicely the style and atmosphere of the originals; there's good reason to expect that he will do it again. (Radio 4, June 14 at 9.02 pm. Repeated June 16 at 3.02 pm and weekly thereafter)

Other People's Radio: The first of four weekly 15-minute documentaries, uncommon because they feature radio looking at itself, or more precisely what other people get out of their loudspeakers. Libby Purves leads off this week with a selection of the world's early morning radio. No doubt the hope is that we shall end up duly thankful for what we receive, but there should be some amusement on the way. (Radio 4, June 16 at 4 pm and weekly)

Galleries
John Russell Taylor

Irving Penn: Images: Nearly 30 years' work by one of America's leading photographers. Penn is as at home with New Guinea tribesmen as with San Francisco hippies, as interested in a crumpled cigarette cartoon as a ripe female nude, and photographs them all with revealing formality in the studio. (Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, W1)

Keith Vaughan: One of the lost generation of English neo-romantic painters who were big in the 1940s and nowhere thereafter. This show concentrates on monumental figure compositions from the 1950s, and offers the strongest argument for taking a new look at Vaughan and his contemporaries. (Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, E2)

213th Summer Show: Almost inevitably, the Academy mixture as before. Abstract art not up to much, though they seem to be trying; elsewhere, cheery and colourful, with the usual famous Academicians doing (often finely) what made them famous in the first place. Certainly well up to standard. (Royal Academy, Piccadilly)

Anthony Caro: Bronzes from the past five years show no diminution of natural rigour in the deployment of heavy metal, though the specific metal used does have a slightly more welcoming effect than the steel Caro ordinarily used to work in. A rather surprising show to find in the eighteenth century purlieus of Kenwood, but the contrast is quite effective. (Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood)

A Salute to Marcel Boulestin and Jean-Emile Laboureur: Loving tribute to the good old days of the Restaurant Boulestin, and its creator's role as a patron of (then) modern art. Paintings by Marie Laurencin, fabrics by Dufy and Duncan Grant, and particularly a fine range of graphics, paintings and drawings by Laboureur, including some of the murals now, sadly, dismantled. (Parking Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London, SW1)

Books
Philip Howard

Published this week

Charles Charming's Challenges on the Pathway to the Throne by Cive James with illustrations by Marc (Cape, £4.95): Readers of *The Times* have seen extracts from Clive James's royal comic in rhyming couplets. Alexander Pope he is not, having no ear for prosody, but about every 10 lines there is a jolly jape; which is not quite often enough. No need to commend the sharpness of Marc's cartoons to you, dear readers.

Monty: The Making of a General, 1887-1942 by Nigel Hamilton (Hamish Hamilton, £12): Massive official biography of Britain's most successful and most difficult general this century, based on the great mass of Monty's private papers. In the Books Page of *The Times* yesterday Ronald Lewin, our military reviewer and author himself of authoritative books about both Montgomery and Rommel, judged it to be the most accurate, the most explicit, and by far the most illuminating of books about Monty.

The Queen Mother by Elizabeth Longford (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95): Informal biography of the most popular Queen consort in our history by our surrogate Queen Mother of literature. In *The Times* Anthony Holden judged that it does not approach the scale and thoughtfulness of Lady Longford's earlier biographies, but that no one can be better qualified to chronicle the life and times of Queen Elizabeth.

Liberty's Daughters: The Revolutionary Experience of American Women, 1750-1800 by Mary Beth Norton (Hutchinson, £8.95): Using the private papers of 450 American families, the lives of colonial women are revealed in their own words, their hard lives of poverty and the death of children, their place in society, and their emergence into public life.

Russia Perceived: A Trans-Siberian Journey by Elizabeth Pond (Gollancz, £9.95): From the spot where Vronsky met Anna Karenina, the author (a correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*) sets off across Russia by train, sharing with three Russians (grandmother, mother and daughter), mixing an account of the journey with her own observations of the people, their history and literature.

Events

Barnsley Book Bonanza: At Barnsley Town Hall tonight Sir Roy Shaw, Secretary-General of the Arts Council, will announce the winners of this year's Yorkshire Arts Literary Awards, which are given every two years to focus attention on the best creative work about Yorkshire, or by authors who live and work in the region. Previous winners include Philip Larkin, Pamela Haines, Barry Collins, and R. C. Scriven.

Family outings
Judy Froshaug

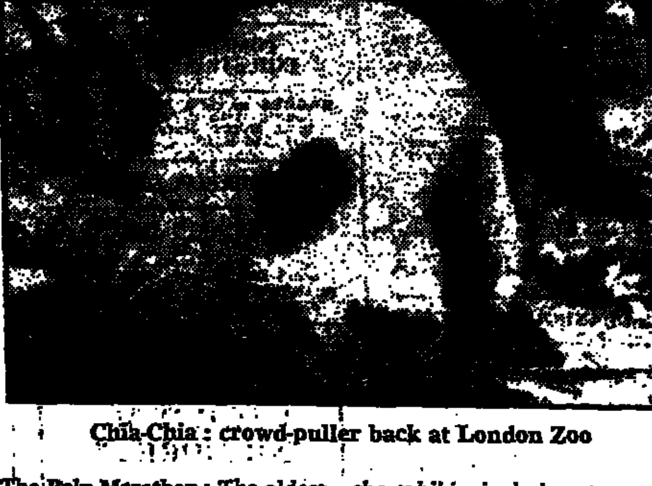
London Zoo: Chia-Chia may be back in town, but it may take more than his admittedly great appeal to attract people to Regent's Park this year. With family groups specifically in mind, there are two free guided tours a day—one of the Aquarium (11 am, main gate) and one of the big mammals, including Chia-Chia (2 pm, main gate).

Forward-thinking parents and children might take note of the Young Zoologists Club, annual membership £2.50, which is excellent value: six free visits a year to London or Whipsnade Zoo, six magazines, meetings, films and talks by the head keepers and access—either in person or by letter—to a department which deals with all manner of questions inquiring children may pose. For example: Why are all those dead baby chickens and mice in with that horrid snake, Mummy? Over to you, zoo. To join, write to: Young Zoologists Club, London Zoo, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY (722 3333).

Sheffield Craftsman's Fair: If it lives up to its programme and reputation, this will be one of the most fascinating fairs of the year. Among the craftsmen at work every day are spinners, weavers, glass-blowers, puppet and model soldier makers, potters, woodcarvers, silver and black smiths; one of only three hand clog-makers in Britain and a couple making corn dollies (next time, Hsing-Hsing). Lots of music and dancing displays—Caribbean, clog, sword—and afternoon entertainment including Punch and Judy shows and roundabouts, geared to and mostly performed by children. Open sensibly late from 1 pm to 10 pm on weekdays, and from 10 am to 10 pm at weekends, the fair starts tomorrow and lasts until June 21 at the Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet on the A612. Admission 80p for adults, 40p for children.

Royal College of Art Degree Show: A chance for tomorrow's aspiring designers, illustrators, photographers and their parents to see what the cream of today's graduates have achieved. Open today and until June 21, weekdays 10 am-7 pm, weekends 10 am-6 pm. Admission free. RCA, Kensington Gore, London, SW7.

Early Summer Flower Show: Specialist nurseries—not your average garden centre—display stock and take orders. There are competitions, and RHS staff will tell you why your hedge died and your clematis is wilting (take samples). Children of non-destructive nature welcome. June 16, 11 am-6 pm, June 17, 10 am-5 pm, Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, London, SW1.



Chia-Chia: crowd-puller back at London Zoo

The Poly Marathon: The oldest of the British marathon races (the first took place in 1909) starts in Long Walk, in the grounds of Windsor Castle, and finishes at the Windsor Athletic Club ground, near Vansittart Road. The 600 or so competitors will set off at 2.15 pm, and the first runners are expected at the finishing line about two hours and 15 minutes later. Its location has given the Poly a reputation as an enjoyable event for spectators. June 13.

Museum of Childhood: For small boys and girls who love cutting out, an exhibition of paper toys and models opens on June 17. It looks back as far as the early nineteenth century, when hand-printed cut-outs were first used, and the exhibits include cut-out dolls and clothes, model trains, planes, cars and paper theatres. Pretty and inspirational for inevitable rainy days. Cambridge Heath Road, London, E2. 980 2415. Closed Fridays.

Antique Toy, Dolls and Miniatures Fair: More dolls for little girls and collector parents (take the cheque book) at the Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury Street, London, WC1, on June 14. Open 11 am-5 pm, admission 75p adults, 50p children.

Merton Steam Rally: Fairground organs, steamrollers and rides for children at Wandle Park, Byegrove Road, London SW19. Friendly atmosphere, refreshments, bar. June 13 and 14, 11 am-5 pm.

هكذا من الأصل

Theatre

Satire straddling the royal target

Charles Charming's Challenges

Apollo

Taking its place among the Hongkong washing-up towels and imitation leather footstools bearing portraits of the happy pair, Clive James's epic tribute to the British heir apparent (portrayed on a large-handled coffee-mug on the programme cover) is much the most curious piece of royal *bric-a-brac* that has come my way; and it is a shame that its three performers cannot be stored away in formaldehyde to be auctioned for a tidy sum when their historical value has appreciated.

Judging by the amount of prepublicity the piece has attracted, no doubt the Apollo show will clean up quite respectably without the help of posterity; though why anyone should bother is a part of the general mystery surrounding the British monarchy.

Charles Charming is the third of Mr James's verse satires on the London scene: mock-heroic chronicles in rhymed couplets that follow their Augustan model to the length of italicizing proper names, if not to printing "s's" as "f's". Anachronism, I suppose, is part of the gag; and, as in Pope's time, there is still the pleasure of delivering personal bitchery and narrative knockabout under cover of a politely civilized form.

And Mr James knows his way around the form. He is good on conceptual rhyme clashes ("royal plural" and "epidural"), on combinations of epic and conversational speech, and in securing the maximum tonal variety within the rigid shell of the metre.

But if he has chosen this instrument as a means of making fun of a small section of London society, what on earth is *Charles Charming* all about? The handout neatly sums up the contradiction by describing it as a piece of satirical verse in honour of a royal event. In the space of 10 books, Mr James sets out to make mincemeat of all who have nurtured, educated, flirted, flattered and goggled at the Prince of Wales, while the object of all these attentions remains untouchably taboo. The picture that comes across is that he has been constantly surrounded by protocol-mad fools who have pushed him through a farcically unsuitable royal obstacle course, from which he has nevertheless emerged as a good chap.

At the Apollo, this unlikely tale is presented in a portrait gallery setting with lecterns for the three readers, Russell Davies and Pamela Stephenson to right and left, with the author on a raised dais in the centre in the likeness of a well-fed auctioneer. Agile as he most certainly is on paper, Mr James is a monotonous reader, and as the evening continues it becomes quite hard to fix your attention on the sense of the lines. He is apt to pause and give heavy emphasis on joke names; some of which are quite funny.

The story Mr James has to tell is an undisciplined mixture of things that did happen and things he would have liked to happen. It is one thing to get comic mileage out of the Spartan regime of Gordonstoun and Timbertop, and another to break up an investiture party with the equestrial arrival of Princess Anne falling to get her mount over the soup tureen.

There remain Mr James's partners, both extremely skilled performers. We first hear them in prerecorded spoof extracts from the Australian phone calls, with interruptions from the tape-changing operator. After which they launch into a series of impersonations that really light the show up; even though they have rarely more than two or three lines to get the needle in the next victim. Miss Stephenson, regally coiffured with a protocol-defying slit in her brocaded skirt, has a good line in clenched-teeth royal utterance, and voluptuous invitation; though, as the Prime Minister she falls far short of Angela Thorne at the Whitehall.

Mr Davies, introducing every book with a fanfare on a different brass instrument, works through the cast list from Sir Cecil Beeline to Malcolm Mothermilk with a stunning command of mimicry, and an affectionately comic treatment of the hero whose desperate inquiry to every passing stranger (including Birnham Wood), "Have you come far?", leaves you with at least one joke worth remembering.

Irving Wardle



A mock-heroic Clive James in *Charles Charming's Challenges* Photograph by Donald Cooper

No End of Blame

Royal Court

Lampoons, caricatures and cartoons have long been the stuff of Howard Barker's playwriting. Nothing about his latest play should come as a surprise. Under his apparent subject, which is a fictionalized view of the political cartoonist Vicky, he is writing about the argument for the political potential of cartoons against the personal expression of art.

Like Vicky, Mr Barker uses the skills of an artist to make a harsh point, and he simplifies to the broad strokes of a cartoon to keep his point clear. Mr Barker aims for maximum impact in each scene, starting off with a terrified nude on a First World War battlefield, shivering and posing for a conquering soldier, more in fear of rape than concerned with his drawing. The Vicky figure, a poetical Hungarian soldier, joins the artist and attempts the rape.

Even there, Mr Barker is subject to more ambiguity than Vicky ever could be. Actors colour the words he has written, impose personalities on his concepts, and Paul Freeman is immediately an appealing figure. His threat of rape is a philosophical response to a naked woman, neither aesthetic nor physical, and quickly turned into debate. What Mr Barker may have wanted, perhaps a ruthless quality, is confused with the attractive personality of Mr Freeman.

That is not a bad thing in terms of the character, Bela Veracek, for he should offer contradictions to his own actions. While all those about him are bold strokes of a propagandist, with no essential difference between the Soviet bureaucrats who complain about a cartoon of Lenin and the English bureaucrats who complain about a cartoon of Churchill, Bela constantly questions his own responses.

Leaving Hungary to join the Russian Revolution, he is opting for social change; leaving Russia for personal freedom, he turns to England. Finding that illusory he leans towards love as the great truth, but his wife has been shot in Russia and his friend, the artist from the battlefield, turned to madness.

Mr Freeman, with impressive depth, makes Bela a stern enough creation to be shattered by life, and flexible enough to find his anger again. Nicolas Kent has stuffed the cast with adept performers who can change characters often enough to see Bela into old age, and to do it with a delicacy that enriches Mr Barker's highly comic cartoons of people, to make some of them seem real for their brief moments.

Much of the play is intellectually rousing theatre, particularly when the company overcome the simplicities. The softening edges of Mr Kent's production are the human curves of emotion and understanding. "They want to turn me into art because art doesn't hurt", laments Bela. *No End of Blame* is close enough to art to be pleasure.

Ned Chaillet

Television

Nudging commentary in a sorry state

Hanging Fire: The State of Israel

BBC 1

In this, the first of three programmes about Israel today, I felt most sympathy with the Jewish woman living in a town near Lebanon. A lot of your mental energy goes, she said, in just being alert for trouble — a plane going over, a helicopter suddenly appearing — even if, most times, nothing actually happens. I feel the same in the presence of debates on the Arab/Israeli problem; a great many arguments come whizzing over from both sides and though most of them explode harmlessly it does drain one's mental energy. Everyone interviewed in the programme, whether Jewish settler about to be turfed out of Sinai, Arab refugee, liberal Jew ("It is a fallacy that suffering ennobles people — it just makes them believe the world is a jungle"), or blinkered Jew, was absolutely justified in his or her own eyes, even though the commentary tried to nudge us the right way, now and then.

Rather too much nudging went on, I felt. There is a style of television documentary fashionable at the moment which stops just this side of snideness, and uses enough sniping, selective quoting and clever shooting to dispose the viewer, one way or the other. Last night I had the feeling, rightly or wrongly, that inconsistencies in the Israeli position were being used to nudge me into a vaguely anti-Israeli stance, with the result that far from being a floating voter I became vaguely pro-Israeli.

The film dwelt, for example, on the idiotic laws about the Sabbath. Jews are forbidden to write on the Sabbath, so hotel waiters have to memorize up to 250 orders, but the Rabbis have decided that it is all right to use a special pencil whose writing fades within 24 hours. Ridiculous, of course, yet, because the film wanted me to feel it so, I found myself objecting that it was no worse than the English licensing laws or our foolish Sunday shop-opening regulations.

The position is tragic. Tragic for the Arabs, who find themselves homeless, or second-class citizens. Tragic for the Jews who, after centuries of oppression, now find themselves agonizing over being oppressors. I am afraid, though, that I felt little of this coming through, even when it was being spelt out, only the feeling of some clever television being made. My heart sank when the film ended trendily with close-ups of a Jewish baby being born. I can reveal that next week's film ends with a circumcision. Lord knows what they have reserved for the end of the third film.

Miles Kington

Silent Majority

ATV

Usually the fuss happens after transmission. This time the row came first because someone tried to stop the film being shown. The Independent Broadcasting Authority rightly backed it. So after reading paragraphs of newsprint about overstretched resources ... government policy to phase out ... health authorities asked to report ... what a relief to see at last the reality, the living flesh and blood of people called Nicky and Dougie and Alfie.

After all that official verbosity what came across in the programme was the power of their individual spirits battling against their handicapped bodies to make their needs felt. The way their stories were told with discretion, sympathy, even admiration for their fight against the system was commendable. It is worth pausing amid all the arguments to praise technical crew: careful research, patient camerawork, fine editing, unhysterical commentary. Nigel Evans led a strong team.

The reasons put forward for not showing it were several: it might distress parents of children still in large long-stay hospitals; it might further demoralize the staff; and above all that it is was "unrepresentative". This last was the one that worried the politicians because it carried with it the threat of blame. Blame sticks to people, health authorities, medical staff, but most easily to politicians.

So over the last few days we have heard different voices from the Department of Health and Social Security saying that the film emphasized only one side of what happens at St Lawrence's Hospital and Borocourt. For all the world as if the sight of the patients picking flowers or maybe eating chocolate cake might in some way make less terrible the fact of their being tied up, the fact of their being left to amuse themselves in a caged compound, the fact of their isolation in individual cells. There are some degrees of human suffering that are beyond such compensations.

Yet it is to the film's credit that it played down the blame-issue. Staff were shown always to be patient, sometimes saintly. "No praise is too high" for such staff, said Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in the news that followed. I thought he said "No price is too high". Well ... no I did not.

Because that of course is the crux. Everyone agrees the remedy is more money. But the system must change too. Big institutions add to the damage. The example of Beech Tree House must surely now be widely followed. This programme might hasten the day.

Joan Bakewell

Opera

Enterprising première

Palestrina

Collegiate Theatre

Those operagoers who manage to afford a visit to the festivals of Bayreuth and/or Salzburg are well advised to spend a day or two *en passant* in Munich, where the Bavarian State Opera is *en fête* at the same time. There is usually an opera or two to be collected, works that are not in any British repertory: one of them is Pfitzner's *Palestrina*, which has been zealously kept on occasional display in the Munich repertory since its world première there, under Bruno Walter, in 1917.

People went to it, in the old days, to see and hear the title role played by Karl Erb, its creator, later Julius Patzak, equally renowned in the part. Most of us came away also dazzled by the grave, ethereal beauty of the music in the first act, the purposeful dynamism of the scene at the Council of Trent.

After just such an occasion, 30 years ago this summer, an elderly cousin of mine expressed amazement that *Palestrina* had never been staged in England: "perfectly acceptable German Vaughan Williams" was his verdict — sweeping, perhaps. I thought the music more like proto-Hindemith, but agreed with my cousin.

Younger friends have been converted to *Palestrina* during the intervening years, some through a complete gramophone recording (available here as an import). But it has taken 64 years for it to reach the British stage, and we have the enterprising Abbey Opera to thank for the production to be seen in London this week.

The opera relates how the Council of Trent, under papal advice, wanted to ban polyphony from the Roman service, and revert entirely to plainsong. The disputatious Council came to no agreement, and one Cardinal Borromeo privately entreated the Pope's musical director, Palestrina, to compose a polyphonic setting of the Mass that would satisfy the Council and save living music for the church. Palestrina, aging and uncreative since his wife's death, demurred until angels dictated to him the famous *Missa Papae Marcelli*.

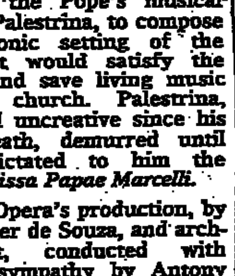
Abbey Opera's production, by Christopher de Souza, and arch-enthusiast, conducted with eminent sympathy by Antony Shelley, who has translated Pfitzner's libretto into clear (sometimes falsely stressed) English, is amazingly bold. The work needs a large stage for its first two acts. That of the Collegiate Theatre is quite modest, and Palestrina is jostled at his desk by the angels and ghosts of his illustrious predecessors.

So it is too when the brawling servants, at the end of the second act, are shot down on the orders of Cardinal Madruscht (an impressive portrayal by Mark Smullen). De Souza puts over, nevertheless, the spirit of Pfitzner's work, and is particularly successful in individualizing the many ecclesiastical participants in the Council.

Abbey Opera can field a large number of, at any rate, acceptable voices and actors for the big cast. Alexander Gauld makes a telling job of Borromeo, without immensity of voice, and Graeme Matheson Bruce, often miscast as the dashing heroic tenor, skilfully adapts his edgy voice to the sorrows and aspiration of the composer's part.

I am asked to point out that the Almaviva, in Guildhall Opera's recent production of *Figaro's Wedding*, was double-cast, and that the interpreter of the part whose performance I praised last week was Paul Napier-Burrows.

William Mann



When bigger is better

George Benson

Wembley Arena

By expanding his rhythm section to six musicians and by adding three horns and 30 strings, George Benson has ensured that his music, previously noted for its intimacy and lack of dramatic gesture, is able to cope with the sheer size of Wembley Arena, where he is appearing for five consecutive nights.

For once, this scaling-up operation works to everyone's benefit. Although the pretentious overture sounded more like a desultory sound-check, pricking one's worst fears, the acoustics were speedily brought into focus. With the exception of Wembley's notorious elimination of bass frequencies, the difficult balance was thereafter maintained, allowing the lavish arrangements to make Benson seem a much more interesting musician than he really is.

His light, polite jazz-funk, at its flimsiest on instrumental pieces like "Breezin'", has recently been strengthened by an injection of substance in the form of Quincy Jones's arrangements and production; the songs born of this collaboration, like Rod Temperton's "Give Me the Night" and "Love Times Love", are finely crafted examples of contemporary pop-soul, and were beautifully delivered on Wednesday night.

Benson's voice, which improves all the time, was strengthened by subtle measures of echo and double-tracking, and is now an acceptable cross between the bluesiness of B. B. King and the urbanity of Nat "King" Cole. His background in instrumental jazz also allows him to take modest but rewarding liberties with the vocal phrasing of songs like "Nature Boy" and "On Broadway".

His guitar-playing is, in this context, another matter. Trying to play jazz over such inflexible backgrounds, however finely detailed they may be, simply does not work; his second guitarist, the veteran Phil Upchurch, comprehensively upstaged him on an early instrumental by producing a passage of convoluted, dramatic blues with just the right degree of rhetoric. Upchurch's playing was always worth attention: his background figures in "Love Times Love", picked with the thumb, were exquisite.

Richard Williams



Uneasiness in the catacomb of *And Quiet Rolls the Dawn*

Classical unity accomplished

And Quiet Rolls the Dawn (A)

Gate 1, Notting Hill Gate

The Competition (A)

Columbia

By one of those coincidences that sometimes occur in art history, three outstanding filmmakers, more or less contemporary, all began their careers in Calcutta, within a year or so of each other, in the 1950s. Two of them, Satyajit Ray and Mrinal Sen, had been born in the city; Ritwik Ghattak went there from Pakistan after the Partition.

Ray's standing as a major international film-maker was assured from his first picture, *Pather Panchali*, in 1956. Ghattak was a strange and wayward genius, whose career, bedevilled by drink and a despair which never left him after the events of the Partition, was short. Today it is almost impossible to see his singular and brilliant films because of inextricable tangles involving rights — the outcome, it is said, of unfavourable deals which he was inclined in his later years to negotiate late at night when trying to raise the money for a further bottle of whisky.

The third of the triumvirate, Mrinal Sen, began life as a traveller in medical supplies, but was stirred to make films by the experience of the first Calcutta Film Festival of 1952, as well as by a fervent Marxist humanism which has more or less overtly inspired all his work. Now in his mid-fifties, Sen is a highly appealing figure, lean, slightly stooped, never seen in any clothes but his Indian white cottons. He is a lively writer and an excellent (he would himself add, unstoppable) talker, ranging from wry philosophy to gentle mischief. His polemics with Satyajit Ray are celebrated, and take up many pages of his own published writings.

Unlike Ray, whose career began on a peak which has remained a challenge to him throughout all his subsequent career, Sen's filmography reveals a steady progression, in which *And Quiet Rolls the Dawn* stands logically as his most accomplished work to date.

It is essentially a chamber drama, observing a classical unity of time, place and action, and based on the dramatic premise of a central figure whose absence throughout most of the story provides inherent suspense. The setting is a crumbling Calcutta building; an unseen commentator explains that this was once a gentleman's grand house, built in the year of the Mutiny. Now the balconies that overlook the inner courtyard swarm with tenant families, each invaded by the racket of their neighbours' domestic troubles. They are overlooked from the top floor by the sight-mouthed landlord, always worrying about people wasting water, or passers-by who importunately befoul his gutters.

The action centres on the respectable, down-at-heel, middle-class family on the ground floor. The father is a retired bureaucrat and parent of three daughters and two sons by his worn and anxious wife. The film describes the events of a single night, when the eldest daughter, the sole breadwinner of the family in this overpopulated city, fails to return at her usual hour.

Uneasiness mounts to panic as the search extends to the police station, the hospitals, the morgue. The effort proves fruitless; but under the pressures of this crisis the outward semblance of domestic unity and calm crumbles like the old stucco that long ago fell away to expose the flimsy structure of the ancient house. "We are all in the morgue, here in this house", accuses the beautiful young second daughter, who sees more clearly than the rest the effects of the family's selfish, possessive dependence upon the missing girl.

Subtly Sen's camera moves among the family and among the neighbours who are witnesses and chorus, though themselves — as — gravely threatened, in different ways, by the untoward happening. Each person in the house involuntarily exposes his own insufficiency. When the absent daughter returns cheerful and unconcerned the following morning, she hardly recognizes the family she left the day before, and whose only resource now is to take revenge on the innocent cause of their unwished self-discovery.

In composition (Sen wrote his own script), *mise-en-scène* (the nervy, constant exploration of the oppressive catacomb-house) and performance, it is a highly sophisticated, accomplished and fascinating film. Sen is skilful at dramatizing, whether building up suspense in a scene where a whole queue of people, each looking for a missing person, waits to know if a suicide just discovered will prove to be their own lost one, or establishing the physical horror of the morgue just by the repeated grating of the smelled metal drawers in which the corpses are stored.

So long as you recognize that *schmaltz* is *schmaltz*, even when tricked out with Prokofiev, Saint-Saëns and Chopin, *The Competition* is modestly entertaining at its own level. Auditions, competitions and talent contests of every sort have suspense naturally built in; and — as every televiewer knows — international piano-forte contests have the same excitement as any other breed of sporting event.

The participants in this fictitious competition are all unfairly but dramatically handicapped. The Russian has the KGB on her back and a defecting teacher; a West Side boy is dogged by an Italian family and an ambition to be a new Liberace; an East Side coloured youth has too much audity at the keyboard. The heroine (Amy Irving) suffers from a virago, man-hating teacher (Lee Remick); and the hero (Richard Dreyfuss) has a dying father and a nasty competitive spirit.

The heart of the matter, as might be guessed, is how romance between Dreyfuss and Irving battles and conquers the obstacles of music, career and rivalry. As a writer Joel Oliansky knows all the twists; as a director, though, he seems not much in control over the visual aspect of this somewhat inelegant film, he is quite good at catching the slight comic gesture aside. Amy Irving is a bright, attractive actress; Sam Wanamaker suitably hams up the role of a ham conductor for precisely what it is worth; and an incidental curiosity of the film is that all the players were keyboard-coached so that they convincingly synchronize their performances to the tracks (unsensitively abbreviated) prerecorded by five named concert pianists.

David Robinson

Books

Westminster Palace and Parliament

By Patrick Cormack

(*Warne*, £9.95)

Given a choice of which now erased building I should most like to see, I should opt for the old Palace of Westminster, that ancient huddle of roofs of every shape and size where the Parliament of England was born and grew to maturity. Its antique walls breathed the essence of our history. In its splendid Painted Chamber, medieval kings met their Parliaments. The old St Stephen's Chapel, its Gothic beauty hidden beneath a false ceiling, was the House of Commons from the reign of Edward VI until its destruction by fire in 1834. This was the Chamber of Coke, Pym and Hampden, of the Petition of Right and Charles I's attempt to arrest the five recalcitrant members, of Cromwell's contemptuous dismissal of the Rump, of Walpole, Pitt and Fox. It was the place in which (rotten boroughs and corruption notwithstanding) English liberties were made firm and the basic procedures of Parliament were established.

Yet the price of its survival would have been the non-existence of the Palace of Westminster which Barry designed and Pugin decorated, which is undoubtedly our greatest 19th century building, and is indeed one of the finest architectural conceptions of any age.

Barry's, and even more Pugin's, inspiration was, indeed, strongly medieval, yet their Palace was no pastiche but a wholly original work, marrying a grand overall simplicity with lavish and intricate detail, which has, particularly in London mist, a fairy-tale quality as well as the grandeur of Victorian confidence. It was not born easily. Many detested its Gothic intention; it was described as the triumph of "Gothic barbarism" over the "masterpiece of Italy and Greece". Others wished to reconstruct at least the Painted Chamber and the old St Stephen's chapel, incorporating them in a new building. When Barry's work was finished, the Commons complained and made him alter their Chamber.

Yet that Chamber quickly made its own history as the place where Gladstone, Disraeli, Lloyd George and Churchill became leaders of the nation. In the last war it was the only part of the Palace to be destroyed, and its successor's style seems to speak of our reduced circumstances. But we still have Pugin's incomparable House of Lords to remind us of greater days, and the Palace of Westminster as a whole remains as it was conceived — by a strange coincidence, just at the moment when the old unreformed Parliament gave way to a more orderly franchise leading to democracy.

The portrait and history of this building, which inspired Monet, has been sketched lovingly and lucidly, with enough, but not too much, detail, by Mr Patrick Cormack, with an account of the old Palace it replaced. Readers unfamiliar with the building's complexity might, however, have been helped by a ground plan — and I rather wish that Mr Cormack had not talked about giving one of the architects "a break". Send for Mr Philip Howard at once!

Ronald Butt

Dance

Patterns of noise in balletic burlesque

Merce Cunningham

Sadler's Wells

Arnold Haskell's Penguin *Ballet* had a cartoon by Kay Ambrose of three determined ladies climbing up to the Covent Garden gallery while one confides to the others "Lifar says there oughtn't to be any music. Just noises." I wonder what those prewar examples of the lunatic fringe (or Serge Lifar, for that matter) would have made of Merce Cunningham and his accompanying modern musicians at Sadler's Wells this week?

We know Haskell's opinion: that once the first shock had worn off, their "modernistic gimmicks" would disappear into nothing. Well, Cunningham, Cage and company have had more effect on dance and music than Lifar did, or whoever orchestrated his noises for the once notorious *Icare*.

They had one new work and another London premiere in Wednesday's programme. *Exchange*, created in 1978, uses a cast of 15 dancers. Eight of them start it, and we were well into the ballet when the significance of the title became clear as they were replaced by the other seven. Towards the end there were some further partial exchanges of place.

At the midway point, the predominating quality of movement changed too, from mainly slow choreography to a faster pace, with the women simultaneously converting from a largely passive role to equality with the men. Jasper Johns designed the costumes, in a palette of greys and gentle greens at first, with mauves and rose pink introduced later.

David Tudor's electronically produced score accompanying the work was no less carefully and imaginatively structured than Cunningham's choreography, but I can understand the point of the man whom I overheard, describing it as "insolent." Like a mixture of birdsong and radio static at first, it later became as insistent and clamorous as machine noises: no louder, I am sure, than a symphony orchestra, but more piercing and painful to unready ears.

Takehisa Kosugi's score accompanying the world premiere of *Gallopade* was also made up of what most people would call noises, but arranged in patterns which we recognize more easily as musical — and why deny that description to sounds produced through electrical equipment, while allowing it to sounds produced by depressing levers or pedals?

Mark Lancaster has dressed the dancers colourfully and introduces a touch of fun with, their gaudy shirts and red socks worn with black shoes. Cunningham in *Gallopade* reverts to a manner we have not seen from him lately, of light-hearted comedy sustained all through the piece. It involves much playful movement, some capriciously inconsequential gestures, and even a couple of almost balletic burlesque trios. All very nicely danced, as usual.

Who knows? Perhaps at this rate we shall one day see Cunningham creating ballets again to Satie's music. Then, what will Lifar say?

John Percival

Cricket

Murky conditions and slow pitch alien to the Australians

By Richard Streeton

DERBY: The Australians, with two first innings wickets in hand, are 28 runs behind Derbyshire.

The Australians batted for the most part with little distinction against Derbyshire yesterday although there were severe extenuating circumstances. Dyson and Wellham showed some semblance of form, but until the present bad weather relents, it remains doubtful if the best will be seen from this predominantly immature Australian side.

Until late afternoon the Australian scoring rate stayed below two runs an over, a sombre statistic that is mentioned with sympathy rather than in any carping spirit. Quite apart from a slow pitch, which yielded only low bounce, the conditions were so alien for the touring side that it might have been more merciful had it rained. As it was, heavy black clouds hovered over the ground all day, making the light murky even by English standards, and a cold, blustery wind was a further burden for the players to bear.

There were actually three stoppages, totally 50 minutes, and, to their credit, the Australians declined more than one chance to go off when the opportunity was offered at other times. Their desperate need for practice stays uppermost in their minds.

Having tried to put the Australian batting in perspective, it also has to be said that there were moments when their mental approach could be faulted. Dyson, who has been the only Australian to show any consistency, again played soundly but some of his colleagues rather fell between two stools. Chappell allowed himself to be run out carelessly. Kent tried to drive forcefully before he had played himself in; and both Hughes and Border seemed to lose patience when tied down by accurate spin bowling. Mr Bedser and his colleagues will note the successes achieved by off spin yet again in this country against modern Australian batsmen.

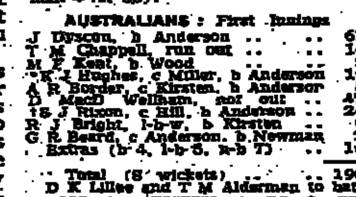
Derbyshire used seven bowlers in short spells and it was Iain Anderson, a 21-year-old local product, with a promising second XI record behind him, who gained the most success. Anderson obtained some turn from some well pitched-up off breaks. He took three for 22 in 10 overs leading up to tea and threatened to leave the Australians poorly placed.

Otherwise the feature of Derbyshire's out-cricket was the fast bowling of Newman, a 22-year-old formerly on the Leicestershire staff. Hendrick, who suffered a badly bruised thigh in the one-day international at Leeds, and Oldham, who has a thigh muscle injury, both had to stand down from this match. Newman is that rarity among young English fast bowlers. He has a smooth, high action, style and straightness.

Dyson, who was celebrating his 27th birthday, needed 61 overs for his 61 runs, which apart from its mathematical symmetry, also showed what sort of day it was for the crowd. Dyson, whose inclination all the time is to play forward, is well suited to English conditions.

The Australians lost Chappell when he was slow to respond to a call and Kirsten's throw from cover hit the stumps direct. Kent drove with a flourish down the wrong line and by lunch the Australians were 50 for two from 32 overs. Hughes, who all told batted 26 overs for 17 runs, tried to pierce the field on the back foot but sent the ball straight to a fieldsman. There was a hint of impatience when "out" more attempted stroke yielded slip a catch. Border was Anderson's victim when he tried to hit the ball back over the bowler's head, mistimed, and Kirsten ran from mid-off to take the catch.

At 126 for five the Australians must have been thankful when Wellham and Rixon put on 44 together. Rixon, the deputy wicketkeeper, and the one man against Australians likely to play in the Tests, batted as sensibly as anyone, before he was caught on the square leg boundary. Bright and Beard were out before the six o'clock close, Derbyshire having attained the stipulated number of overs by then under the experimental rule being used in this game.



DERBYSHIRE: First Innings 218 for 9 dec (G S Wright 164; T M Alderman 5 for 63).

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings

J Dyson, b Anderson	61
M F Kent, b Wood	2
*K J Hughes, c Miller, b Anderson	19
A R Border, c Kirsten, b Anderson	5
D MacD Wellham, not out	47
†S J Rixon, c Hill, b Anderson	24
R J Bright, l-b-w, b Kirsten	0
G R Beard, c Anderson, b Newman	2
Extras (b 4, l-b 5, n-b 7)	16
Total (8 wickets)	190

D K Lillee and T M Alderman to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—37, 3—91, 4—101, 5—126, 6—170, 7—171, 8—190.

Umpires: D G L Evans and D O Oslear.

Lancs v Warwicks

AT MANCHESTER

LANCASHIRE: First Innings 352 for 9 dec (D P Hughes 126, G Fowler 72; Bowling: Willis, 27—4—58—5; Hogg, 23—7—57—0; Rouse, 12—2—53—0; Perryman, 21—5—78—3; Doshi, 23—5—88—1).

Second Innings

A Kennedy, not out	0
†G Fowler, not out	0
Total (no wkt)	0

F C Hayes, *C H Lloyd, D Lloyd, D P Hughes, B W Reidy, J Abrahams, N V Radford, P J W Allott and P G Lee to bat.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

D L Amiss, c Fowler, b Allott	28
K D Smith, c Reidy, b Abrahams	56
T A Lloyd, c C H Lloyd, b Abrahams	31
†G W Humpage, not out	19
A I Kallicharran, not out	0
Extras (b 1)	1
Total (3 wkts dec)	135

M A Din, S J Rouse, *R G D Willis, S P Perryman, W Hogg and D R Doshi did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—58, 2—116, 3—135.

BOWLING: Radford, 5—1—33—0; Allott, 15—1—42—1; Reidy, 3—0—20—0; Lee, 7—1—20—0; Abrahams, 4—1—19—2.

Bonus points: Lancashire 5, Warwickshire 3.

Umpires: D J Constant and A Jepson.

Camb U v Sussex

AT CAMBRIDGE

SUSSEX: First Innings 348 for 9 dec (C M Wells 79, A P Wells 63, C E Waller 51 not out, I A Greig 50; Bowling: Russom, 27—6—87—1; Pringle, 20—3—51—1; Hodgson, 20—4—77—4; Huxter, 13—4—49—2; Holliday, 5—0—24—0; Boyd-Moss, 7—1—35—0; Edwards, 4—0—17—1).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

First Innings

J P C Mills, c Gould, b Jones	0
*I G Peck, l-b-w, b Greig	11
T D W Edwards, b Greig	3
R J Boyd-Moss, b Jones	10
D R Pringle, l-b-w, b Greig	5
N Russom, l-b-w, b Greig	0
D C Holliday, b Waller	57
D Varey, l-b-w, b C M Wells	3
K I Hodgson, c Phillipson, b Greig	28
†C F E Goldie, not out	30
R Huxter, l-b-w, b Barclay	3
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 13)	17
Total	165

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—7, 3—24, 4—28, 5—33, 6—43, 7—83, 8—107, 9—160, 10—165.

BOWLING: Jones, 11—3—31—2; Greig, 21—7—45—5; Wells, 9—1—18—1; Waller, 20—9—37—1; Barclay, 6.5—1—17—1.

Second Innings

J P C Mills, b Jones	2
*I G Peck, b C M Wells	14
T D W Edwards, c Green, b Barclay	27
R J Boyd-Moss, not out	25
†C F E Goldie, not out	3
Extras (b 5, n-b 5)	10
Total (3 wkts)	88

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—57, 3—82.

Umpires: P B Wight and K Goodwyn.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: St Martin's, Caerphilly, 105-9; *Queen's, Taunton, 109-1. *Alleyn's, Dulwich, 200-7 dec (Lane 115); XL Club, 126. MCC, 155-9 dec; *Monmouth, 117.9. MCC, 177; *Chigwell, 104. XL Club, 235-5; *City of London, 149-8. Devon Dumplings, 190-6; *Plymouth, 165-6. Dover GS, 83 (M Jackson 7-37); *Duke of York's, Dover, 84.4.

* Home team

Gloucs v Northants

AT BRISTOL

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 356 for 8 dec (B C Broad 94, P Bainbridge 84 not out, A W Stovold 57; Bowling: Lamb, 24—6—79—0; Booden, 19—4—61—1; Carter, 22—2—98—3; Willey, 34—14—72—3; Williams, 5—0—18—0; Tindall, 1—0—8—0; Larkins, 44—2—17—1).

Second Innings

B C Broad, l-b-w, b T M Lamb	0
Sadiq Mohammad, not out	18
†A W Stovold, c Williams, b Booden	0
Zaheer Abbas, not out	20
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, w 1)	8
Total (2 wkts)	46

A J Hignell, *M J Procter, P Bainbridge, D A Graveney, A H Wilkins, J H Childs and B M Brain to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—3.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

*G Cook, c Stovold, b Childs	29
W Larkins, run out	50
R G Williams, b Childs	8
A J Lamb, c Bainbridge, b Brain	78
P Willey, b Procter	79
T J Yardley, not out	96
R M Tindall, c Sadiq, b Procter	9
R M Carter, c Sadiq, b Procter	1
†G Sharp, l-b-w, b Wilkins	0
T M Lamb, st Stovold, b Procter	1
C D Booden, c Hignell, b Procter	0
Extras (b 5, l-b 12)	17
Total (98.5 overs)	348

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—63, 2—70, 3—77, 4—220, 5—280, 6—310, 7—328, 8—333, 9—340, 10—348.

BOWLING: Brain, 14—5—45—1; Wilkins, 13—5—20—1; Bainbridge, 7—0—10—0; Procter, 21.5—5—80—5; Childs, 20—3—89—2; Graveney, 28—6—87—0.

Bonus points: Gloucestershire 8, Northamptonshire 7.

Umpires: R Aspinall and Shakoor Rana.

Oxford U v Middlesex

AT OXFORD

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings 262 (R S Cowan 62).

Second Innings

R G P Ellis, not out	5
R A B Ezekowitz, not out	5
Total (no wkt)	10

R S Cowan, K A Hayes, *R P Moulding, J O D Orders, A J Rogers, J M Knight, S P Sutcliffe, T J Taylor and †P N Huxford to bat.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

W N Slack, c Huxford, b Taylor	68
G D Barlow, b Knight	3
C T Radley, c Ellis, b Sutcliffe	44
R O Butcher, c Knight, b Taylor	8
M W Gatting, st Huxford, b Sutcliffe	36
*P H Edmonds, l-b-w, b Sutcliffe	31
J E Emburey, st Huxford, b Taylor	36
J R Thomson, c Ellis, b Sutcliffe	5
N G Cowans, b Taylor	11
†C R V Taylor, b Taylor	19
W G Merry, not out	14
Extras (b 3, l-b 4, w 9)	16
Total	287

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—123, 3—135, 4—144, 5—183, 6—231, 7—239, 8—241, 9—258, 10—287.

BOWLING: Knight, 11—3—31—1; Orders, 8—1—29—0; Sutcliffe, 40—7—130—4; Taylor, 33.4—8—81—5.

Umpires: W E Alley and M J Kitchen.

No play yesterday

BOURNEMOUTH: Glamorgan 281 for 7 dec (N G Featherstone 113 not out; Bowling: Marshall, 26—8—64—1; Stevenson, 29—6—94—5; Tremlett, 20—6—32—0; Jesty, 7—2—22—0; Southern, 16—8—38—0; Cowley, 10—3—21—1) v Hampshire.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Leicestershire 288 for 4 (D I Gower 115) v Kent.

Pocock has another of his proper innings

By Alan Gibson

THE OVAL: Worcestershire, with all their second innings wickets in hand, lead Surrey by 130 runs.

Despite all the regulations for covering, and the new devices which are employed to dry the ground, the rain will have its frustrations. There had been a lot of rain in the night, and no play was possible at the Oval yesterday until 2.30. Surrey began at 28 for three, 245 behind. The pitch, to begin with, played straightforwardly, though it became a little trickier later on. The outfield was slow and slippery.

Roope and Pocock were batting. Roope played comfortably, Surrey's principal hopeful. He played some good strokes, and looked to be settling in, but he was the next out, bowled by Cumbes; four for 85 in the 30th over. It was a poor stroke. Meanwhile, Pocock was proceeding with an assured majesty, rather like Peter May out of form. I have known Pocock several times before enjoy the luxury of playing a proper innings after being sent in as nightwatchman.

At tea, 37 overs bowled, Surrey were 115 for four, Pocock still austerely in command, with Smith going vigorously at the other end. Smith was caught in the slips soon afterwards. The question now was whether anyone could stay with Pocock. He tapped the pitch thoughtfully, walked along it to give paternal advice to young Lynch, drew his head loftily away from a bouncer by Alleyne. Alleyne was getting irritated, and hit Pocock in the box. He picked himself up in the slow and dignified way so characteristic of Hobbs, and, after another tap or two on the pitch, was ready to resume. Pridgeon also bowled him a nasty one, but when nightwatchmen have advanced so far they cannot expect immunity.

I thought Gifford was the likeliest bowler to get him out, and so he did, in his first over, Pocock making a hasty swing towards long-on in the hope of reaching his 50 in style. It was not Pocock's largest innings, but I bet it was one he will remember with satisfaction. The Oval crowd, though tiny, roused itself to an appreciation which was, *pro rata*, as warm as anything ever given to Barrington.

At 150, Thomas was splendidly caught from a skier which went behind the bowler. Lynch batted well, and the Shoreditch Sparrow made a delicate cut, worthy of Pocock, but the innings was over at 5.50. Surrey 103 behind.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings. 273 (Younis Ahmed 116; Intikhab Alam 5 for 66).

Second Innings

*G M Turner, not out	10
M Scott, not out	15
Extras (l-b 2)	2
Total (no wkt)	27

P A Neale, Younis Ahmed, E J O Hemsley, D N Patel, N Gifford, †P B Fisher, H L Alleyne, A P Pridgeon and J Cumbes to bat.

SURREY: First Innings

A R Butcher, c Scott, b Alleyne	3
G S Clinton, l-b-w, b Pridgeon	1
*R D V Knight, l-b-w, b Alleyne	3
†G R J Roope, b Cumbes	38
P I Pocock, b Gifford	45
D M Smith, c Turner, b Pridgeon	25
M A Lynch, b Pridgeon	33
D J Thomas, c Cumbes, b Pridgeon	3
Intikhab Alam, run out	1
S T Clarke, c Cumbes, b Gifford	6
R D Jackman, not out	3
Extras (b 1, w 1, n-b 7)	9
Total (55.3 overs)	170

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—5, 3—17, 4—85, 5—115, 6—131, 7—150, 8—154, 9—166, 10—170.

BOWLING: Alleyne, 17—3—46—2; Pridgeon, 22—6—45—4; Cumbes, 9—0—40—1; Patel, 1—0—5—0; Gifford, 6—1—21—2.

Bonus points: Surrey 5, Worcestershire 7.

Umpires: W L Budd and P J Eele.

Procter takes five wickets with off spin

Mike Procter, once one of the fastest bowlers in the world, took five Northamptonshire wickets for 80 with his off-spinners as they came within eight runs of Gloucestershire's 356 at Bristol yesterday.

But one man he could not remove was Yardley who made an unbeaten 96.

Northamptonshire slipped to 77 for three but were pulled round by a stand of 143 between Willey (79) and Tim Lamb (78). They were helped by a bonus of five runs when a ball from Graveney hit a fieldsman's helmet which had been left on the ground behind the wicket. Originally the scorers credited Willey with five, but later adjusted this when it was established he had not touched the ball.

Willis and Clive Lloyd made an enterprising attempt to force a result in the match between Lancashire and Warwickshire at Old Trafford. After almost four hours had been lost to rain, Warwickshire hit out spiritedly to reach 135 for three in reply to Lancashire's 352 for nine. Smith made 56, his best score this season, and Abrahams took two wickets for 19 in his first four overs in his new role as an off-spinner.

The Oxford University slow left-arm bowler, Taylor, returned the best figures of his career, five for 81, against Middlesex, who were dismissed for 287 in the Parks, 25 ahead.

Today's fixtures

(11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)

HOLT PRODUCTS TROPHY
DERBY: Derbyshire v Australians.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Northamptonshire.
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Glamorgan.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Kent v Leicestershire.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Warwickshire.
THE OVAL: Surrey v Worcestershire.

OTHER MATCHES:
CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University v Sussex.
OXFORD: Oxford University v Middlesex.

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
CHELMSFORD: Essex II v Surrey II.
CARDIFF: Glamorgan II v Gloucestershire II.
FINEDON: Northamptonshire II v Nottinghamshire II.
TAUNTON: Somerset II v Hampshire II.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire II v Lancashire II.
MARSKE-BY-SEA: Yorkshire II v Derbyshire II.

Second XI competition

TAUNTON: Hampshire II, 250 for 2 dec (J M Rice 100 not out, C L Smith 67, V P Terry 62); Somerset II, 228 (A Spiner 63).

CHELMSFORD: Essex II 383 for 6 dec (M S A McEvoy 118, A W Lilley 86, R Herbert 79); Surrey II 243 for 8.

FINEDON: Northamptonshire II 107 and 169 for 5; Nottinghamshire II 282 (A Stephenson 5 for 56).

BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire II 383 for 2 dec (G P Thomas 204 not out, S H Wootton 153) and 164 for 6 (C Lethbridge 52 not out); Lancashire 303 for 3 dec (I Cockbain 135, C J Scott 53).

CORRECTION: Middlesex v Nottinghamshire match at Uxbridge (May 27-29)— in Middlesex's first innings C T Radley was b Hemmings, not st French b Hemmings.

Tennis



Frustration: Scanlon ponders after losing a point against McEnroe.

'Spinach' that turns McEnroe on

By Jerome Caminada

The skill which has taken John McEnroe to the second topmost branch in world tennis, burst violently forth at Queen's Club yesterday, when he put out Bill Scanlon, a fellow American seeded No 9, 6—3, 6—2 in the third round of the tournament, sponsored by Stella Artois. Seventeen of the last 19 points fell to him, the last 12 in succession.

But, looking ahead, it is now Kevin Curren, the South African, whom McEnroe has to fear most this week. Playing after McEnroe's victory, Curren was too much for a handful for Roscoe Tanner, who was seeded number two, and won 6—7, 7—6, 6—4.

Tanner was up against a man with a service almost as killing as his own, and this time his own deliveries were not as ruthless as usual. After a tie-break had decided each of the first two sets, Tanner lost his service in the third game of the final set; and Curren, having seized this advantage, hung on grimly. He won the match on his service with a love game.

It was a rude exchange with spectators on the East stand of the centre court which turned McEnroe on, as spinach does to Popeye. McEnroe, being left-handed and serving at the North end, faced the stand as he stood 30—40 and 1—2 down.

A man high up was making noises, and McEnroe called out: "Any way you can close your mouth during the point?" From behind him on the North stand came supporting applause, but still the man's voice was heard. "You do not hear me up there?" McEnroe then shouted.

Silence followed at last, and McEnroe delivered an ace to become deuce. He took the next two points for game, 2—2; and the four after that for a love break of service, 3—2.

McEnroe then lost two points on his service, but ran away with the next 12 for the set, mixing volley, drive and drop shot so accurately that Scanlon, who has beaten him only once—at Hawaii in 1978—had no chance. "He kept playing better and better", was Scanlon's modest explanation later.

Usually a more easy going player, Scanlon admitted that he also had felt like calling out to the crowd in the second set. In the first set he was himself upset by the umpire reversing several calls. And he demanded that the referee be present. The referee having appeared, Scanlon became more relaxed—perhaps too relaxed.

Because of rain overnight and early in the day only the specially-protected centre court of the outside courts could be used, though progress was made with doubles on indoor courts. The tournament, therefore, is well behind and play today will begin at 10.30.

Completing the unfinished match which stood at one set each on Wednesday evening, Jonathan Smith, the last British survivor, tamely lost the final set to a personable unknown from California, Scott McCain, who won 5—7, 6—2, 7—5. McCain, aged 23, has not played at Queen's before, but had his baptism in Britain last year by surviving one qualifying round at Wimbledon.

SECOND ROUND: S McCain (US) beat J Smith (GB), 5—7, 6—2, 7—5. Third round: H Pfister (US) beat W Martin (US), 7—5, 6—4; J McEnroe (US) beat W Scanlon (US), 6—3, 6—2; K Curren (SA) beat R Tanner (US), 6—7, 7—6, 6—4; J Sadri (US) beat V Amaya (US), 3—6, 7—6, 3—1 (retd).

New approach can help Miss Barker

By Rex Bellamy

Martina Navratilova, twice Wimbledon champion, will play Susan Barker, of Devon in today's quarter-final round of the women's singles in the Surrey grass court championships at Surbiton. Yesterday, Miss Navratilova beat Sharon Walsh 6—2, 6—4 and Miss Barker, who led 5—2 in the first set but then lost her range for a while, had a 7—5, 7—5 win over her compatriot, Anne Hobbs.

Miss Barker has not fulfilled the exciting promise of 1976, when she won the French championship and 1977, when she reached the last four at Wimbledon. But she has won three of her 13 matches with Miss Navratilova and last evening Miss Barker said that her attitude to the game had changed since last August, when she was bitten by a dog and, for a while, lost the sight from her right eye. "When I was so close to never playing again, I realised how much it meant to me. Since then I've enjoyed my tennis more."

Today's programme has been advanced to 12.30 because rain disrupted yesterday's, when there was no play on the centre court. Elsewhere the ball bounced low, skidded, or sometimes hovered in the breeze. Three-shot rallies were the norm and the contrast with the prolonged exchanges of the recent French championships was pronounced. Could Jack Kramer be right in his opinion that the disparity in playing conditions is too great?

Joanne Russell was given two tough sets by Ann Kiyomura. But the only unseeded survivor in the bottom half of the draw is Betsy Nagelsen, who came within two points of defeat before beating Barbara Potter.

In the top half of the draw the seedings were confounded in three matches and no seed was even taking part in the fourth—won by Marjorie Blackwood, who is uncommon among Canadians in that she was born in Karachi, grew up in Detroit, and went to university in Texas. Diane Desfor, who has a degree in psychology, beat Wendy White, who is still studying—both at college and on court. Miss White, aged 20, needs more match-play but has plenty of talent, especially on clay and grass, if she is to consolidate her impressive reputation.

Pam Teeguarden, who defied the seedings by outwitting Miss White in Paris, was herself a beaten seed yesterday. This meant that Barbara Hallquist had beaten two seeds (Billie Jean King was the other) in straight sets in successive matches. The wisdom acquired during Miss Teeguarden's decade on the circuit did her no good now. "She was stronger physically", Miss Teeguarden said, "but you're not just playing an opponent—you're playing the conditions too. I felt there was no way of having any control. Half the points she won, it seemed, I had nothing to do with it. I didn't blow it, and *she* didn't make it, but I lost the points anyway. That's aggravating."

Experience, though, worked in favour of Laura (Flash) DuPont against Ivanna Madruga, almost 12 years her junior, whose playing method has much in common with that of Miss Madruga's countryman, Guillermo Vilas.

So today's pairings will be Miss Blackwood v Miss Desfor, Miss Hallquist v Miss Du Pont, Miss Russell v Miss Nagelsen, and Miss Barker v Miss Navratilova.

THIRD ROUND (US unless stated): D Desfor beat W White, 6—2, 6—2; B Hallquist beat P Teeguarden, 6—5, 6—3; L DuPont beat I Madruga (Argentina), 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; M Blackwood beat J Preyer, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; B Nagelsen beat B Potter, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6; J Russell (US) beat A Kiyomura (US), 4—6, 7—5, 6—1; S Barker beat A Hobbs, 7—5, 7—5; M Navratilova (US) beat S Walsh (US), 6—2, 6—4.

BRUSSELS: Belgian Open tournament, second round: P Hjertquist (Sweden) beat J Kodes (Czechoslovakia), 7—5, 7—5; S Krulevitz (US) beat P-A Torre (France), 6—4, 6—1; R Ycaza (Ecuador) beat A Dirzu (Romania), 6—2, 6—4; M Martinez (Bolivia) beat J Hrebec (Czechoslovakia), 6—1, 6—4.

HELSINKI: Davis Cup European Zone B Second round: Finland beat Bulgaria 3—2.

Keeping up with modern demands at Wimbledon

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

With 11 days to go before the game's most famous tournament begins its annual argument with the English summer, members of the Wimbledon championships committee yesterday gave the press a guided tour of what the invitation modestly described as "improvements" to No 1 court. The demolition and construction programme completed in 47 weeks at a cost of not much less than £3m has, in fact, radically altered both the appearance and the content of the structure that, from the southern end of No 1 court, overlooks the promenade and the outside courts.

Wimbledon's problem, almost a dilemma, is that while accepting the need to keep pace with modern demands they are concerned to honour the tradition of the tournament, preserve its essential character, and respect the rules that only a mug changes a winning game. The solution, always, must be to improve what they have rather than tear the place down and start again. On the basis of this argument the massive new four-storey building hits all the targets, though the All England Club face a considerable challenge in making adequate use of the place for the other 50 weeks of the year.

The players have a new restaurant, bar and balcony—higher and longer than the old one, and commanding a superb view of the outside courts. There are also two lounges: one for peace and quiet and the other for those intense talks that go on between players and a variety of commercial contacts (someone described the lounge as for "competitors and predators").

There is also a new women's dressing room and new quarters for the referee and his staff, the umpires, and the 70 ball boys and 14 ball girls. There is even a special "prize money office" and a "ball distribution room".

In addition to these facilities for those who play in the tournament, the public will benefit from 550 more seats at the southern end of No. 1 court and 700 at the northern end. The north-western corner has been filled in but the charming incongruity of the "Lodge" at the south-western corner has been spared.

The feature the public may miss most is the electronic scoreboard, flickering the progress of matches on the two main courts that formerly overlooked the concourse. This has been replaced by less easily viewed equivalents over the members' balcony. These will not indicate the points scored, as the *old* ones did. The idea is to discourage congestion on the promenade. But the points scorers will be shown on new score boards overlooking the tea lawns between the centre court and Church Road. There are also three new electronic scoreboards on No. 1 court.

Overall it may be said that organizers have boldly qualified for a "Good Housekeeping" award while staying well clear of unbridled improvisation.

Dutch hopes on Wilborts

Eindhoven, Netherlands, June 11.—The Davis Cup European zone B second round tie between the Netherlands and Ireland, starting tomorrow, could hinge on one player from each side: the big-hitting Irishman, Matt Doyle, and Erik Wilborts, aged 16, who makes his first appearance in the Dutch team.

Dutch players traditionally play below their standards on clay courts and much will depend on Wilborts, the left-handed indoor champion, and the six-times national champion, Louk Sanders. The Netherlands beat Ireland 2—1 in a home tie last February to win promotion to the first division of the King's Cup.

ALGIERS: Davis Cup, European zone quarter-final: Algeria 0, Spain 5.

Rugby Union

A tour that could injure a nation's reputation

From Iain Mackenzie
Dunedin, June 11

The concern of many members of the New Zealand House of Representatives for the past few weeks has been less the government of the country than the fate of a group of South Africans who are due to start playing rugby here just over a month from now. The division of the House of Commons before the Olympic Games in Moscow last year was gentle and restrained compared with the furore which is raging in New Zealand.

The 12-match tour of both main islands, including two internationals against the All Blacks and one against the Maoris, will go ahead. There is no doubt about that, with Robert Muldoon's National Party facing an election a few months hence at the end of what has been at times a stormy three years in office.

There are too many New Zealanders who prefer their rugby to their politics for Mr Muldoon to come down on the anti-tour side of the fence. In this, he is supported by his Overseas Affairs minister, Brian Talboys, who has declined Labour opposition suggestions that the easy way out would be to refuse to give visas to the South Africans.

That, incidentally, may be just as well. Because of the odd diplomatic situation between South Africa and New Zealand, visas issued to the South Africans will have to emanate from British consular officials in the republic. A refusal by the British, even though acting strictly on New Zealand instructions, would have stirred the porridge even more.

The problem as Mr Muldoon and Mr Talboys are well aware, is that whereas the Scottish tour is going ahead in happy, friendly, relaxed style with the New Zealanders hardly able to do enough to ensure its success, what will follow next month and right through August will be the nastiest sporting anti-climax this country has seen.

It has already been agreed in the House that the cost of police and military protection (it has even got that far—the Ministry of Defence are involved) will be about £1.75 million. That may be an underestimate and it is only the beginning.

A Labour MP, Mary Batcheler, told me that the final cost to the country could run into several million pounds; and while she would not be drawn on a figure the House have heard that losses in exports alone might reach £50 million.

The Scots, naturally, are doing their best to concentrate on their training, their games and their social life but it is impossible to ignore the increasing uproar around them even though the shots are being fired well over their heads. Two of their number who have been in South Africa with the Lions have said they will never go back there. Two of the most prominent All Blacks, the captain Graham Mourie and one of their best backs of all time, Bruce Robertson, have said that they will not play against the Springboks. Less well known New Zealand players have said the same thing.

As a welcome visitor to New Zealand one cannot be discourteous enough to castigate or even criticize the policies and decisions of the Government or the Rugby Union authorities. Yet one is left with a steadily increasing feeling that no good will come of this tour.

On the field, if South Africa win the international series, they will do so against an under-strength All Blacks. There will not be too much glory in that. And off the field, while there will be friendliness, there will also be the underlying enmity of the thousands of genuine antiapartheid supporters.

That apart, the damage which almost certainly will be done to New Zealand's name in Australia next year, and to their world-wide trade for who knows how long, makes one wonder just how important rugby is. One is sorry for New Zealand. But they have their own remedies. Scotland have no choice; they must play the game here, return home and watch what happens.

Vote on tour: The Labour opposition have forced a vote in a fortnight's time on the Springbok tour, Reuter reports from Wellington. Using a procedural manoeuvre, they put forward an amendment to the motion under debate, that the House reply to the Governor-General's formal opening speech.

Labour are seeking to add to the formal reply "that in the national interest the House urges the Rugby Union not to proceed with the tour". Government members are thus being asked to vote on an opposition amendment reinforcing government policy. Mr Muldoon is likely to miss the vote. He left the country today on a trip to Europe.

Football

Durban seems set to join Sunderland

Mr Alan Durban, the manager of Stoke City, left the club last night and it now seems certain that he will join Sunderland. At a board meeting yesterday Mr Durban told club chairman, Percy Axon: "I have reluctantly decided not to accept the new contract offered by Stoke. The club has *done* everything possible to keep me here and I have been extremely tempted to stay.

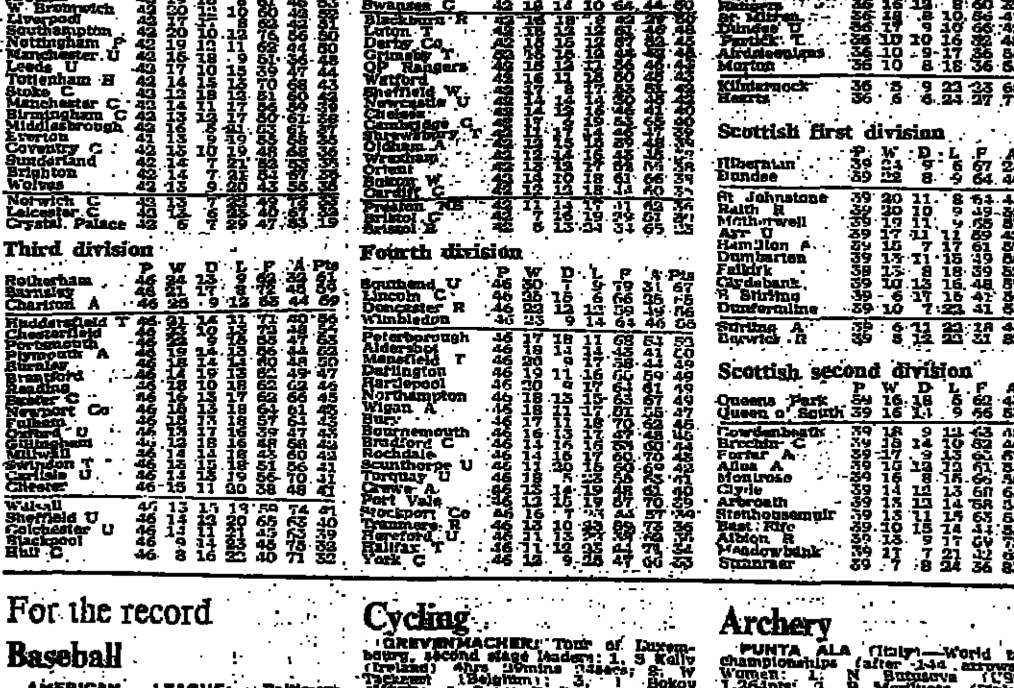
"However, I have felt the enthusiasm and progress created within the club had not been accepted by enough of our public and as a result I have felt a lack of enthusiasm myself."

Mr Durban, aged 39, joined Stoke from Shrewsbury Town in February, 1978, and took the club to a respectable eleventh place in the first division this season after finishing eighteenth last year. He played on all 92 league grounds during a 500-match league career with Cardiff City, Derby County and Shrewsbury, taking over as player manager at Gay Meadow on the departure of Maurice Evans in 1973.

Birmingham City will sign the Dutch international striker, Tonie van Mierlo, for £175,000 from Willem II next week. Van Mierlo, capped three times by the Netherlands in the season just ended, has telephoned acceptance of Birmingham's terms and will be at St Andrew's on Monday to complete the deal.

In Sydney, Tommy Docherty has said he would return to England to manage Preston North End in spite of a contract for three years, worth £300,000 offered by his present club, Sydney Olympic, which he said amazed *him*. Mr Docherty, who used to play for Preston, said: "Preston is my old club and I want to get back into big time football."

Final league tables for the 1980-81 season



First division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aston Villa	42	26	8	8	72	40	60
Ipswich T	42	23	10	9	77	43	56
Arsenal	42	19	15	8	61	45	53
W Bromwich	42	20	12	10	60	42	52
Liverpool	42	17	17	8	62	42	51
Southampton	42	20	10	12	76	56	50
Nottingham F	42	19	12	11	62	44	50
Manchester U	42	15	18	9	51	36	48
Leeds U	42	17	10	15	39	47	44
Tottenham H	42	14	15	13	70	68	43
Stoke C	42	12	18	12	51	60	42
Manchester C	42	14	11	17	56	59	39
Birmingham C	42	13	12	17	50	61	38
Middlesbrough	42	16	5	21	53	61	37
Everton	42	13	10	19	55	58	36
Coventry C	42	13	10	19	48	68	36
Sunderland	42	14	7	21	52	53	35
Brighton	42	14	7	21	54	67	35
Wolves	42	13	9	20	43	55	35
Norwich C	42	13	7	22	49	73	33
Leicester C	42	13	6	23	40	67	32
Crystal Palace	42	6	7	29	47	83	19

Second division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Ham U	42	28	10	4	79	29	66
Notts Co	42	18	17	7	49	38	53
Swansea C	42	18	14	10	64	44	50
Blackburn R	42	16	18	8	42	29	50
Luton T	42	18	12	12	61	46	48
Derby Co	42	15	15	12	57	52	45
Grimsby T	42	15	15	12	44	42	45
QP Rangers	42	15	13	14	56	46	43
Watford	42	16	11	15	50	45	43
Sheffield W	42	17	8	17	53	51	42
Newcastle U	42	14	14	14	30	45	42
Chelsea	42	14	12	16	46	41	40
Cambridge U	42	17	6	19	53	65	40
Shrewsbury T	42	11	17	14	46	47	39
Oldham A	42	12	15	15	39	48	39
Wrexham	42	12	14	16	43	45	38
Orient	42	13	12	17	52	56	38
Bolton W	42	14	10	18	61	66	38
Cardiff C	42	12	12	18	44	60	36
Preston NE	42	11	14	17	41	62	36
Bristol C	42	7	16	19	29	51	30
Bristol R	42	5	13	24	34	65	23

Scottish premier division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	36	26	4	6	84	37	56
Aberdeen	36	19	11	6	61	26	49
Rangers	36	16	12	8	60	32	44
St Mirren	36	18	8	10	56	47	44
Dundee U	36	17	9	10	66	42	43
Partick T	36	10	10	16	32	48	30
Airdrieonians	36	10	9	17	36	55	29
Morton	36	10	8	18	36	58	28
Kilmarnock	36	5	9	22	23	65	19
Hearts	36	6	6	24	27	71	18

Scottish first division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hibernian	39	24	9	6	67	24	57
Dundee	39	22	8	9	64	40	52
St Johnstone	39	20	11	8	64	45	51
Raith R	39	20	10	9	49	32	50
Motherwell	39	19	11	9	65	51	49
Ayr U	39	17	11	11	59	42	45
Hamilton A	39	15	7	17	61	57	37
Dumbarton	39	13	11	15	49	50	37
Falkirk	39	13	8	18	39	52	34
Clydebank	39	10	13	16	48	59	33
E Stirling	39	6	17	16	41	56	29
Dunfermline	39	10	7	22	41	58	27
Stirling A	39	6	11	22	18	48	23
Berwick R	39	5	12	22	31	82	22

Third division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Rotherham	46	24	13	9	62	32	61
Barnsley	46	21	17	8	72	45	59
Charlton A	46	25	9	12	63	44	59
Huddersfield T	46	21	14	11	71	40	56
Chesterfield	46	23	10	13	72	48	56
Portsmouth	46	22	9	15	55	47	53
Plymouth A	46	19	14	13	56	44	52
Burnley	46	18	14	14	60	48	50
Brentford	46	14	19	13	52	49	47
Reading	46	18	10	18	62	62	46
Exeter C	46	16	13	17	62	66	45
Newport Co	46	15	13	18	64	61	43
Fulham	46	15	13	18	57	64	43
Oxford U	46	13	17	16	39	47	43
Gillingham	46	12	18	16	48	58	42
Millwall	46	14	14	18	43	60	42
Swindon T	46	13	15	18	51	56	41
Carlisle U	46	14	13	19	56	70	41
Chester	46	15	11	20	38	48	41
Walsall	46	13	15	18	59	74	41
Sheffield U	46	14	12	20	65	63	40
Colchester U	46	14	11	21	45	65	39
Blackpool	46	9	14	23	45	75	32
Hull C	46	8	16	22	40	71	32

Fourth division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Southend U	46	30	7	9	79	31	67
Lincoln C	46	25	15	6	66	25	65
Doncaster R	46	22	12	12	59	49	56
Wimbledon	46	23	9	14	64	46	55
Peterborough	46	17	18	11	68	54	52
Aldershot	46	18	14	14	43	41	50
Mansfield T	46	20	9	17	58	44	49
Darlington	46	19	11	16	65	59	49
Hartlepool	46	20	9	17	64	61	49
Northampton	46	18	13	15	65	67	49
Wigan A	46	18	11	17	51	55	47
Bury	46	17	11	18	70	62	45
Bournemouth	46	16	13	17	47	48	45
Bradford C	46	14	16	16	53	60	44
Rochdale	46	14	15	17	60	70	43
Scunthorpe U	46	11	20	15	60	69	42
Torquay U	46	18	5	23	55	63	41
Crewe A	46	13	14	19	48	61	40
Port Vale	46	12	15	19	57	70	39
Stockport Co	46	16	7	23	44	57	39
Tranmere R	46	13	10	23	59	73	36
Hereford U	46	11	13	22	38	62	35
Halifax T	46	11	12	23	44	71	34
York C	46	12	9	25	47	66	33

Scottish second division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Queens Park	39	16	18	5	62	43	50
Queen o' South	39	16	14	9	66	53	46
Cowdenbeath	39	18	9	12	63	48	45
Brechin C	39	15	14	10	52	46	44
Forfar A	39	17	9	13	63	57	43
Alloa A	39	15	12	12	61	54	42
Montrose	39	16	8	15	66	55	40
Clyde	39	14	12	13	68	63	40
Arbroath	39	13	12	14	58	54	38
Stenhousemuir	39	13	11	15	63	58	37
East Fife	39	10	15	14	44	53	35
Albion R	39	13	9	17	59	72	35
Meadowbank	39	11	7	21	42	64	29
Stranraer	39	7	8	24	36	83	22

Yachting

Mixed feelings and fortunes will greet gale

By John Nicholls

Two British entries, Sea Falcon and Brittany Ferries's GB, continue to contest the lead in the double-handed transatlantic race sponsored by *The Observer* and Europe 1. Sea Falcon (Robin Knox-Johnston and Billie King-Harman) appeared to be taking a gamble when she adopted a more northerly course than the other leaders. For a day or two she dropped back but is now neck and neck again (on distance from the finish at Newport, Rhode Island) with Chay Blyth and Robert James in Brittany Ferries's GB.

Local weather conditions are probably responsible for the changing fortunes and as long as the boats are in different areas they will probably get different winds.

They are likely to view the weather prospects for the next few days with mixed feelings. A severe gale, up to force nine, is forecast from the south-south-east. This will speed them on their way but is, of course, potentially dangerous.

Blyth and James are busily re-stitching their sails from a previous dose of heavy weather so they will not welcome additional strain on their gear. A gale will almost certainly weed out a few more of the entries that have reported difficulties. Among them are three French boats that have always been among the front runners.

Gautier (Jean-Yves Terlain and Christian Fervier), a 45-foot trimaran, has been keeping up with much larger craft since the start at Plymouth on Saturday. Still lying fifth, she has reported trouble with her rudder. It is believed she carries a spare, which will be difficult to install in rough seas.

Jacques Ribourel (Olivier de Kersauson and Gerard Dijkstra), in fourth place, confirms that her mizzenmast is bent and cannot be used.

Weymouth winds: Strong south-westerly winds prevented racing yesterday for most of the Weymouth Olympic Week competitors. Only six of the Solings that were keen to race went out on an inshore course late in the afternoon, so two of the classes taking part, Tornado and Flying Dutchman, have lost two races from their intended seven.

OVERALL PLACINGS (with discard): Tornado: 1, R White, Opts; 2, J Downey, 9; 3, G Myers, 16.7. Flying Dutchman: 1, P Blake, 5.7; 2, J Loveday, 11; 3, K Herve, 16.7. Finn: 1, M McIntyre, 5.7; 2, R Bridge, 12; 3, T Law, 15.7. 470: 1, Mike C Foster, Opts; 2, J Provoveur, 26; 3, R Hill, 36. Laser: 1, J Showell, 8.7; 2, [illegible], 13; 3, [illegible], 21.7. Soling: 1, C Law; 2, D Spy; 3, A Clare.

Motor racing

New look and outlook for banned Lotus 88

By John Blunsden

The controversial twin-chassis Lotus formula one car has been given a clean bill of health by the RAC Technical Commission and there are high hopes that it will have its first race in the British Grand Prix at Silverstone on July 18.

The Lotus 88 was to have made its first appearance in the United States Grand Prix West on March 15, but was the subject of protest and then was ordered off the track during practice after being declared ineligible by race stewards. Lotus appealed to ACCUS, motor sport's ruling body within the United States, who upheld their appeal a few days later.

With more protests from other teams, the twin-chassis Lotus was barred from the next two races, in Brazil and Argentina, and finally was declared to be in breach of formula one regulations at a special International Court of Appeal convened by the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) in Paris on April 23.

Colin Chapman, owner and design inspiration of Lotus, has always maintained that the Paris decision was invalid on two points: first, that it was based on the French translation and interpretation of the technical regulations instead of the English version—as laid down in the Concorde Agreement—and second, that the definition of the word "chassis" was quoted from a regulation which referred to production cars rather than to purpose-built racing machines.

The Paris decision can apply only to the Lotus as it was originally presented in the United States, since which time it has been subtly changed and redesignated the Lotus 88B. In its latest form the cockpit windscreen and radiators, which were mounted on the inner chassis which also carries the driver, fuel tank, engine and transmission, are now part of the outer sprung structure incorporating the bodywork, aerodynamic devices (wings) and vertical body side plates.

Its revised form has been inspected by Cecil Mitchell, the RAC Motor Sport Association's chief scrutineer, whose two senior colleagues, Howard Mason and Barry Morris (who will lead the scrutineering team at Silverstone) have reached their individual decisions after study of the car's design drawings and diagrams.

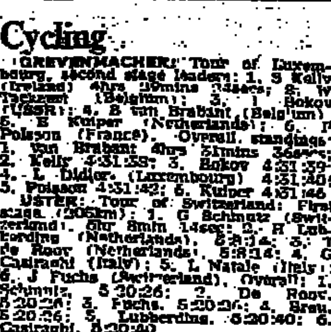
At first they were divided on the issue of whether more than one sprung chassis was permitted under the rules and consequently they have sought counsel's opinion from J. Fox Andrews, QC. They have been advised that it is established legal practice that, unless there is a clear indication to the contrary, words written in the singular may be taken as including the plural, and vice versa, and on this basis there cannot be any objections to the principle of a car with more than one sprung structure or body/chassis unit.

Accordingly, RAC Technical Commission members have unanimously concluded that the Lotus 88B, as inspected, does not contravene any current formula one regulation.

Porsche pacesetter

Le Mans, June 11.—Porsche 936, driven by Jochen Mass, was fastest today in the second practice for Saturday's Le Mans 24-hour race. He covered the 13.626 kilometre circuit in 3 min 38.71 sec for an average speed of 140.190 mph an hour.—Agence France-Presse.

For the record



Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 3, Oakland A's 4; Kansas City Royals 7, Toronto Blue Jays 4; Detroit Tigers 4, Minnesota Twins 2; Texas Rangers 12, Milwaukee Brewers 5; Chicago White Sox 6, New York Yankees 5; Boston Red Sox 4, Seattle Mariners 2; California Angels 4, Cleveland Indians 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 2, San Francisco Giants 1; Chicago Cubs 7, San Francisco Giants 4; Montreal Expos 11, Atlanta Braves 2; Philadelphia Phillies 6, Houston Astros 1; San Diego Padres 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 0; Cincinnati Reds 2, New York Mets 0; Los Angeles Dodgers 4, St Louis Cardinals 1.

Cycling

GREVENMACHER: Tour of Luxembourg, second stage leaders: 1, S Kelly (Ireland) 4hrs 29mins 34secs; 2, W Tackaert (Belgium); 3, I Bokov (USSR); 4, B van Brabant (Belgium); 5, E Kuiper (Netherlands); 6, P Poisson (France). Overall standings: 1, Van Brabant 4hrs 31mins 36secs; 2, Kelly 4:31:38; 3, Bokov 4:31:39; 4, L Didier (Luxembourg) 4:31:40; 5, Poisson 4:31:42; 6, Kuiper 4:31:46.

USTER: Tour of Switzerland: First stage (206km): 1, G Schmutz (Switzerland) 5hr 8min 14sec; 2, H Lubberding (Netherlands), 5:8:14; 3, T de Rooy (Netherlands), 5:8:14; 4, G Castraghi (Italy); 5, L Natale (Italy); 6, J Fuchs (Switzerland). Overall: 1, Schmutz, 5:20:26; 2, De Rooy, 5:20:26; 3, Fuchs, 5:20:26; 4, Breu, 5:20:26; 5, Lubberding, 5:20:40; 6, Castraghi, 5:20:40.

Archery

PUNTA ALA (Italy)—World target championships (after 144 arrows):— Women: 1, N Butuzova (USSR), 1,264pts; 2, P Meriluoto (Finland), 1,253; 3, M Rumley (Australia), 1,252. British placings: 21, P Edwards, 1,216; 45, S Milson, 1,182; 52, N Bottomley, 1,173; 58, D Salter, 1,168. Team standings: 1, Soviet Union, 3,731; 2, South Korea, 3,714; 3, China, 3,714; 9, Britain. Men: 1, V Eshchyev (USSR), 1,274pts; 2, H Yamamoto (Japan), 1,272; 3, D Pace (US), 1,271. British placings: 47, R Bishop, 1,212; 55, P Arnold, 1,204; 64, B Heald, 1,189; 67, D Savoury, 1,160.

Football

JAKARTA: Tour match: Pardedetex, North Sumatra, 0, Coventry City 0.

Table tennis

Hilton's challenge repelled

Hongkong, June 11.—Guo Yuehua, of China, the world champion and number one seed, fought off European champion, John Hilton, 21—17, 23—25, 21—15 to reach the quarter-final round of the World Masters championship here today. This was the second win in as many outings for the 25-year-old Guo.

The second seed, Lu Yaohua, the first Chinese to be beaten when he lost on the opening day, regained some self-respect with a group B win over Robert Potton (England) 21—13, 21—12.

The former world champion, Istvan Jonyer, of Hungary, in group A, beat the Swedish hope, Erik Lindh, 21—17, 17—21, 21—14 to reach the last eight. The two European players provided an exciting round of entertaining table tennis with high lobs.

However Lindh's compatriot, Ulf Carlsson, the number seven seed, kept Swedish hopes alive with a comfortable 21—14, 21—12 win over Zoran Kosanovic



Athletics

Coe happens upon world record on way to a two-part ambition

By Norman Fox

In breaking his own world 800 metres record in 1 min 41.72 sec in Florence on Wednesday evening, Sebastian Coe substantiated his ambition to spend this "quiet" summer after the Olympic Games in pursuit of excellent times. He ran much of the race alone, emphasizing that conditions as much as competition now dictate his performances which, in the coming weeks, are expected to include more records.

Whereas the public at large may prefer the prospect of further meetings between himself and Steve Ovett, Coe has committed himself to a season enjoying running against the clock. Possibly they will race each other in a Golden Mile in Brussels on August 28 but before that both could have added more records to their names.

Coe's paramount ambition is to retrieve the 1,500 metres and mile world records that Ovett took away last year. From the style of his run in Florence he is capable of doing so but Ovett may have the first opportunity of a record by appearing in a 1,500 metres in Oslo on June 26 and he will return there early the following month for a late-night mile race. Coe may also appear in the July meeting but not in the same event. He next runs an 800 metres for Loughborough University against the AAA next Thursday and will apepar over the same distance for Britain against West Germany at Crystal Palace the following week.

Although Coe was delighted to run an 800 metres in under 1:42.0 he will now, automatically, be expected to become the first under 1:40.0, an unfair demand considering, for instance, that it took 15 years between 1962 and 1977 to improve the record from 1:44.3 to 1:43.4. Nevertheless it is remarkable that the comparatively slight Coe should have improved on the best time of the muscular Cuban, Alberto Juantorena, by the best part of two seconds.

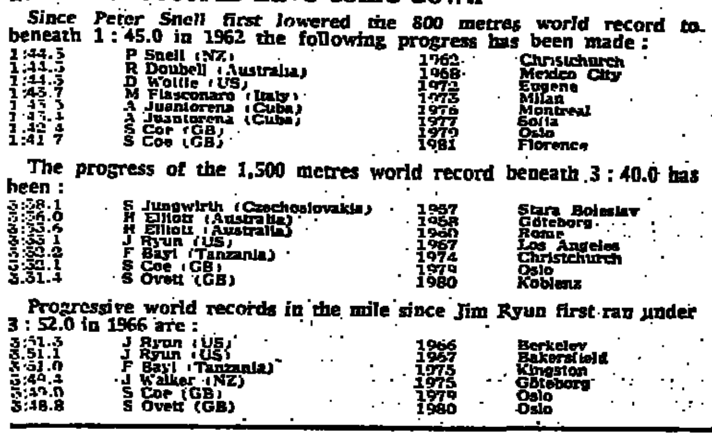
Coe is now well ahead of all other 800 metres rivals on this season's times. Only two other runners, James Robinson and Mark Enyeart, both of the United States, have recorded less than 1:45.0. But Coe believes Don Paige, of the United States, could give him impetus to break 1:40.0. So unless Ovett can dramatically improve, Coe should continue to take compensation for his defeat over 800 metres in the Olympic Games last year. He admitted in Florence that, during the final 30 metres, he was beginning to tie up but said the lack of a pacemaker was irrelevant: "I am at my best just running", he said.

His father, Peter, who is also his coach, said yesterday that while the record was not a firm target in Florence, the warm, good conditions were conducive and they decided that the effort should be made if the first lap was right. He said that the circumstances were not unlike Oslo so the record came into view.

A measure of Coe's fitness after an ankle injury was his first lap time of 49.69 seconds. This shook off all opposition and prospective pacemakers, being a second inside the time he set in achieving the previous record in Oslo. He had not expected to run quite so fast this early in the season. Last week he recorded his previous best time of the season, a comparatively "slow" 1:44.06.

Coe said in Florence that his priority was to reclaim the 1,500 metres record. His winning time of 3:38.4 in the Olympic Games would not rank him in this season's top half-dozen, but in August last year he did 3:32.19 in Zurich, close to the world record he held before Ovett surpassed his mark last year.

While saying that competitive races did not guarantee fast times, Coe admitted on arrival home yesterday that if the 1:40 barrier was to be broken he would need to have other runners in contention at 600 metres. He said of his record: "That's as fast as I can go solo". If it had survived for much longer the previous record could have become a psychological problem: "I might have thought it was a one-off".



How the records have come down

Since Peter Snell first lowered the 800 metres world record to beneath 1:45.0 in 1962 the following progress has been made:

1:44.3	P Snell (NZ)	1962	Christchurch
1:44.3	R Doubell (Australia)	1968	Mexico City
1:44.3	D Wottle (US)	1972	Eugene
1:43.7	M Fiasconaro (Italy)	1973	Milan
1:43.5	A Juantorena (Cuba)	1976	Montreal
1:43.4	A Juantorena (Cuba)	1977	Sofia
1:42.4	S Coe (GB)	1979	Oslo
1:41.7	S Coe (GB)	1981	Florence

The progress of the 1,500 metres world record beneath 3:40.0 has been:

3:38.1	S Jungwirth (Czechoslovakia)	1957	Stara Boleslav
3:36.0	H Elliott (Australia)	1958	Göteborg
3:35.6	H Elliott (Australia)	1960	Rome
3:33.1	J Ryun (US)	1967	Los Angeles
3:32.2	F Bayi (Tanzania)	1974	Christchurch
3:32.1	S Coe (GB)	1979	Oslo
3:31.4	S Ovett (GB)	1980	Koblenz

Progressive world records in the mile since Jim Ryun first ran under 3:52.0 in 1966 are:

3:51.3	J Ryun (US)	1966	Berkeley
3:51.1	J Ryun (US)	1967	Bakersfield
3:51.0	F Bayi (Tanzania)	1975	Kingston
3:49.4	J Walker (NZ)	1975	Göteborg
3:49.0	S Coe (GB)	1979	Oslo
3:48.8	S Ovett (GB)	1980	Oslo

Wednesday's results

MEN: 100m, C Lewis (US), 10.13 sec. 200m, A Diallo (Senegal), 21.04. 400m: 1, J Gonzales (Spain), 46.73; 2, M Powell (GB), 47.10. 800m: S Coe (GB), 1min 41.72sec (world best). 1,500m, J-L Gonzales (Spain), 3:38.00. 5,000m, E Puttemans (Belgium), 7:50.3. 10,000m, M Kedir (Ethiopia), 27:47.00. 400m hurdles, J King (US), 50.58. 3,000m steeplechase, E Tura (Ethiopia), 8:30.1. High jump, N Page (US), 2.21 metres. Long jump, A Klimaszowski (Poland), 7.66m. Shot, Z Sarasovic (Yugoslavia), 20.13m. Discus, I Bugar (Czechoslovakia), 63.98m.

WOMEN: 100m: 1, I Orosz (Hungary), 11.68sec; 2, L Boothe (GB), 11.80. 200m, J Krachvilowa (Czechoslovakia), 22.45. 800m: 1, G Dorio (Italy), 2:00.0; 2, C Hanson (GB), 2:01.4; 5, S Smith (GB), 2:06.6. 100m hurdles: 1, E Perka (Poland), 13.04metres; 3, L Boothe (GB), 13.55m. High jump: 1, U Kielan (Poland), 1.88m; 3, L Miller (GB), 1.85m. Shot: H Fibingerova (Czechoslovakia), 20.75m.

Golf

Gallacher puts the lean times behind him

By Mitchell Platts

Bernard Gallacher gave a positive indication that his recent lean times are behind him when he compiled a 65, five under par, to lead the field after the first round of the £42,000 Greater Manchester Open, sponsored by Cold Shield, at Wilmslow yesterday.

A virus, contracted in Italy at the start of last month, confined Gallacher to bed for more than a week and he lost a stone in weight. Consequently, he has struggled to produce his best form and he will begin the second round today with a two-stroke lead over Howard Clark, Nick Faldo, John Hay, Peter Tupling and Hugh Baiocchi.

Gallacher spent much of last winter in the company of John Jacobs, captain of the European Ryder Cup team, and Neil Coles and under their watchful eyes he diligently worked on his swing. He was depressed after missing the halfway cut in the Open at Muirfield last July and he came to the conclusion that he would have to turn his grip from right to left, if he was to be a threat at future Opens.

"You cannot get round an Open course unless you draw the ball," he insists. "And I was developing a cut which is deplorable into wind and often damaging downwind."

Two strokes in front with one round remaining in the Hongkong Open in March, Gallacher felt he had successfully grooved his swing but a 75 on the final day left a doubt in his mind and that doubt has grown, albeit with the help of the virus, in recent weeks. Nevertheless, he looked a different player on the Wilmslow course yesterday as he went about his work in confident manner and in six holes from the sixth he collected three birdies and an eagle to move ahead in the chase for a £7,000 first prize.

Gallacher holed good putts from 12 to 30 feet for two birdies and the eagle. He demonstrated that his swing was under complete control with two superb shots at the seventh (485 yards). His drive left him with a shot of 220 yards to the green and he struck a lovely four iron which carried the ball on the wind to within 18 feet from where he holed for his eagle three. His drive at the 10th must have carried at least 280 yards and gave a firm illustration that the length he has been seeking is now very much a part of his game.

Typical Yorkshire grit and pride have triggered Clark's powerful response this season to answer those who were beginning to feel that his two wins in 1978 were a flash in the pan. Clark, however, also says that playing with amateurs in pro-ams has helped him find the happy medium between temper and calmness. He had three birdies and when he looked in trouble at the 18th (433 yards) he coolly chipped to six feet and holed to save his par.

Faldo, appearing in his last event on this side of the Atlantic before the Open at Sandwich, kept his act together by single putting three of the last five greens and Hay, a 24-year-old former Scottish boy international, gave an indication of good things to come by collecting six birdies in his round.

Leading scores:

65: B Gallacher. 67: H Clark, H Baiocchi, J Hay, N Faldo, P Tupling. 68: I Woosnam, M King, D Smyth, K Brown, N Job, G Birch, H Henning (SA), S Lyle, B Charles, P Curry, A Garrido (Spain).





Providence ranged against Ballesteros

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Harrison, NY, June 11

Severiano Ballesteros's return to the American circuit brought him no more joy today than his previous experiences over here this year. Providence, too, seemed ranged against him in the first round of the Westchester Open, for he suffered a penalty stroke without perpetrating any misdemeanour.

This happened at the fourth hole, where he was on in two perfectly safely, if not as close to the hole as he would have wished. But as he squared up to a 15-yards putt, a gust of wind suddenly sprang up and moved the ball back a further foot down the slope of the green under his mesmerized putter. A member of the rules committee was summoned, and duly pronounced a penalty stroke. Ballesteros's concentration was so disturbed by the incident and the delay involved that he proceeded to take three putts, the second from no more than four feet.

It may cause even greater injury, because Ballesteros's survival until the last two rounds is now in severe doubt. He ended with a 77, six over par, when the experience of the past 10 years suggests that the cut will come at about 144, two over. He probably needs a 67 or better tomorrow if he is to avoid the guillotine.

The early leaders in the tournament were the lesser-known players, George Cadle on 67 and Bruce Douglas on 68. One of the older hands, Craig Stadler, shares third place with Tim Simpson on 69.

If the gods seemed against him, Ballesteros hardly looked likely to set the Westchester Country Club afire from the moment when his first stroke, to the 152-yards first, missed the green on the right, and cost him a four. He holed from 18 feet at the next to regain his position, and matched par with a second putt from six feet at the third.

Then came that unkind fourth. The par five fifth stood his ground by way of two putts from six feet, and the short sixth by way of two putts from six yards. His blood was still boiling, then, when he stood on the seventh tee and faced an intimidating challenge head-on.

It is a simple par four of only 333 yards, involving a little pitch at almost right angles. But the green can also be reached with a huge blow of 280 yards across the corner over a forest of trees. Ballesteros went for the green with the memorable panache of a similar hole at the Belfry a couple of years ago, but he now clipped the top of a tree and finished in thick rough precisely stymied by a tree, to say nothing of a Sahara of sand protecting a low shot under the branches to a kidney green no more than eight yards wide.

He hacked his ball into the sand, exploded out so violently that the ball struck a tree on the far side of the green, whence it rebounded luckily to 10 feet. His courage deserved a four, but the putt stayed out. He was out in 40 and, although things went better for him coming home, he still yielded two further strokes to par.

LEADING SCORES: 67: G Cadle. 68: B Douglas.

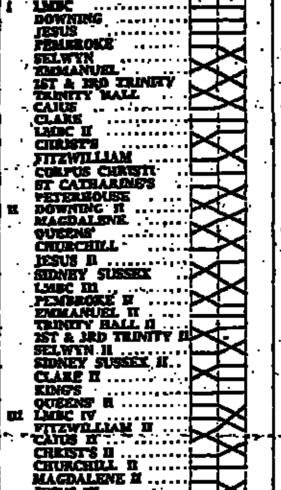
Rowing

Emmanuel climb at expense of Pembroke

By a Special Correspondent

Lady Margaret Boat Club had an even more comfortable row over at the top for the second day running of the Cambridge University Mays yesterday and were four lengths clear at the Pike and Eel. Emmanuel continued to climb by pouncing on Pembroke at the Plough. Selwyn swiftly succumbed to Trinity Hall before First Post but Caius had to chase 1st and 3rd Trinity to the Railway Bridge.

Excitement in the lower divisions centred on division six. Lady Margaret IX crabbed going into First Post, stopped dead and were mown down by Magdalene V who in turn were just feet in front of Downing IV. Downing were unable to avoid hitting Magdalene but scrambled past.



In the men's sixth division, Churchill V and Sidney Sussex IV were due to re-row. The women's first division was received too late for early editions.

Archery

PUNTA ALA (Italy): World target championship, first day (after 72 arrows): Women: 1, P Edwards (GB), 606pts; 2, Fan-Al Meng (China), 602; 3, Kyung-Soon Yank (Korea), 600. Other British placings: 30, S Milsom, 577; 56, N Bottomley, 560; 61, D Salter, 551. Team placings: 1, China, 1,798; 2, Korea, 1,785; 3, Soviet Union, 1,785. Men: 1, A Gabelkov (Soviet Union), 612; 2, T Poikolainen (Finland), 605; 3, V Esheyev (Soviet Union), 602. Other British placings: 47, P Arnold, 565; 50, R Heath, 561; 53, R Bishop, 558; 113, D Savory, 483. Team: 1, Soviet Union, 1,800; 2, Finland, 1,779; 3, United States, 1,777.

Racing

Family fortunes a matter of course

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

No one had more reason to feel pleased at Newbury yesterday than the clerk of the course, Captain Charles Toller. The main race on the programme, the Kingsclere Stakes, was won by a horse trained at Newmarket by his son James in this his second season with a licence.

By coincidence it was the same horse, Mosso, who became the young Toller's first winner as a trainer when she scored at Bath at the beginning of this month. Again, by coincidence, that is another of the racecourses to come under Captain Toller's jurisdiction. A better result for the family would be hard to imagine.

This was also a happy outcome for Mosso's breeder, Christopher (Larch) Lloyd, who sold her to Toller for 5,600 guineas when she was a yearling. When the client whom Toller had in mind called off the deal and left him high and dry, her breeder agreed to take her back and, in partnership with his twin sister Lady Clanwilliam, keep her in training with Toller.

Earlier in the day the board of Newbury racecourse announced that Haynes, Hanson and Clark, a firm of wine merchants based in London, but with individual interests in racing, would enter the world of race sponsorship for the third time at Newbury on September 18.

Their race, the Haynes, Hanson and Clark Stakes, will be restricted to two-year-olds. It will be run over the straight mile and will replace the Beenham Stakes as advertised in the book of programmes. For the past two years this event has been of great significance because it has been won by the horse who has gone on to win the Derby the following season, namely Henbit and Shergar. In the circumstances the sponsoring company have done well to latch on to it because such suitable opportunities are not easily come by.

So to Sandown Park and York today. Food Brokers Limited, the sponsors of three of the races at Sandown, are also using the occasion to support the newly-formed Apprentice School Charitable Trust whose appeal for funds will be launched today.

Five of the runners in the Food Brokers of Esher Handicap ran against each other at Kempton Park 13 days ago. They are Marcello, Glasgow Central, We'll Meet Again, Malvan and Fluellen. In finishing second that day Marcello did the best but he did not beat Glasgow Central by much and I would not be surpised if the placings were reversed this time. Nor would I be surprised if Malvan beat both of them.

Montclair won his last race at Doncaster so easily that another victory in the Primula Crispbread Handicap is possible and now that that fast filly Welshwyn is reverting to sprinting once again in the Alington Stakes after two abortive attempts to get further, she, too, should be hard to beat.

At York Norwick (3.15) and Isanemos (4.15) have the look of likely winners for Guy Harwood and Greville Starkey. Norwick, my selection for the Eagle Development Group Stakes, is from the first crop of the young American stallion Far North, who was a good horse on his day but still not as distinguished as his full brother The Minstrel.

As for Norwick he has a long way to go before he even begins to emulate Recitation who did, after all, win the Coventry Stakes and the Grand Critérium last year and the French 2,000 Guineas this spring; but at least his career began on a promising note at Newbury, and continued in the same vein at Bath.

Easterby escapes fine

The champion national hunt trainer, Peter Easterby, had three of his horses disqualified from races at Newcastle on February 20, following a lengthy Jockey Club inquiry in London yesterday. All three horses showed positive in tests for theobromine, a prohibited substance, but the Stewards, satisfied that the "dope" was administered unknowingly, waived fines.

The horses were Cornering, winner of the Wild Duck Novices Chase, Prominent King, well beaten in the Trout Chase; and Kittaspec Gal, second in the Poplar Novices Hurdle.

The Stewards accepted that Easterby, who trains at Great Habton, Yorkshire, had not administered the prohibited substance intentionally and had taken all reasonable precautions to avoid a breach of the rules of racing, which was admitted by him.

Six other trainers whose horses also showed positive in tests after being fed Pegus thoroughbred cubes, were similarly treated. They were W. H. Bissill of Nottingham, W Wharton of Melton Mowbray, D. Yeoman of Richmond, Yorks, Captain H. B. Porry of Oakham, B. R. Cambidge of Shifnal and T Barnes of Penrith.

Sandown Park programme

[Television (ITV): 2.30, 3.5 and 3.35 races]

2.0 JUNE STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £3,002: 5f)

101 0 Boodlebird (Boodles Racing Club), D Whelan, 8-11 B Raymond 11
104 40 Lindsey (Mrs G Steinberg), D Elsworth, 8-11 W Carson 13
105 Listen To Me (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin), J Winter, 8-11 L Piggott 2
106 00 Princess Kini (A Zandona), R Simpson, 8-11 S Crossley 5 1

2.30 FOODBROKERS OF ESHER HANDICAP (£3,142: 1¼m)

3.5 PRIMULA CRISPBREAD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,065: 7f)



10-1 Mrs Palmer, 12-1 Silver Ruler, 14-1 Countess Olivia, 16-1 Hab Dancer, Emphasis, 20-1 others.

3.35 ALMA CONFECTIONERY STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £3,115: 1½m)

401 0030-3 Amal Nali (A Naaman), W O'Gorman, 9-0 T Ives 1
402 000 Brook Green (B) (E Moller), H Wragg, 9-0 P Waldron 14
405 000- Crowdown (J Hayter), D Sasse, 9-0 R Cochrane 5 4
406 40 Dragon Steed (J Sung), M Jarvis, 9-0 B Raymond 10
408 0 Habus (W Gredley), C Brittain, 9-0 B Rouse 3
411 000000- Just Geoffrey (V Waller), G Lewis, 9-0 G Sexton 11
415 0 New Legend (D Prenn), J Winter, 9-0 P Cook 8
417 0- Norfolk Storm (H Joel), H Cecil, 9-0 L Piggott 5
418 02- O I A Cloud (O Phipps), J Dunlop, 9-0 W Carson 12

4.10 ALINGTON STAKES (£4,503: 5f)

4.45 HWFA WILLIAMS HANDICAP (£2,582: 1¾m)

605 004-010 Broad Principle (L Holliday), M Stoute, 4-9-11 W R Swinburn 5
606 10-0030 Yellow Jersey (CD) (R Barber), P Cole, 5-9-1 P Eddery 4
607 000-330 Cisto (M Mouskos), A Goodwill, 6-8-11 L Piggott 3
608 400-004 Champagne Charlie (D) (H Thomson), P M Taylor, 4-8-10 A Clark 5 8
610 30400/0 Asteway (R Brattne), L Cottrell, 8-8-8 I Johnson 1
613 000-003 Fastnet Island (B) (M Hurley), P Kelleway, 4-7-10 B Crossley 5 10
615 0/00000- Come Play With Me (San Domenico Restaurants Ltd), R Atkins, 6-7-7 R Fox 7
616 00-0000 Topsis (C C W Ltd), O Jorgensen, 6-7-7 I Jenkinson 6
617 000320/ United (D Latham), R Hannon, 8-7-7 A McGlone 5 9
618 30/0004- Rotingo (I Moss), Mrs D Oughton, 6-7-7 W Carson 2

6-4 Broad Principle, 7-2 Yellow Jersey, 4-1 Cisto, 7-1 Champagne Charlie, 10-1 Fastnet Island, 16-1 United, 25-1 others.

Sandown Park selections

By Michael Phillips
2.0 Mumruffin. 2.30 Malvan. 3.5 Montclair. 3.35 Norfolk Storm. 4.10 Welshwyn. 4.45 Broad Principle.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Dawn Ditty. 2.30 Marcello. 3.5 Montclair. 3.35 Norfolk Storm. 4.10 Blue Singh. 4.45 Cisto.

York programme

2.15 DICK TURPIN STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £2,611: 5f)

2.45 PASTURE MASTERS HANDICAP (£3,999: 1m 1f)

3.15 EAGLE DEVELOPMENT STAKES (2-y-o: £3,967: 6f)

3.45 MERCHANT TAYLORS HANDICAP (£2,976: 7f)

4 0240-01 Royaber (D) (E Beever), C Benstead, 5-8-11 — 5
5 2d20-40 Tralee Falcon (Kenton Utilities & Dev Ltd), J Fitzgerald, 5-8-10 N Day 5 2
6 4-30032 Moybrook (W Carrick), G Richards, 5-8-8 E Hide 7
7 0000-03 Crimson Silk (R Mason), Mason, 7-8-4 J Lowe 1

5-2 Royaber, 7-2 Tralee Falcon, 5-1 Right Of Light, 7-1 Crimson Silk, Moybrook, Ferriby Hall, 14-1 Pride And Faith.

4.15 MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' STAKES (3-y-o: £2,431: 2m)

2 02 Isanemos (J Bodie), G Harwood, 9-0 G Starkey 3
3 0- Salford Rental (Salford Van Hire Ltd), R Hollinshead, 9-0 S Perks 4
4 044 Scheming (D Rowland), P Cole, 9-0 J Bleasdale 2
7 000-0 Follow Me Home (Mrs D Enthoven), J D-Home, 8-11

4.45 FREEMEN OF YORK HANDICAP (£2,515: 1¼m)

Sausolito, 12-1 Timber Track, Peducah, Royal Realm, 14-1 Rionore, 16-1 others.

York selections

By Michael Phillips
2.15 Admirals Princess. 2.45 China Royal. 3.15 Norwick. 3.45 Royaber. 4.15 Isanemos. 4.45 Corduroy.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Miss Fandango. 2.45 Cardinal Flower. 3.15 Good Performer. 3.45 Pride and Faith. 4.15 Phyllira. 4.45 Rionore.

Newbury results

5.0 (5.1) NEWBURY SUMMER CUP (Handicap: £3,590: 1½m)
MORALITY STONE b c by Bagstone—Miss Casanova (Mrs I Backley) 4-8-3 R Fox (7-2) 1
King's Ride G Baxter (16-2) 2
Canio P Waldron (35-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 39p; places, 18p, 28p. Dual F: £1.06. CSF: £2.86. P Mitchell at Epsom. Nk, sh hd. End of War (5-4 fav) 4th. 6 ran. 2min 45.20sec.

5.30 (5.32) KINGSCLERE STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £4,666: 6f)
MOSSO, b f, by Ercolano—Mossy (Lady Clanwilliam), 8-8 J Mercer (100-30) 1

P Waldron (15-8 fav) 1
Right Regent R Fox (16-1) †
Sass L Piggott (100-30) †
TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 15p. Right Regent 35p. Sass 16p. Dual F: Centroline with Right Regent 60p. Centroline with Sass 19p. CSF: Centroline and Right Regent £1.73. Centroline and Sass 44p. H Candy at Wantage. 1½l, dead heat. 3min 58.78sec. Valentinian (3-1) 4th.

TOTE DOUBLE: Morality Stone and Regal Steel, £39.50. TREBLE: Zilos, Mosso and Centroline, £95.00. JACKPOT: not won, £17,059.50 carried forward to Sandown Park today. PLACEPOT: £80.45.

Beverley

2.15 (2.17) BRANTINGHAM STAKES (2-y-o: Selling: £718: 5f)
LETSGOMO, b g, by Royben—Velnarde (University of York Turf Club), 8-11 J Seagrave (4-6 fav) 1
Star Cove T Ives (6-1) 2
Reinforce A Proud (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 19p; places, 10p, 11p, 30p. Dual F: 24p. CSF: 55p. H; P. Rohan, at Malton. ¾l, 8l. Esther's Folly (5-1) 4th. 9 ran.

2.45 (2.47) LONDESBOROUGH HANDICAP (£1,166: 1m)
BLACK MIKE, b h, by Hardicanute—Sariette (Mrs K Richardson), 6-8-7 B Jago (9-2 fav) 1
Nigham Grey D Nicholls (10-1) 2
Audiepoise J Lowe (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 58p; places, 13p, 20p, 37p. £5.64. Dual F: £1.37. CSF: £5.35. P Haslam, at Newmarket. 2½l, hd. Tuyenu (33-1) 4th. 18 ran. NR: Gibraltar.

3.15 (3.16) MASSEY TROPHY (2-y-o: £2,582: 5f)
MYDRONE, b c, by Mummy's Pet—Wordrone (C Atkinson), 9-1 M Birch (13-8) 1
Kind Music W R Swinburn (5-6 fav) 2
Errol's Bay E Hide (15-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 34p; places, 12p, 13p. Dual F: 15p. CSF: 31p. M H Easterby, at Great Habton. 1l, 6l. Dagesgah (33-1) 4th. 6 ran.

3.45 (3.45) WATT MEMORIAL STAKES (£2,841: 1½m)
BAZ BOMBATI, ch c, by Sun Prince—Salsafy (Major D Douglas), 3-8-1 G Duffield (15-2) 1
Bonol M Birch (6-5 fav) 2
Rhus W R Swinburn (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 53p; places, 18p, 15p. Dual F: 52p. CSF: £1.61. G Pritchard-Gordon, at Newmarket. ¾l, neck. St Mawes (6-4) 4th. 7 ran.

4.15 (4.16) ETTON HANDICAP (£1,115: 2m)
DO OR DIE, b g, by Warpath—Shanandoah (G Reed) 4-7-13 G Welsh (16-1) 1
Speed of Light B Crossley (4-1 fav) 2
Manstone M Rimmer (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £3.44; places, 46p, 13p, 61p. Dual F: £13.16. CSF: £8.38. C Thornton, at Middleham. 3l, 4l. Shouting Butts (9-2) 4th. 12 ran.

4.45 (4.46) GRANDSTAND HANDICAP (£1,247: 5f)
CALEDONIAN, b h, by Philip of Spain—Blasilyn (E Scott) 5-7-8 B Jones (5-1 jt fav) 1
Supertramp M Birch (7-1) 2
Karen's Star A Nesbitt (5-1 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 65p; places, 10p, 25p, 11p. Dual F: £1.66. CSF: £4.14. J Calvert, at Hambleton. Head, 2½l. Tobermory Boy (5-1 jt fav) 4th. 10 ran. PLACEPOT: £22.60.

STATE OF GOING (official): Sandown Park, good to soft. York, firm. Leicester (tomorrow), good to firm. Bath (tomorrow), good. Carlisle (tomorrow), soft.

Boxing

Holmes defends half a title

Detroit, June 10.—Larry Holmes will be abandoning Las Vegas for only the second time when he defends his World Boxing Council heavyweight title against Leon Spinks, a former champion, here tomorrow.

Appearing on a bill described as a tribute to the late Joe Louis, Holmes has defended his title only once away from the Nevada gambling resort. That was in 1979 at New York when he defeated Mike Weaver, who went on to take the World Boxing Association championship.

This will be Detroit's first heavyweight title contest since Joe Frazier met Bob Foster 10 years ago. The 31-year-old Holmes, who dethroned Ken Norton in March, 1978, at Las Vegas, is unbeaten in 37 bouts, with 27 wins inside the distance. It will be his ninth title defence.

Spinks, light-heavyweight gold medalist at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, reigned briefly as world champion when Muhammad Ali underrated him in 1978. The WBC stripped him of his title when he gave Ali a rematch and he lost the other half of his world title when Ali outboxed him seven months later.

His career appeared to have fizzled out after that defeat. Gerrie Coetzee, of South Africa, knocked him out in one round in his next outing. Then he slowly worked his way back into the reckoning. Yet he has had only 14 contests—10 wins, two defeats and two draws—and at 28 must realize that victory is essential to keep his career going.

He will have gained comfort from Holmes's last title defence in April when Trevor Berbick, of Canada, forced the champion to go the distance for the first time.

"I've just bought a Rolls-Royce and I won't be able to drive down the street in it if I lose", Holmes said here. "I don't want people to say there goes Larry Holmes, Leon Spinks whipped the . . . out of him. I want people to say there goes Larry Holmes, the heavyweight champion of the world."

John L. Gardner, the Elropean heavyweight champion, meets a promising American, Michael "Dynamite" Dokes, the undefeated third contender, on the same bill.

Conteh retires

John Conteh yesterday officially retired from boxing. Earlier this week the British Boxing Board of Control went through the motions of suspending the former world light-heavyweight champion for failing to appear before them on a disciplinary charge arising out of a court conviction for assault.

Equestrianism

Britain's lack of success only Longchamp cloud

From a Special Correspondent
Paris, June 11

The only cloud at Longchamp today was that Britain did not win the opening competition, a speed class with 7sec added for each fence down. Pierre Durand (France), with his elegant battle-grey mare, Darling X Malesan, nipped fluidly round towards the end of the 55-horse competition, cutting 0.44sec off the long-held early lead of the Swiss rider, Bruno Candrian, on That's It. Thomas Fuchs and Pen Duick, also from Switzerland, were third, even though Pen Duick—a gelding of apparent aesthetic judgment—was appalled by a banal white horse woodcut which adorned the eighth fence.

But the British, who in any event were only using the class as a warm-up for their second-string horses, none the less finished consistently well. David Broome and Tabac Original ended in seventh place, with a clear round in 64.84sec, Elizabeth Edgar and Makedo were ninth, clear in 65.48, and Rowland Fernyhough and Autocrat were 11th with a clear in 65.97.

Malcolm Pyrah and Tom Hunnable's grey, Towerlands Chelsea Girl, were never seriously in contention after hitting the parallel upright fence eight, a bogy which caught out many riders, since it was approached by a sharp U-turn after a fast gallop over the water jump.

Harvey Smith, our only rider to have a serious crack at the 6,000-franc first prize, would have won it had not Sanyo Super Cell hit a parellel half-way round. "He spooked at it", Smith explained afterwards. "He's a bit fresh—just arrived—and hitting a fence hangs them up a bit. He'd have done the time otherwise. He'll get better from now on." He was obviously pleased with the way his chestnut gelding had gone.

France, Switzerland and Britain, in unguessable order, are favourites for tomorrow's Nations Cup, which is also contested by teams from Ireland, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany. The Germans' traditional fierce assault is weakened by Longchamp's coinciding with this weekend's Hamburg jumping derby, which has kept most of the top riders at home.

COMPETITION NO. 1: 1, Darling X Malesan (P Durand, France), clear round in 61.11sec; 2, That's It (B Candrian, Switzerland), clear in 61.55; 3, Pen Duick (T Fuchs, Switzerland), clear in 63.75.

Whitaker wins by a split second at Wadebridge

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

John Whitaker and the Portuguese-bred grey, Novalheiro, got the better of Caroline Bradley on Tricentrol Rubber Ball by a split second to win the Texaco Stakes at the Royal Cornwall Show at Wadebridge yesterday. It is too early in their relationship for the much-publicized new team of Trevor Banks, ridden by Tony Newbery, to have established any rapport. The four horses which came from Fruhmans of Austria include the grey, Snow King, who is reputed to have changed hands for £70,000.

Nigel Wakley, an amateur National Hunt rider who turned professional, has trained good winners and has a successful stud at Sezincote. He is a valuable recruit to the ranks of the younger hunter judges, currently thin on the ground because a mechanized cavalry can no longer give young men the vital experience of having a great many horses through their hands.

Robert Oliver's team from Gloucestershire won all three weight classes, the lightweight with Mr and Mrs Robert Healy-Fenton's brown five-year-old, Cavalry Mount, the heavyweight from a single opponent with their Waterford Crystal "Showhunter of 1980", The Brigadier, and the middleweight with Mr Sanderson's Glenstawl, by Sunny Light, who has improved a stone since standing supreme at Cork for Willie Ryan as a four-year-old.

Oliver rode The Brigadier in the championship, leaving Glenstawl, ridden by his nephew, Nigel, to gallop away with the title as he pleased. The Brigadier wound up in the back row and the reserve award went to the most consistent horse in Devon for the last three years, Sam Luxton's The Doper, ridden by Jill Mainwaring.

Mrs Colin McHugh, back from judging over 100 horses at the Royal Show in Nepal, won the small hunter class with Mrs Rusden's five-year-old by Craggs.

TEXACO STAKES: 1, J Whitaker's Novalheiro; 2, Miss C Bradley's Tricentrol Rubber Ball; 3, G Creighton's McNiel (Australia) and Spring Melody.

Council move offices

The Sports Council, with the lease on their London offices in Brompton Road expiring in December, are to move to Upper Woburn Place, Euston.

Beau Brummell cuts a fine figure at Ardingly

By a Special Correspondent

The South of England Show at Ardingly could hardly have opened in less promising weather yesterday but no one who saw Beau Brummell awarded the Waterford Crystal Hunter championship by Jeffery Peate would have worried.

This remarkable seven-year-old, a champion at the Royal Windsor on his only other appearance in the ring, is now well on the way to becoming the Hunter of the Season, and perhaps of the decade. He is still a novice who has yet to compete in a weight class.

Owned and produced by Lady Zinnia Polock, and ridden for her by David Barker, who shares the mastership of the Whaddon Chase with her, Beau Brummell was bred in Northumberland and bought there by David Barker as a four-year-old. He was sold before he was five to Edward Bowlby and hunted with the Cottesmore in Leicestershire, before being bought back by David Barker and sold to Lord Inchcape. Lord Inchcape, however, found the horse too big for him—which is how Lady Zinnia Pollock became his proud possessor and David Barker his fortunate rider.

Fairfield, the reserve hunter champion, with Janet Cope riding him, was a convincing winner of the lightweight class. This nice seven-year-old was shown for the South Essex Insurance Group by Vincent Toulson, who also won the heavyweight class for the same owners on Assurance, last season's Waterford points champion.

The day's chief jumping event, the £1,750 Everest Double Glazing Stakes, was won by Graham Fletcher on the 18-year-old Buttevant Boy, aptly described by his rider afterwards as "a wonderful veteran who never turns a hair".

The new partnership of Paddy McMahon and Tigre made their first appearance together at a big show in the day's last jumping event with a relaxed round; but a foot in the water kept them out of the four horse jump-off.

WINNERS: Lightweight hunters: South Essex Insurance Group's Fairfield. Middleweight hunters: F Rodford's Zatopke. Heavyweight hunters: South Essex Insurance Group's Assurance. Ladies Hunters: Witney Horse Blanket's Regency Hill. Waterford Crystal Hunter championship: Lady Zinnia Pollock's Beau Brummell. Hunter Breeding champion: J G Crumpler's Bravo Bubble. Best hunter brood mare: Mrs A M Sturges's Sugar Dancer. Hackney breed show champion: Miss R Davidson's Hurstwood Consort. Everest Double Glazing stakes: K W Fletcher's Buttevant Boy (G Fletcher). Griffin and Brand stakes: Campbell Graham's Our Gaytime (J Brown).

Hobbling back into action

I walked 30 feet the other day and felt much as I did on learning to ride a bicycle at the age of eight. Then it was my father who anxiously chased the wobbling saddle of my scarlet Hercules down the road in rural mid-Wales. Now it was a staff nurse *in loco parentis* who nervously followed me in the hospital ward as I thumped down my crutches on the polished linoleum.

After six weeks in traction flat on my back with my broken leg in a sling, the doctors at Westminster Hospital had started phase two of my return to the perpendicular. First they cut me loose from the cobweb of cords and pulleys and encased my limb in plaster, one length above the knee and another below stretching down to my toes—with a plastic hinge to join them. Next they handed me a pair of crutches and finally they sent me home.

Not that they sent me home without careful tuition. A physiotherapist brightly showed me how to ascend and descend a flight of steps in the hospital gym without even using the bannisters. In fact after one look down my staircase at home I have opted for a kind of abseiling technique on my bottom.

The past few weeks have taught me the art of what Stephen Potter might have called One Downmanship. An important lesson has been in the wisdom of making lists of all that you need to have done by the next person foolish enough to wander into your room: "Oh, while you are here, I wonder if you would mind..."—that sort of thing. The frustration of finding after his/her departure that you still need the curtains drawn, the television switched on or your ballpoint retrieved from the floor is almost unendurable.

Chairs are now placed around the house at strategic points, beside the washbasin, a window or the telephone, marking my progress as I stump from room to room like an artefact from Hammer films crushing stray Subbuteo players under my foot. I have found out how to dress and undress, pulling trousers round the heel of my plastered foot with the help of a crutch and a curse or two. I carry notebooks around in my teeth and have developed a sense of balance that is almost balletic.

In a previous article which I wrote from my orthopaedic bed several weeks ago I praised the National Health Service and the kindness and efficiency of the hospital staff. I subsequently received a heavy mailbag from readers who had undergone a similar experience. Most were in agreement, but some complained that I must have been in the first euphoria of hospitalization when one's near-total helplessness pushes all other cares out of the window, and induces a kind of relaxation.

My appreciation of the service I received remains unaltered. Nurses particularly were so ungrudging in their attention throughout what must have been a long and exhausting day, Florence Nightingale would have been proud of them.

It is also true, however, that there is a kind of novelty about being in hospital which, like all novelties, wears off after a while. My visitors were generous, and unstinting with their time. I ended with a drawer full of paperbacks and ate enough grapes to make my byline *appellation contrôllée*. A colleague brought me a set of Scrabble, and television was a powerful narcotic.

My hospital experience was relatively short. In four weeks time I am due to have my plaster removed before moving on to intensive physiotherapy—phase three of my recuperation. One enduring gift I brought away from hospital was a deeper sympathy and respect for those who lie in bed for months, for years and may be forever.

This, after all, is supposed to be their year.

Henry Stanhope

Tory naval cuts belittle Britain



Admiral Stansfield Turner, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency during the Carter Administration, argues that Mrs Thatcher's new defence policy will undermine Britain's role in the world

Having lived in Britain for several years shortly after the Second World War, I well recall how Tories feared that Labour was going to give away not only the Empire but every vestige of British influence around the globe. Ironically, it is now a Tory Government that is doing just that through its restructuring of the defence programme.

Whether Britain could avoid this by spending more on defence is a matter of economics, but the way Mr Nott, the Defence Secretary, is shaping the proposed changes appears to be designed specifically to eliminate the remaining potential that Britain has for influencing the world scene.

These changes will limit sharply Britain's naval strategy to one of reliance on strategic nuclear weapons, such as Polaris and Trident, at sea in submarines, and very limited capability for helping defend the North Atlantic sea lanes. They will hardly dent the Army and the RAF virtually not at all.

Clearly this is an overall strategy of defending continental Europe with ground and air forces, and washing Britain's hands of any other responsibilities at sea, other than the nuclear deterrent forces. There are three reasons why this is a short sighted view of Britain's role in the world.

First, Nato is at a juncture from which it must begin to take cognizance of threats to its interests from outside its geographical domain. This is because it is so apparent that Nato's vital interests today are *not limited to its own territory*, such as the high percentage of Europe's oil that flows from the Gulf.

Accordingly, the threat of a Soviet military assault on Western Europe is less today than for some time despite its numerical advantage in forces. There are simply too many other and less risky wars in which the Soviets can challenge us.

It will not be easy to widen the focus of Nato's attention. Yet, it absolutely must be done, so much so that the United States will give it the necessary attention unilaterally if the alliance does not awaken. This is no time to have the alliance going in two directions at once. Yet, here is Britain, by its new accent in defence policy, implicitly turning its back on the world outside Europe.

The accent in the restructured defence programme appears to be on static ground and air forces in Europe. They serve no usefulness in deterring the global threats Nato is facing today in the Gulf and may well face elsewhere in the years ahead. The Royal Navy could play a role in global deterrence disproportionate to its size.

When considering the deterrent impact of a show of naval force in some remote region, there is a multiplier effect if that force is international rather than just United States. Moreover, the Royal Navy is particularly suited to this type of role. Because of its long history of patrolling the seas, its ships can show up almost anywhere on the globe without arousing the same sense of alarm that many other navies would serve. Under Mr Nott's plan the Royal Navy would eschew such a role as it dropped back in size to the equivalent of half a dozen of the *smaller navies*.

Second, this cut at the Royal Navy also hurts Nato where it is least prepared. That is in defence of the sea lanes to America. In two world wars the joint defence of those sea lanes by the Royal Navy and the United States Navy saved Western Europe from sure defeat.

Since the end of World War II we have forgotten that lesson, in large measure because initially there was no threat on the horizon. Yet, a formidable Soviet navy has evolved. *Most naval analysts* feel that the Soviets intend to employ their navy in defence of the homeland rather than against the North Atlantic sea lanes. Neither the Kaiser nor Hitler intended, or prepared for that either, but they turned to it instantly upon going to war.

The Soviets would do the same, I believe. Besides, the Soviet Navy is not many years away from the point where it will be strong enough to plan for and intend a repetition of the German efforts should war break out. Yet, in this budget, Britain is signalling that it does not worry about this danger.

Britain, with its historic perspective of the importance of the North Atlantic sea lanes, should be sounding the alarm at this oversight in Nato's planning. Instead it is turning its back on this contribution which its heritage makes it so appropriate to make.

Finally, one of the significant contributions disproportionate to its size that the Royal Navy has made over the years since World War II is to develop new equipments and tactics of naval warfare. The American Navy is built around aircraft carriers that were revolutionized by the Royal Navy's steam catapults and angled decks, for instance. Today the Royal Navy has designed a different breed of aircraft carrier, the "through-deck cruiser" or small carrier. HMS Invincible which has just joined the fleet with such success is the first of these.

This is just the sort of ship the United States Navy is going to need *when it awakens from* its ill-conceived fascination with mammoth supercarriers. These small, flexible carriers, however, would likely be one of the victims of Mr Nott's budget cut.

Britain is a sea power, not a large one by United States and Soviet standards, but a significant one by capability, prestige, and tradition. Britain is not and never will be a land power or an air power of any significance. The entire British Army of the Rhine and its air component is but a fraction of the United States reserve of forces for rapid movement to Europe, for instance.

The proposed budget cuts, then, force Britain into a minor role, as just another contributor to a static continental power complex, and forsake the considerable role she can, and should, play in the much wider sphere of maritime power.

David Watt

Ulster: the three crucial steps

There have just been three elections in Ireland—each in its own way extremely depressing. The first two—the Bobby Sands by-election and the local government elections in the North, in which Protestant and Catholic moderates were badly squeezed by the extremists, marked a new phase in the polarization of the two communities and demonstrated that it is becoming more and more difficult for Britain to hand over direct rule to any alternative authority in the province. The third, the general election in the Republic, has exposed the difficulties of handing over British responsibilities to anyone else.

Mrs Thatcher's first instinctive reaction in 1979 to the bloody mess she inherited in Ulster was to try to solve the problem essentially within the framework of the United Kingdom. Mr Humphrey Atkins's initiative last year was a meritorious attempt to persuade the *two communities to cooperate* in a devolved system of government in place of direct rule. When that failed last summer, the Government was obliged to revert to a dour policy of containment on the ground. But if the London-Belfast route was blocked, some sense of movement and hope was supposed to be imparted to the scene by developments on the London-Dublin axis.

Mrs Thatcher's trip to Dublin last December, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor, was a major piece of political theatre, and the mystery with which she subsequently cloaked it only heightened the drama. The Delphic phrase of the communiqué which stated that the two prime ministers would meet in London this year to discuss "the totality of relationships within these islands" and the commissioning of joint studies to cover "possible new institutional structures", as well as other matters, raised high expectations. Certainly Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, showered hyperboles on the proceedings—"historic importance . . . a new plane . . . setting no limits . . . significant breakthrough" and all the rest of it.

In the subsequent six months the euphoria has had its uses for Mrs Thatcher. While the "studies" have been proceeding at official level, the international pressures on the British Government have been softened and Mr Haughey has refrained from serious criticism over the hunger strikers.

The worrying factor has been the particular way Mr Haughey has chosen to use the talks for his own domestic purposes. His line, both before and during the election, has been that Northern Ireland has "failed as a political entity", and that the new relationship with Mrs Thatcher signals the beginning of the end. Irish unification is now, he implies, within sight.

All this is understandable as an election ploy (although the Irish seem in fact to have been far more preoccupied with the parlous state of their economy than with Northern Ireland)! The trouble is that it has begun to look as though Mr Haughey not only believes his own propaganda but actually has no ability, either intellectual or political, to work realistically towards his declared goal.

The more his position has *been probed during the election*, the more *obvious* it has become that neither he nor his senior hierarchs in the Fianna Fail party have a serious Northern policy at all. There is no idea there of what reunification, *federal* or otherwise, would mean or what its cost would be; nor is there any hint of willingness to consider the changes in the Irish constitution which would have to be made to achieve it.

The moral of all this is now fairly plain to see. If Mrs *Thatcher ever really hoped to* move beyond atmospherics and short-term tactical benefits to serious progress with Dublin on constitutional matters, she had better revise her plans and take rapid steps to see that she is not foisted with the responsibility later this year for the fact that nothing much is going to occur.

The first *thing* is to try to damp down some of the dangerous expectations about reunification that have been aroused all round—in the Republic, among Catholics in the North, and on the British left. This can be achieved only by emphasizing from time to time what needs to be done in the South as well as the North before an all-Irish solution is to be achieved, and by exposing some of the fallacies that encourage easy optimism.

Irish reunification by consent (and all parties formally agree that consent is a prerequisite) is further away than ever. The Protestant majority has become more embattled, more inward-looking, and its tribal identity more sharply defined. Short of Stalinist methods, or outright civil war, a million Protestants cannot be forced to accept constitutional arrangements which they believe would cause their identity to be lost.

As for fallacies, *the proposition*, often canvassed in England, that population changes will settle matters in the medium term is quite false. Recent demographic calculations show that it will be at least 50, and probably more than 80 years before the Catholics could overcome the terms of the British guarantee and win a majority in a referendum calling for reunification with the South.

The other fact that is usually glossed over on both sides of the border is the economic reality. At present, the British Government subsidizes Northern Ireland to the tune of between £700m and £1,000m a year (depending on what calculations are made for security). If we should abandon the province it is chimerical to suppose that in its present calamitous economic situation it could be self-supporting.

These difficulties *do* not dispose for ever of unification, of federal solutions, or even of the despairing remedy of repartition. Nor do they mean that the British dialogue with Dublin is useless. The point is merely that in present circumstances we are driven back to the old priority of trying to prevent what is at present a war between the IRA and the British army deteriorating once again into communal violence.

Soldiering on with direct rule answers this purpose in the short run; but the reasons which impelled Mrs *Thatcher* to launch the Atkins initiative are more valid than ever—namely that the cost of the operation increases every day in political and international as well as in financial terms.

However unpromising *it* appears, therefore, we are forced for the present to go on trying to get the Protestant and Catholic communities to take some joint responsibility for the state of affairs in the province.

How *this is to be* achieved is obviously a matter for prolonged thought and negotiation. Perhaps there will be nothing for it in the end but blood, repartition and a small, independent Protestant state. But meanwhile three requirements stand out:

1. A new face is needed at the Northern Ireland Office. Mr Atkins cannot be expected to carry the necessary conviction a second time.
2. The stick as well as the *carrot will have* to be turned on both communities there if it means taking some unilateral action. The rising murmurs in the Labour Party and elsewhere about getting the troops out and modifying the British guarantee *may* actually strengthen Mrs Thatcher's hand in this respect.
3. Nothing will be achieved without a major demonstration of political will. If Northern Ireland is part of our political system, why do British politicians treat it as a foreign country and refuse to sell their policies to the voters there as they would in any other part of the kingdom? The question is whether, with all its troubles and with a general election beginning to loom, the British Cabinet has the energy and the stomach for this task.

How the Arabs make Israel stronger



The Middle East—never a region noted for political and military stability—has been plunged into fresh turmoil. The crisis over the deployment of Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon, the Israeli bombing *of the Iraqi* nuclear installation just outside Baghdad, and the heightening power struggle in Iran, have all created new tensions which threaten to defy the best efforts of intermediaries to calm things down.

The forces at work in the Middle East are the same as they have long been—first among them Arab and Islamic hostility to the existence of Israel. But Israel evidently feels more confident than ever and is increasingly able to undertake actions, condemned by the rest of the world as aggressive, without appearing to feel constrained.

The Israelis, at least under Mr Begin's leadership, seem to feel they have little to fear in terms of reactions in the region, or for that matter inside Israel itself. Mr Begin has skilfully exploited arguments of national security both in the case of Lebanon and over the raid on Iraq. The opposition Labour Party is in the unenviable position of having to approve and disapprove of Mr Begin's behaviour at the same time, since the survival of the nation is the one argument which no one in Israel dare oppose.

In part this new-found Israeli assurance derives from United States protection. Although it is aware of the need to maintain friendly relations with the countries of the Gulf, including Saudi Arabia, the Reagan Administration remains fundamentally *sympathetic to the Israeli point* of view. Washington's decision not to supply Israel with F16 fighter bombers for the time being is being interpreted in Israel as a move which any American administration would feel bound to make, but which does not alter the American commitment to Israeli defence.

The ban is after all only temporary and was based on the assumption that the conditions under which the American arms are supplied to Israel "may" have been contravened, a qualification which clearly allows for the resumption of normal supplies in due course.

But the main reason for the present Israeli strength is to be found in the weaknesses of the Arab world. The cracks which began to appear in Arab unity at the Amman Arab summit last November have not disappeared, and indeed in many respects have widened. Even the attempt by Syria to project itself as the only Arab state taking a stand against Israel expansionism has not brought the expected benefits in terms of Arab solidarity, and has not substantially reduced Syrian isolation.

Call for a holy war

Saudi Arabia, it is true, has repeatedly called for a holy war against Israel, and during his visit to London King Khalid has impressed on the Government his view that the main cause of instability in the Middle East remains the failure to resolve the Palestinian question.

But while most Arab leaders can at least agree on that, there is little unanimity on anything else. Most Arab leaders, for example, while outwardly condemning the Israeli raid on Iraq, were in all probability secretly glad to see President Saddam Husain brought down a peg or two. Saddam Husain's pretensions to leadership of the Arab world have irritated many of his colleagues in the Arab League, and his inability either to prevent or—so far—retaliate against the Israeli attack has exposed him to the charge that his rhetoric has led to little more than posturing.

Pressures inside Iraq could well provide one of the clues to the next shake-up of the Middle East kaleidoscope. The ruling Baath Party in Baghdad appears to be in full control, *and Saddam Husain has ensured* that his relatives and close supporters are in key positions. None the less he could become vulnerable if it is shown that, far from uniting the Arab and Islamic world, he has aggravated existing divisions and has allowed Iraq to be militarily humiliated.

Much will depend on the course of the Iraqi war with Iran. The long-promised spring offensive has not materialized. If it does, President Saddam Husain could still pull off the kind of success he badly needs. But that in turn partly depends on the course of the struggle in Iran itself. The dismissal of President Bani-Sadr as Commander-in-Chief may improve the effectiveness of the Iranian armed forces, and is certainly likely to lead to a rethinking of strategy by the Iranian chiefs of staff, who evidently approved of, and probably helped to engineer, Mr Bani-Sadr's removal.

But equally, Mr Bani-Sadr remains popular with the rank and file in the armed forces, and with junior officers. He has been an active Commander-in-Chief, spending more time *at the front than in Tehran, so* that the charge by Islamic fundamentalists that he lives a life of luxury far from the fighting has not impressed the soldiers themselves. It may be that General Fallahi, the new C-in-C, will be able to devise a successful military strategy against Iraq, thus implicitly demonstrating that despite his active involvement in the war effort, Mr Bani-Sadr achieved little, and should have left the field to the professionals.

Fears of a civil war

But it is equally possible that some of the armed forces, at least, will rally round the embattled President, and if divisions arise among Iran's fighting men, the effect would seem bound to be demoralizing.

Mr Bani-Sadr, moreover, still commands support in the population at large, and fighting on the streets between his supporters and those of the Islamic clergy could lead to outright civil war.

If that were to happen, Iraq might be able to press home its advantage and regain lost kudos in the Arab world. But as long as the present stalemate exists, the only true victor is likely to be Israel. The disarray in the Islamic world is illustrated by the fact that Iran felt obliged to condemn the Israeli attack on Baghdad, even though it was in fact in Iran's own interests.

Contradictions of this kind give the Israelis far greater room for manoeuvre than they would otherwise have; and Jerusalem can be expected to respond astutely to any future shifts in relations among its neighbours. This will be especially true if—as seems increasingly likely, against all previous predictions—Mr Begin wins the Israeli election at the end of this month, and emerges even more tough-minded and determined than before.

Richard Owen

Is Billingsgate in danger of melting down?

Dreadful though the London climate may be, you would hardly expect to encounter permafrost. But I am told it is there, up to 4ft deep, beneath the cold store at Billingsgate fish market in the City.

It is causing interest because the market is to move to new premises in Wapping at the end of the year. The antiquated refrigeration machinery will then be removed, and some people believe that, once the frost is allowed to melt, the building will fall down.

That would be a catastrophe for those conservationists who last year, to the fury of the City Corporation, persuaded Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, to list the building as of historic and architectural interest, thus allegedly reducing its attraction to developers.

The whole site, including the adjoining lorry park, is now up for sale. The corporation will not say how many bids it has received until the closing date for tenders on August 28 but expects it to fetch between £6m and £10m. Its confidence is such that yesterday it agreed to contribute £150,000 towards the cost of a nine-month archaeological dig, which will begin early next year and which is expected to disclose important Roman remains.

Before putting the site up for sale, it did commission a survey from a firm of civil engineers to *determine what effect*, if any, the melting permafrost might have. Prospective purchasers may inspect the survey for a fee of £20, but it is being kept secret from the rest of us.

There is a sneaking suspicion among conservationists that it is all part of a scare story put out by the corporation itself in a vain attempt to stop the building being listed. They are equally sceptical about the suggestion that the walls, floor and roof are so impregnated with fishy smells that it will continue to stink for years to come.

THE TIMES DIARY

Mr John Louis, the new United States Ambassador, has decided on his wedding gift to Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. It is a small oil by Henry Kohler, the American painter, and shows the Prince on horseback, preparing to play polo at Smith's Lawn.

Kohler, who lives in Southampton, Long Island, painted the picture last summer, after watching the Prince play for Guy Wildenstein's team, Les Diables Bleus. Until recently, Kohler sold his work through the Wildenstein gallery.

Mr Louis is said to have chosen the painting because he knows the Prince admires Kohler's pictures. When Charles was in Florida last summer, the apartment he used was especially decorated with the Long Islander's work and Charles was enthusiastic.

Kohler may set something of a record among the royal wedding presents. I am told that one of the Spencer family has also commissioned a picture from him as a gift to the royal couple.

Fortitude

It was announced yesterday that Jeffrey Tate will make his British conducting debut at Covent Garden next June. Nothing exceptional in that you might think—except that Tate has no professional music training and a severe physical handicap. It is a remarkable success story.

A decade ago Tate, then a young doctor, auditioned for a post on the music staff of the Royal Opera House and, such was his natural talent, was quickly hired. He worked at Covent Garden for six years as a repetiteur, preparing opera performances and coaching singers. But he wanted to conduct. Because he has severe angulation of the spine, giving him a pronounced stoop, Covent Garden authorities were doubtful if he would be able to conduct properly, or have the stamina to tackle a complete work.

Undeterred, Tate went to the Continent and worked with Von Karajan, Boulez and Solti. He began to conduct and, as he told me from Cologne yesterday, "I was surprised how comparatively easy it was".

Last year Sir John Tooley, Covent Garden's general director, went to see him conduct *The Tales of Hoffmann* in Sweden and told him afterwards: "You have demonstrated you have the stamina and the means of conducting." The result: an engagement to conduct *Mozart's La clemenza di Tito*.

Tate faces strong competition—Sir Colin Davis and Carlo Maria Giulini are also conducting at Covent Garden next June—but, at the age of 38, his career is beginning to take off internationally: he will also conduct three different operas at the Met in New York next season.

The big dram

It wasn't exactly a gathering of the clans yesterday on the Hebridean island of Islay, but it was as distinguished. Amid the heather and the palm trees (the Gulf Stream goes that way) the chiefs of many of our best known whisky firms met to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Bruichladdich Distillery (pronounced Bruich Laddie).

"I'm afraid we'll have to stop again at another bank..."

TAXI FARES UP 15%

Marc

Everybody had a dram or two, or three, of Bruichladdich's slightly peaty 10-year-old single malt, but the mellow conviviality was tempered by the sour news that whisky sales in America fell last year from £192m to £181m.

As the United States is the most lucrative export market for Scotch, the traditionally conservative whisky business is to launch an aggressive £1m "corporate" marketing strategy there in an attempt to stem the growing tide of Californian *wine, tequila and Perrier water.*

Having seen the many foreign imitations of Scotch at the Distillers' Company Museum in London (with bottles of Johnnie Hawker, Haiz and Vat 96), another possibility comes to mind. Since Invergordon, I hear, are now selling vodka to Bulgaria, perhaps they should all try their hand at tequila.

Solid support

Badges on sale at the Nalgo conference in Blackpool yesterday which supported the Polish Solidarity free trade union were so popular that they sold out within two hours. In an attempt to satisfy delegates' demand for more, union officials ordered 500 special sticks of Blackpool rock with the word "Solidarity" through the middle.

Money from the sale of badges and the rock, about £900 in all, is being given to Solidarity. The Polish delegate at the conference is taking some of the rock back to the movement's leader, Lech Walesa.

Rope trick

Only the people who had seen *Barnum!* in New York would have realized just how daring Michael Crawford was when the show opened in London last night at the Palladium. Whereas in New York Jim Dale makes his last entrance from the side of the stage, Crawford turns this entrance into his final, most-spectacular (and hitherto secret) trick and slides down a rope from the very top of the theatre.

It brought gasps from the audience and was the subject of enthusiastic praise from Robert Morley and Bruce Forsyth at the party afterwards. Everything about the evening, including the party food, was designed as pure circus. Anita Harris, Pete Murray and Danny la Rue tucked into meat and potato pie, regarded I am told as traditional fare, and listened sceptically as Crawford tried to pretend he wasn't frightened by his tricks. "I was much more scared the first time I took Concorde to see the New York show", he said. "One of the engines failed and we had to limp back to London."

Looking a shade tired was producer Cy Coleman. He did no tricks last night but had been staying at the Connaught where the carpenters had kept him awake. After some difficulty he had managed to move rooms. Only to find that the chippies had moved on, too . . . and were still overhead.

News quiz

Three more teasers, based on this week's news, in *The Times*. Answers at the foot of the Court Page.

1 Osiris was killed off once more this week. Where?

2 What is *laban*?

3 Nigel Evans and *Bufo woodhousei fowleri* were accused of the same transgression. What was it?

Peter Watson

THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE PRESSURES ON MR KANIA

The turbulent events of the past few days in Poland have not changed the situation as much as the Russians hoped and the Poles feared. The Russians in their letter of last week demanded a clear change of course and hinted that they would not be averse to a change of leadership. Some members of the Polish politburo tried to oblige them but failed. The result is that the present leadership remains while promising to do better.

Mr Kania, the party leader, thus emerges weaker in some respects but stronger in others. He is weaker in so far as he has accepted a list of Soviet complaints and undertaken to go some way to meet them. He can now be more easily held to his undertakings in public by his opponents and by the Russians. He has to produce results or face another challenge fairly soon.

On the other hand he is stronger for having survived a powerful challenge to his position and his policies. He has demonstrated that he enjoys wide support at the base of the party and among the regional secretaries. He also won crucial support from the Army represented by fifteen generals in the central committee.

He was further assisted paradoxically by the weakness of the party's position in the country. To change the leadership now, especially under Soviet pressure, could weaken it still further by introducing new uncertainties and releasing new pressures. If the reformists were pushed out the base of the party would probably rebel or simply remove itself even farther from central control. If the hardliners were removed the Russians would become even more anxious, the old apparatus even more demoralized, and the reformists perhaps dangerously optimistic.

Therefore, when faced with its moment of truth, the central committee could find no realistic alternative to Mr Kania's middle road. This is why Mr Kania, too, resisted the temptation to attempt the removal of his opponents from the politburo. Balance and continuity remain the order of the day. He may have shown himself a somewhat drifting leader but his political skill was obvious in the backrooms over the past few days. Once the demand for a vote of confidence had been put to the central committee he could not reject it. However, realizing that a secret ballot might go against him, and would certainly remove some people from the politburo, he managed to derail it by asking members to choose publicly whether to vote on each member of the politburo.

Probably the Russians are not entirely happy with the limited results of their letter. They cannot understand the strength of the demand for change in Poland and still seem to cling to the illusion that firm measures from the top can restore a modified version of the old order, though they do seem to have come to terms with the existence of Solidarity. Whatever they now feel, they can be expected to wait to see how far Mr Kania fulfils his promises.

He undertook in his closing speech to the congress to put more limits on the media and on Solidarity, to strengthen law enforcement and above all to get a grip on the election campaign to ensure that the present members of the politburo and secretariat and other "tested activists" are returned as delegates to the congress. His problem is that many of the levers of power are no longer connected to anything. Probably he can still bring the official press under control because the machinery of censorship still exists. This will meet one of the Soviet Union's biggest anxieties. But the unofficial press is another matter, and so is Solidarity, parts of which are very determined to expand existing freedoms. And whether the demoralized police force can quickly regain authority is also doubtful.

The election campaign presents a more complicated problem, but he can expect some success. There is still a clear difference of opinion between the Polish and Soviet parties over the main tendency in the campaign. The Poles claim that most of the new delegates, although often unknown and untested are in fact quite sound and moderate, while the Russians insist on depicting them as revisionists and opportunists. However both agree that the politburo and senior members of the apparatus should at least get as far as becoming delegates to the party congress. There is no way of ensuring this but with the support of the regional secretaries and Mr Kania's enhanced authority among them the chances are not bad. Even so, there is still a rough road to be travelled to July and much will depend on whether the Government shows signs of getting a grip on the declining economy.

JOBS FOR THE ACADEMIC BOYS

Prince Philip is in hot, well tepid, water with a number of Labour MPs for his off-the-cuff remarks in his sixtieth birthday interview about the enforced leisure of the unemployed. It was awkward and he has apologized and that is the end of the matter. It would benefit us all if the MPs and others would turn to his more considered views on the way education has failed many young people in search of work and a satisfying life. They are not allowed, he said, to show that they are gifted in another way; in the balance between academic and vocational we have become a bit too academic. His observation is not new but the curious thing is that it has become almost a truism in recent years while the imbalance has become more marked, partly through the actions of the very people who deplore it.

The 1944 Education Act had as its basis a commitment to providing secondary education suited to the age, aptitude and ability of every pupil. That begged many questions, but few would claim that the aspiration has been fulfilled. Universal education has developed to a great extent in the grammar school mould, and identified success predominantly as success in the fields most valued by a tradition which had catered only for a minority with special aptitudes in that line. In origin this derived from a praiseworthy determination not to tolerate a system where children without obvious academic leanings were equipped simply with the functional skills necessary for low-grade drudgery.

But the process has been carried further by professional and semi-professional bodies and universities and employers so that to be a teacher of games you have to be good at algebra or French, or to be a speech therapist you must swot for two A levels, and to be a librarian a love of books and a capacity to advise on their purchase is no longer enough. A levels and university degrees have come to be required for training and admission in scores of employments so that they are closed to many with aptitudes but without the necessary clutch of certificates as Professor Ronald Dore documents in *The Diploma Disease*. As much as a raising of standards there has been a thirst for the snobbery of creating a more exclusive profession.

Any argument for greater utility in education must start by rejecting the idea that it means denying access to the most rewarding kinds of learning to some categories of pupil. That approach would waste talent and divide society. The proposition is that the bias towards the academic has reached the point where it obstructs the provision of a truly broadly-based education which prepares the pupil for a full life both at work and in leisure. There is wide agreement today that our system is not succeeding well enough in this.

It is partly a problem of resources, financial and human, but it is also one of lack of imagination among teachers, as recent reports by the Inspectors of Schools have shown. The shortcomings of our schools as a preparation for working life were a theme of the last Government's "great debate" on education, and have been a constant cry of those now giving evidence to the parliamentary committee on secondary education — including bodies as diverse as the TUC, the CBI and the Society of Education Officers.

But it is society quite as much as the schools which has brought this state of affairs about. As more and more young people have been gaining educational qualifications of one kind and another, the market value of those qualifications has been devalued. At the turn of the century it was possible to begin work in many professional careers at the age of 14. Since then, and with increasing pace, almost all categories of work with any pretensions to status and esteem have erected barriers to entry in the form of often wholly irrelevant O-level and A-level requirements. It is a widespread restrictive practice which spreads fastest when competition for jobs is intense. It gives a distorted significance to the GCE, which was designed for the limited purpose of selecting students suitable for higher education.

It is neither the schools nor the examiners who are most to blame for all this. They have done much to soften its effects. It is employers and professional bodies who have demanded trophies of scholastic excellence. Their motive is partly a not unjustified distrust for the grounding in useful skills that state education actually imparts to the less able. It will be long before the CSE exam, which really does have the purpose that employers look for in the GCE, is fully trusted as evidence of solid if limited attainment. The schools have their part to play in gaining that trust. But if the outside world looks at education simply as a process for conferring badges of employability, then its value even in those limited terms will continue to be distorted.

MR BANI-SADR'S SLIPPERY SLOPE

The fact that the more extreme supporters of the Iranian Islamic fundamentalists are now openly seeking the execution of Mr Bani-Sadr is a sign of how far things have gone in Iran. Until recently, the President's opponents have considered it enough to call for him to be put on trial. Although the death penalty was implicit in this threat, it was never spelled out. Now, however, Mr Bani-Sadr is being compared in public to the former Shah, which is a sure sign that those who make this comparison would like him to become identified in the public mind with the iniquities of the ancien regime, so that he might come to be seen as an obstacle to the Iranian revolution who can justifiably be swept away by the Islamic sword of justice.

To describe Mr Bani-Sadr in such terms is absurd. He left Iran in 1963, and played a leading role in the opposition to the Shah's rule. A young intellectual of left wing views, well versed in economics, Mr Bani-Sadr combined an outlook derived from a Western education with devotion to Islam, and a commitment to the concept of an Islamic Republic in Iran. His presence in the Khomeini administration, after the fall of the Shah, and his subsequent election to the Presidency, suggested that such a Republic could be run on enlightened and sensible lines, rather than in the obscurantist and often cruel fashion favoured by the more dogmatic among the Islamic clergy.

The decision by Ayatollah Khomeini to side with the clergy rather than with Mr Bani-Sadr is a severe blow to such hopes. It strengthens the possibility that Iran will, as many have feared all along, descend into the darkness of a cruel and barbarous period worse than anything experienced under the Shah. The Islamic clergy control the Majlis (Parliament), where their Islamic Republican Party has an overwhelming majority. With the banning of various opposition liberal newspapers, the clergy have also been able to tighten their grip on the press, leaving the Bani-Sadr forces with no outlet for their views except news sheets distributed by hand on the streets. Thanks to the armed thugs of the "Party of God" — also known as "club wielders" — the IRP is also able to dominate public places by creating an atmosphere of fear and intimidation.

There are forces ranged on the side of Mr Bani-Sadr. The merchant class backs him. The young, non-Communist militants of the left wing *Mujahiddin*, are well organized, have access to arms, and will almost certainly fight on his side if Iran erupts into civil war.

The question is whether Mr Bani-Sadr himself will have stomach for such a fight. He is a man of civilized values, who wishes to construct an Islamic Republic by peaceful cooperation within the framework of a tolerant political system, rather than by bloody pitched battles in the streets of Tehran. He has, moreover, been under the tutelage of Ayatollah Khomeini for so long that he may feel obliged to bow the Imam's dictates and retreat from the field. But on the other hand, Mr Bani-Sadr has defended himself doggedly over a long period despite repeated attempts to rob him of his presidential powers, and can hardly relish the thought of abandoning his country to the despotism he has predicted and sought desperately to avert. He has the knowledge that most of the people who voted for him nearly eighteen months ago did so in a free election, and are still behind him.

It is still far from clear how many of the officers whom Mr Bani-Sadr commanded until this week are still loyal to him. The Chiefs of Staff have clearly been manoeuvring against him for some time. There is however goodwill towards Mr Bani-Sadr among lower ranking officers, many of whom approved of the way in which he took personal charge of the war effort. It is also acknowledged by many officers that Mr Bani-Sadr's rational approach to the conduct of public affairs is more likely than that of the IRP to lead to a normalization of relations with the United States, and possibly therefore to the eventual resumption of American military supplies.

It is possible that enough moderate opinion exists within the ranks of the clergy to reduce the influence of the more dogmatic elements. But the tendency has been for Iranian society to polarize rather than coalesce, and the two sides — the clergy and the liberals — are squaring up for a decisive trial of strength. Despite the forces he can still muster, the outlook is ominous for Mr Bani-Sadr, and for Iran.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Passing judgment on Israel's pre-emptive strike

From Mr Alan Sillitoe

Sir, As well as Israel, some Arab nations would almost certainly have been threatened by the presence of atomic weapons in Iraq, and in spite of the public noise must privately be glad that the reactor has been destroyed.

In view of the continued vulnerability of Israel the Baghdad raid can only be seen by reasonable people as a strictly defensive measure. The media throughout the world appear to condemn it, but the people whom the media claim to represent are by no means of the same opinion.

The only comparison I can think of, and I believe it to be a valid one, is that of the air operations towards the end of the Second World War, whose object was to destroy the bases from which the V2 weapons were to be launched on Britain. International guarantees cannot ensure the safety of Israel. Only eternal vigilance on the part of Israel itself can attempt to do that. Those who are voluble in their condemnations would no doubt think differently if their own country was so threatened.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN SILLITOE,
21 The Street,
Wittersham,
Kent.
June 10.

From Mr Paul McGhee

Sir, The Olympian arrogance of Mr Begin has found its perfect foil in the Olympian detachment of your leader column ("Israel's pre-emptive strike", June 9).

Most of us heard the news on radio or television and I am sure that many like myself, who have given little thought to the shifts of war and diplomacy in the Middle East, reacted with shock and unqualified disapproval to an act of barely credible international piracy.

The concept of a pre-emptive strike is one for which it is difficult to find any moral justification. Where nuclear installations are involved, it is a concept which, had it been justified on a super-Power level, would already have involved the world in a nuclear war.

And yet we can watch the BBC and read *The Times* in Britain and feel that all this is of little importance — perhaps a tactical error on the part of the Israelis, a part of their election campaign and no more. There are times when balanced reporting is not the answer — when it is not decorous. Can *The Times*, which finds it easy enough to take a hard line against one faction in Ulster, not take a firmer lead in roundly condemning this action of an infinitely more dangerous faction in the Middle East?

The crux of the justification of this outrage is contained in your sentence:

Despite French denials, there is evidence that the Iraqis have been able to evade the conditions imposed and had acquired sufficient weapons-grade enriched uranium to build a nuclear device.

"I think we are entitled to ask where this evidence — available to *The Times* and to Israeli military intelligence but not to the rest of us — came from?

Yours faithfully,
PAUL McGHEE,
6c Chaucer Road,
Herne Hill, SE24.
June 9.

From Dr Gerald Segal

Sir, Is Israel so concerned about nuclear proliferation by her enemies (your leader, June 10) or are domestic politics pre-eminent?

Premier Begin suggests that the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor was purely defensive. This may be true, but why publicize the strike and draw international criticism? Like Israeli attacks on PLO operatives in Europe, "defensive" but illegal acts are never officially acknowledged. The publicity and timing of the attack on Iraq suggests that the cynics may be correct in suggesting that the Israeli domestic elections were of greater importance.

Yours sincerely,
G. SEGAL,
The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth (Department of International Politics),
Llandinam Building,
Penglais,
Aberystwyth.
June 10.

From Dr S. Habib

Sir, The pretext that Israel has based its unprecedented attack on the 70 MW Osirak nuclear reactor is inconsistent. It is certainly not true to suggest that the 70 MW Iraqi reactor is capable of producing two or three Hiroshima-type bombs within an operational period of two to three years as the Israelis claim.

Iraq has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and its nuclear facilities are open to periodic inspection by the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Authority). It would be extremely difficult to divert significant quantities (tens of kilograms) of enriched fuel for the production of a fission bomb without undergoing detection.

Further, the reactor fuel (highly enriched uranium) is not suitable for the production of significant quantities of Pu 239 for a plutonium-based fission device. A more appropriate type of fuel would have been natural uranium. Also the placing of natural uranium rods in the highly enriched core for the production of plutonium (as suggested by your Science Editor, June 9) would produce very small quantities of plutonium (about 1 gm Pu/1 Kg U) which would be a very inefficient process.

The 2 MW reactor which has been operational in Iraq since 1968 has been used purely for pure and applied scientific research. The 70 MW Osirak reactor is therefore a natural upgrade providing a higher flux for the research scientists. It is certainly a very common type of installation in a number of national nuclear research centres.

Yours sincerely,
SALAH HABIB,
30 Dinmont Road,
Glasgow.
June 11.

From Mr Oswald Hull

Sir, The success of the Israeli coup outside Baghdad provides no lasting answer to the problems of a country surrounded by enemies and with few allies. This latest tactical achievement will have drawn attention once more to Israel's vulnerability to a wide range of contemporary sophisticated missiles, against which buffer zones give little or no protection.

The attack on Iraq's reactor was supposedly designed to remove a threat to Israel. It may rather introduce a period of aggravated danger for a country unwilling — or unable — to reach an accommodation with her neighbours over the rights of the Palestinians and sovereignty over the Muslim holy places.

Yours sincerely,
OSWALD HULL,
46 Regina Road, N4.
June 9.

From Mr Sydney D. Bailey

Sir, Paper agreements are not everything, of course, but one wonders whether it was wise for a country which has *not* signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty to make a military strike against the nuclear facilities of a country which has signed it.

Yours faithfully,
S. D. BAILEY,
19 Deansway,
East Finchley, N2.
June 9.

From Mr Charles Atchley

Sir, Those who criticize the Israeli air strike against the Iraqi nuclear installations should remember that Iraq has at all times considered itself in a state of war with Israel since 1948.

Whether the action taken was wise is open to debate, but to brand it, as some have done, as a breach of international law is entirely misconceived.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES ATCHLEY,
Jope House,
19 Cecil Road,
Weston-super-Mare.

Civil Service grievances

From Mr Theo Hetherington

Sir, Mr Kendall, Secretary General of the Council of Civil Service Unions (June 9), seems to be asking you what to do next (I counted nine question marks in his first three paragraphs). May I suggest you advise him as follows?

Stop being bitter and change your whole attitude. Recognize that for the reasons Lord Soames has already given both to your unions and to Parliament the Government cannot and will not improve on their present offer: accept their invitation to work out a more satisfactory method of determining rates of pay in the future.

Remember that you are not workers in an industry, whether private or public, and that "industrial action" is therefore inappropriate. You are government servants; and you are not serving a dictatorship like that in Poland or Czechoslovakia but a government democratically elected by the people of this country. Your attempts, therefore, to draw a distinction between Government and people are inept. You do not enjoy the support of the majority of your fellow-citizens, who are shocked at the spectacle of government servants actually withholding their service: it's something new, unacceptable, and quite out of line with the fine tradition of loyalty to the Government of the day which has characterized the British Civil Service for centuries.

Ignore the extremists who are using you to be "tough", and suggest to the people whom you represent that they count their existing blessings and tell them that in the long run they will guard their own interests and those of their fellow-countrymen best by helping the Government to conquer inflation and improve the prosperity of the country generally.

Difficult? Of course: but so are many things that are worth doing.

Yours faithfully,
THEO HETHERINGTON,
Mushroom Cottage,
Barker's Hill,
Shaftesbury,
Dorset.
June 9.

Labour's leadership

From Dr K. D. Ewing

Sir, A problem which has arisen in relation to the election of the Labour Party's leader and deputy leader is whether a trade union member who is exempt from paying the political levy is eligible to participate in any votes held within his union on the issue. Recent reports suggest that several unions have been advised that such members cannot be lawfully excluded from these votes.

By the Trade Union Act 1913, trade union political fund rules must provide that exempt members shall not be placed at any disability or disadvantage, except in relation to the control or management of the political fund, by reason of their exemption (s.3(2)). A trade union member who is aggrieved by an alleged breach of such a rule may complain to the certification officer.

Such a rule was considered by the certification officer in *Parkin and ASTMS* (1979, unreported) where it was held that exempt members could be lawfully excluded from voting on matters which related to the internal affairs of the Labour Party. The certification officer held first, that such members were not subject to any disability or disadvantage because they had freely chosen not to support the party, and secondly, that matters relating to the internal affairs of the party were within the expression "control or management of the political fund".

The reasoning in *Parkin* applies with equal force to votes in the Labour Party leadership election. *Parkin* is the most recent authoritative pronouncement on this matter and it would therefore appear that exempt members may be lawfully excluded from such votes. This result seems perfectly consistent with s.3(2) which was to protect exempt members from victimization but not to enable them to participate in an area of activity from which they had deliberately chosen to exclude themselves.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH EWING,
Faculty of Law,
University of Edinburgh,
Old College,
South Bridge,
Edinburgh.
June 10.

Sikorski issues

From Mr K. M. Smogorzewski

Sir, To my almost painful surprise I found three mistakes in your editorial entitled "Let a sleeping hero lie" (June 8).

1. General Sikorski was not a "divisional commander" in the Russo-Polish War of 1919-20; he was in command of the Fifth Army, which comprised four infantry divisions, one infantry brigade, one cavalry division and three smaller units.

2. Not "10,000 Polish officers" lay in the Katyn Forest — only about 4,600; that is those who had been interned at Kozelsk. Nobody knows where the rest of about 10,000 Polish officers and civil servants interned at Starobelsk and Ostashkov, had been butchered by the Soviet security police on Stalin's orders.

3. You affirm that "General Sikorski's late widow opposed the return of the ashes and her wishes still command respect". Of course, but she never opposed such a transfer unconditionally. Mme Helena Sikorska told me on two occasions that she would agree to the return of the remains of her husband to the land of his birth if he would be reburied in Krakow, on the Wawel Hill, within the precincts of the cathedral. Mme Sikorska died at Bookham, near Leatherhead, on February 1, 1972. On November 24, 1977, Karol Cardinal Wojtyla, then archbishop of Krakow and now Pope John Paul II, decided that General Sikorski's body should repose in the vaults of the Wawel Cathedral. In this situation, I presume, it would be difficult to be *plus catholique que le Pape*.

Yours faithfully,
K. M. SMOGORZEWSKI,
138 High Street,
Shepperton,
Middlesex.
June 9.

Abolishing rates

From Councillor David Pinsent

Sir, Your leader of June 3 and the letter from Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP, referred to the dilemmas created by Mr Heseltine's recent announcements. In our view, the disadvantages in the alternatives to rates which have been put forward apply least to local income tax, where the principal disadvantage, the cost of collection, was greatly exaggerated by Layfield.

A combination of local income tax, an increase in charging for services and subsidy to individuals rather than services through a negative income tax, would enhance local autonomy by providing local authorities with an independent source of revenue, with the level of tax set by local referendum. The expedient referred to by Mr Rippon of transferring the cost of services such as education to central Government, could deal a blow to local authority autonomy from which it would not recover.

It is perhaps surprising that a party of independence and individual freedom should appear to be encouraging more central control at the expense of local autonomy. The opposite policy which we advocate in our recently published pamphlet, *Tories Against Rates*, not only solves the Government's present dilemma, but would be consistent with a long tradition of Conservative support for the independence of local authorities.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PINSENT, Chairman,
Tories Against Rates,
Old Chellows,
Crowhurst,
Lingfield,
Surrey.
June 5.

Law on contempt

From Mr P. B. Matthews

Sir, Sir Denis Forman (June 3) asserts that I was mistaken in saying that "in *BSC v Granada* discovery of the identity of the source was ordered to enable BSC to take action against him". According to Sir Denis, "BSC made it clear that they had no intention of pursuing any legal action against the source if and when Granada were to name him."

Now BSC may or may not have said this outside the courts, but what matters in determining the legal basis for the decision in *BSC v Granada* is to know what facts were put before the House of Lords. Their Lordships specifically asked counsel for BSC whether his clients intended to take legal action against the source once identified: to the best of my memory (I was there) he replied: "If he [i.e. the source] is worth powder and shot, yes." And as Lord Wilberforce said in his speech last November, "They [BSC] have not renounced any intention to proceed against him for damages; the suggestion that their only intention was to dismiss him is an assertion of Granada and nothing more." ([1981] 1 All ER417 at 459.)

BSC v Granada was, on the facts presented to the House of Lords, a case of intended court action, and it must therefore remain unaffected by this amendment.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL MATTHEWS,
University College London (Faculty of Laws),
4-8 Endsleigh Gardens, WC1.
June 9.

Scientific publishing

From the Editor-in-Chief of "Social Science and Medicine"

Sir, The Royal Society and the British Library have concluded that "the network of scholarly publications which is the life-blood of scientific research is in danger" (as reported by your Science Editor, June 3).

The problem of communication within and between all subjects is one of grave concern. In 1960 there were 18,800 scientific journals in the world and last year this had been increased to 62,000. Long ago Professor Bernal observed that it had become easier to make a scientific discovery than to learn whether it had already been made. We have arrived at the point whereby in order to scan 95 per cent of the significant literature published in a given field it is necessary to examine between 500 and 1,000 different journals.

At the heart of the matter is a conflict of need and interest between readers, authors, institutions and publishers. Until these can be dispassionately examined and a continuing forum established with representatives from all sides meeting regularly together the situation will steadily deteriorate. The notion of rationality needs to be introduced into the whimsical demands of the market place.

I am, etc,
PETER J. M. McEWAN,
Glengarden,
Ballater,
Aberdeenshire.
June 6.

Vaccination risks

From Professor Gordon T. Stewart

Sir, Not for the first time, I have to suggest to you that if your medical correspondent, Dr Tony Smith, *insists* on *pontificating* on the "vaccination risks we *must* learn to take", he should at least get his facts straight. In his article on May 13 he says that the Government's research team calculates that "permanent serious disability will result from vaccination against whooping cough once in every 300,000 immunizations". He does not seem to recognize that a course of vaccination consists of three or more injections, that the risk of reaction is incremental and that the Government's epidemiological research team to which he refers, and of which I was a member, assessed the risk of severe incapacity with permanent brain damage at 1:26,000 to 1:106,000. The team also acknowledged the probability of under-reporting and the much higher frequency — about 1:1,000 according to a recent survey in the United States — of lesser neurological reactions. Exact information on the relative risks of whooping cough *vis-à-vis* vaccination is admitted to be lacking.

Like the Government, Dr Smith fails to mention the independent evidence provided by the number of compensation payments made on the advice of its own doctors and of independent medical consultants to parents of children with brain damage following vaccination. These amount to about 450 for whooping cough vaccines, about three times the number for all other vaccines, giving a risk over the period 1958-1980 of about 1:45,000 with many cases awaiting a hearing or appeal and excluding those who have already died or were committed years ago to mental hospitals because they were unmanageable at home.

What we "must" do is obtain better evidence about relative risks and, meantime, suspend arrogant assumptions that doctors and government departments know better than parents what is best for their children. The risk of not having whooping cough vaccine is not that the child *will* get whooping cough but that it *might* and that, if it does, it *might* suffer an unknown risk of complications and, in infants, a very slight risk — lower than ever before, on current data — of death. If a well child is vaccinated it might still get whooping cough, but it also runs a risk of brain damage after vaccination which might be permanent and totally disabling. This is admittedly rare but is quite unpredictable, as are occasional sudden deaths after vaccination.

It is outrageous to declare that parents "must" take this risk or that children "must" be subjected to it. I would suggest instead that, where uncertainties of this order exist, the Government and its medical establishment should take steps to repair the gross deficiencies in its own procedures for notification, verification and assessment of infectious diseases and of adverse reactions to drugs and medicines, and that meanwhile they should stop smothering the truth about the risks of whooping cough vaccine.

Acceptance of whooping cough vaccine has fallen because some parents and doctors know of this risk while others are doubtful. Dr Smith's allegation that doubts about this vaccine have reduced current acceptance of polio vaccine and other essential vaccines is erroneous, and this also is clear in the Government's report (page 170).

Yours, etc,
GORDON T. STEWART,
University of Glasgow,
Department of Community Medicine,
Ruchill Hospital,
Glasgow.

Wardrobe's new clothes

From Mr G. R. Fox

Sir, Your Architectural Correspondent (report, June 4) commends the present planning application for the redevelopment of Wardrobe Place which, on the basis of an artist's impression, will destroy three sides of this unique square. The listed early eighteenth-century buildings and the two small facades to be retained will be totally dominated by twentieth-century buildings. This is no way to care for a conservation area.

There may well be a case for one twentieth-century building within Wardrobe Place, but let this be alongside both Edwardian and Victorian buildings as well as the eighteenth-century buildings.

If the planning application is allowed within this conservation area then the intimate character of the remainder of the south-west of St Paul's must surely go, bit by bit.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY R. FOX,
Fox and Hoare,
6 Wardrobe Place,
Carter Lane, EC4.
June 5.

Snow on their boots?

From Mrs P. Vereker

Sir, Your weather report, now on the back page, states that the temperature in Warsaw yesterday, June 8, was 75° F (s). In your photograph on the front page today Poles are seen queueing for food in their winter coats, hats and boots. Are the Poles so chilled by the political climate or are your editors as confused by the rearrangement of news items as at least one of your readers?

Yours truly,
PATRICIA VEREKER,
Finches,
Stanton St John,
Oxford.
June 9.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 11: King Khaled of Saudi Arabia visited the National Stud at Newmarket this morning and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Cambridgeshire (Sir Peter Proby, Bt) and the Director of the National Stud (Mr Michael Bramwell).

His Majesty, having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the County of Suffolk (Sir Joshua Rowley, Bt), was later entertained at luncheon by the Stewards of the Jockey Club (Senior Steward, Captain John Macdonald-Buchanan).

The Queen this morning opened the National Westminster Tower.

Having been received upon arrival by the Chairman of the National Westminster Bank (Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton) Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque, visited various Departments and afterwards honoured the Chairman with her presence at luncheon.

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were entertained at a Banquet this evening by King Khaled of Saudi Arabia at Claridge's.

The Duchess of Grafton and the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, this morning attended the Honorary Degree Congregation and conferred Honorary Degrees in the Senate House of the University, where His Royal Highness was received by the Vice-Chancellor (Professor Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, Bt).

Afterwards The Duke of Edinburgh was present at luncheon in St Catharine's College (President, Dr R S Conisbee).

This afternoon His Royal Highness toured the University Chemical Laboratories and visited Girton College (Mistress, Professor B E Ryman).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Lord Rupert Nevill, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Queen was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Charteris of Amisfield (Permanent Lord in Waiting) at the Service to mark the Independence of Vanuatu which was held in St James's, Piccadilly, London this afternoon.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Leyell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Gatwick Airport, London this evening upon the departure of the Governor-General of Australia and Lady Cowen and bade farewell to Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 11: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened the new Physiotherapy Department at King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers.

The Lady Elizabeth Basset and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

Her Majesty was entertained at a Banquet this evening by King Khaled of Saudi Arabia at Claridge's.

The Dowager Duchess of Abercorn was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 11: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this evening witnessed the Ceremony of Beating Retreat by The Queen's Division on Horse Guards Parade.

Miss Elizabeth Paget and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 11: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, this afternoon visited The Grange Training Centre and Workshop for the Handicapped, Bookham, Surrey.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester today visited the South of England Agricultural Society Show at Ardingly, Sussex. His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

In the evening The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were entertained at a Banquet given by His Majesty King Khaled of Saudi Arabia at Claridge's.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 11: The Duke of Kent, as Colonel, today received Colonel James Dunsmore on assuming the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Scots Guards and Colonel Iain Ferguson on his relinquishing the appointment.

His Royal Highness, President of the King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers, was present when the new Physiotherapy Department was opened by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon.

Lieutenant Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, today received Lieutenant Colonel Charles Wright on his assuming command of the Regiment.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent this evening attended the 75th Anniversary Banquet of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce at the Dorchester Hotel. The King and Queen of Sweden were present.

Lieutenant Commander Richard Buckley, RN, and Mrs Alan Henderson were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 11: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were entertained at a Banquet this evening by King Khaled of Saudi Arabia at Claridge's.

Birthdays today



Miss Brigid Brophy, author and playwright, who is 52.

Mr George Bush, 57; Mr C D L Clark, 48; Mr John Copley, 48; Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Denning, 87; Mr Leon Goossens, 84; Major-General Sir John Hildreth, 73; Mr Justice Hollings, 63; Dr L Harrison Matthews, 80; Mr Christopher Mayhew, 66; the Very Rev Dr R Selby Wright, 73.

£126,265 stamp sale

A two-day sale of British Commonwealth stamps realized £126,265 at Robson Lowe's Pall Mall Rooms on Wednesday and yesterday. The top bid was £1,900, paid for a series of colour trials and essays of St Helena.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. J. W. Hardy and Miss A. Radford
The engagement is announced between Anthony, younger son of Sir James and Lady Hardy, of Iden, Sussex, and Anne, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs H. David Radford, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Mr D. R. Harrison and Miss E. M. Corbett
The engagement is announced between David, youngest son of Colonel and Mrs A. R. Harrison, of Colwall, Worcestershire, and Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. C. Corbett, of Bromesberrow, Herefordshire.

Dr J. L. Hendry and Miss D. M. Berkery
The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs I. F. Hendry, of Fort William, Inverness-shire, and Deirdre, only daughter of Dr and Mrs J. W. Berkery, of Hampstead, London.

Mr J. G. Watson and Miss K. F. Smallman
The engagement is announced between John Gregory, son of Mr Harry Watson, of West Drayton, Middlesex, and Kathryn Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Smallman, of Hartlebury, Worcestershire.

Mr T. J. S. Boersma and Miss C. D. Woodbridge
The engagement is announced between Tjalke Boersma, of Aerdenhout, The Netherlands, and Carolyn Woodbridge, of Holland Gate, Ennismore Gardens, London, SW7.

Mr D. N. Reddaway and Miss R. T. Firouz
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Mr and Mrs Norman Reddaway, of 51 Carlton Hill, London, NW8, and Roshan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Narcy Firouz, of Tehran.

Mr K. Siem and Miss K. A. Moross
The engagement is announced between Kristian, son of Mr and Mrs O. M. Siem, of Oslo, Norway, and Karen, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. D. Moross, of Bolney Ennismore Gardens, London, SW7.

Marriage

Mr M. S. Hollis and Miss C. R. Edwards
The marriage took place on May 23 at St Mary the Virgin, Little Burstead, between Mr Mark Seymour Hollis, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Hollis, of Park Farm, Stowting, Kent, and Miss Caroline Edwards, daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Edwards, of Hope House, Little Burstead, Essex. The Rev David Stevens officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Charlotte Edwards, Polly Edwards, Jessica Gonter and Sebastian Edwards. Mr Simon Hollis was best man.

A reception was held at Hope House.

Earl Mountbatten of Burma

A bust of Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma was unveiled by Countess Mountbatten of Burma (Lady Brabourne) at the RAC clubhouse, Pall Mall, on Wednesday. Prince and Princess Michael of Kent were present. Lord Mountbatten was president of the RAC for 36 years. Others present were:

Lord Romsey, Hon David and Lady Pamela Hicks, Mr and Mrs David Hewitt, Marquess and Marchioness of Milford Haven, Mr Timothy Knatchbull, the president of the RAC, and Mrs Lesser, Sir Clive Bossom, former chairman of the RAC, Mr Jeffrey Rose, chairman of the RAC, and Mrs Rose, Earl Howe, vice-chairman, and Mr Michael Limb, general secretary.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

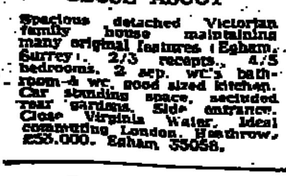
Cowan, Mr Leslie, of Wallasey, Merseyside ... £224,775
De Brissy, Mrs Olive Mary, of Exmouth ... £248,379
Dixon-Nuttall, Major William Francis, company director, of Esher, Surrey ... £950,812
Hunt, Mr William Field, of Moseley, Birmingham ... £207,753
Maydwell, Mrs Valerie St George, of Westminster ... £226,971
Melvill, Mrs Barbara Christina Campbell, of Ridgewell, Essex ... £208,333
Peak, Mr John Walter Dennis, of Patching, West Sussex, company director ... £1,511,507
Quilter, Mr William Ronald Cuthbert, of Onehouse, Suffolk ... £316,259

Thanksgiving service

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir Robert Shirley-Smith, past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, at noon on Tuesday June 23, 1981.

Mr Justice McCowan

A knighthood has been conferred on Mr Justice McCowan on his appointment as a High Court judge.



Magnum of 1864 claret makes £5,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Early vintages of Château Lafite claret, bought at the sale of wines from Lord Rosebery's cellars in 1967, reappeared at Christie's yesterday at unrecognizable prices. A single magnum of the 1864 vintage, one of the rarest and greatest, made £82 in the Rosebery sale; yesterday it returned to Christie's to sell for £5,000 to Addy Baffin, a wine merchant from Washington, DC.

The Rosebery sale included 15 double-magnums of the 1865 vintage, another great year. In 1967 they fetched £85 and £90 a time; yesterday three double-magnums were offered and sold for £5,000 (to Lyon, importers, of California), £4,800 (to an English merchant) and £4,600 to Addy Baffin. Since several of the Rosebery double-magnums have been drunk in the intervening years, their rarity has presumably increased significantly.

Finally a single magnum of 1874 went to an anonymous buyer at £1,050. It was one of six magnums sold together in 1967 for £225, about £37 a bottle. The other five have been consumed.

The American owner who consigned the wines for sale at Christie's yesterday seems to have achieved a happy balance in having his wines and selling them. The unconsumed bottles had been kept in an air-conditioned cellar up to last April.

They were then taken by hand to the cellars of Château Lafite, where by specia arrangement they were examined, recorked and resealed by the head cellarman. The omens are set fair that they will taste delcious, should anyone be brave enough to drink them.

The market in rare early vintage has expanded enormously in the years since 1967, with an influx especially of American and Swiss buyers. The Rosebery sale was the first that Christie's dared to describe as "finest and rarest wines from private cellars", a landmark in the development of this new market. Yesterday's sale, also described as "finest and rarest wines", made £110,482, with 3 per cent unsold.

The main curiosity of Sotheby's auction of scientific instruments, watches and clocks yesterday was a 15in brass sextant said to have been carried by Captain Cook on his last voyage aboard the *Discovery* (1776-80), in the course of which he was killed. It is by the London maker, Ramsden, and is thought to be one of the four sextants Cook is recorded as taking on the voyage.

It was bought for £11,000 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000) by Trevor Philip and Sons, of Brighton.

A Sotheby sale of Old Master drawings totalled £72,644, with 10 per cent unsold, and furniture at Christie's made £145,270, with 9 per cent unsold. In New York on Wednesday Christie's held a jewel sale totalling £1,944,702, with 17 per cent unsold, and Sotheby's sold Russian works of art for £307,357, with 26 per cent unsold.

Luncheon

Reuters
Reuters annual luncheon took place yesterday at Goldsmiths' Hall. The hosts were the chairman, Sir Denis Hamilton, and the directors, Mr J E C Dick, the Hon Alan Hare, Mr N L Judah, Mr Anthony Miles, Mr R Murdoch, Mr M E Nelson, Mr J E C Park, Mr G Renfrew and Mr J R J Winfrey. The guests included:

Reuter trustees: Lord Hartwell, Lord Matthews, Mr W B Morrell, Mr Angus H McLachlan, Viscount Rothermere, Lord Thomson of Fleet, Mr G T Upton, Mr J S Wallwork and Mr W M Young.

Miss Bonnie Angelo, Mr L M Anson, Mr Fernand Auberjonois, Mr Ali Baroudi, Sir David Barran, Mr A J Bevans, Mr T Beozak, Mr George Bergland, Sir Kenneth Berrill, Mr Peter Bicknell, Mr A J Bowen, Mr B Brown, Sir John Burgh, Mr J A Burnet, Mr A D Burnett, Mr Christopher Chancellor, Mr Chapp, Mr A Chisholm, Mr Chukseev, Mr Vitali Chukseev, Mr Clark, Mr S G G Clarke, Mr Coble, Mr Harold Cotterill, Mr Crowle, Mr Jean d'Arcy, Mr David, Mr Andrew S R Davies, Mr Peter Day, Mr William Deedes, Mr Edmund Dell, Mr H R Dickinson, Mr Matteo Di Nunzio, Mr Dodds, the Earl of Drogheda, Mr Dunn, Mr Robert Edwards, Mr Evans, Mr J V Evans, Mr Fender, Mr Joseph Finklestone, Mr Forsyth, Mr H J Franca, Mr Francis, Mr S Gampell, Mr J Gibson, Mr Frank Giles, Mr K Goto, Mr K-H Gräfe, Mr Graham, Mr Harrison, Mr B J Haynes, Mr Hirst, Mr D K F Heathcoat, Mr Holman, the Hon Nicholas Howard, Mr Maurice Hodgson, Mr Mr Tadeusz Jacewicz, Mr Jefferson, Mr G W Jenkins, Mr Asahi Kameyama, Mr Harold King, Mr Louis Lee, Mr Michel Leleu, Mr Douglas Lowndes, Mr Maline, Mr M Molloy, Mr Morgan, Mr Michael Moseley, Mr D T Mr M Murase, Mr I G M Mackey, Mr Takayuki Mr David Nicholas, Mr Mr W F Ogston, Mr Sir Edward Pickering, Mr Brian Quinn, Mr Stuart Revill, Dr Hugh W Robertson, Mr Frank Derek Round, Mr P A S K Rushton, Searby, Mr Eric Sharp, Sheridan, Mr R M Shrimpton, Mr A R-W H M Stephen, Mr Mr P R Stevens, Mr Mr M Takehisa, Mr W Thompson, Mr Donald Ian Trethowan, Mr A Michael Unger, Mr Colin M Vere-Hodge, Mr Alfred Wang Jiahua, Mr R J J Peter Wilson, Mr F F De A Woollcombe, Mr Mr Ying Talen and Committee and senior staff members.

Lady Diana Spencer, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were also present. Other guests included:

Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, Prince Turki bin Abdul Aziz, Dr Rashad Pharaon, Shaikh Mohammed Al-Nowaiser, the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia, Sayed Ahmed Abdul Wahab, Sheikh Naser Al-Shathri, Dr Fadhel Al-Raman, General Abdulla Al-Busaili, the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher, ambassadors and high commissioners, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Grafton, the Duchess of Abercorn, the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps and Lady Michael Fitzalan Howard, Lord and Lady Maclean, Lord and Lady Carrington, Lord and Lady Somerleyton, Mr John Nott, MP, and Mrs Nott, Mr William Whitelaw, CH, MP, and Mrs Whitelaw, Mr Michael Foot, MP, and Mrs Foot, Sir Geoffrey Howe, MP, and Lady Howe, Sir Philip and Lady Moore, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, the Hon Mary Hogg, the Hon Douglas Hurd, MP, Sir John A. and Lady Graham, Sir Arthur Norman, Sir Raymond Pennock, Sir David and Lady McNee, Sir Hugh and Lady Wontner, Sir Harold Beeley, Sir James Craig, Sir Francis and Lady Avery Jones, Captain John Macdonald-Buchanan, Lieutenant-Colonel John Johnston.

Mr and Mrs Roger Du Boulay, Mr and Mrs Edward Henderson, Mr Peter Tapsell, MP, and Mrs Tapsell, Mr and Mrs John Moberly, Mr and Mrs Magdi Yacoub, Mr and Mrs David Miers, Mr and Mrs Roy Williams, Squadron Leader Adam Wise, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs George West, Mr and Mrs Christopher Mayhew, Mr Naji Mufti, Mr and Mrs E F Given, Mr Dennis Walters, MP, and Mrs Walters, Dr Andreas Prindl and other members of the Saudi Arabian government.

Speaker

The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday in honour of Mr Cliff Lloyd, retiring Secretary of the Professional Footballers' Association. Other guests were:

Mr Denis Howell, MP, Mr Hector Monro, MP, Mr Thomas Pendry, MP, Mr Jack Dunnett, MP, Mr James Lester, MP, Mr Fergus Montgomery, MP, Sir Matt Busby, Sir Stanley Rous, Sir Harold Thompson, Sir John Wood, Mr Frank Bough, Mr John Bromley, Mr E A Croker, Mr Dickie Davies, Mr George Davies, Mr A Dugdale, Mr Mike England, Mr A E Cowling, Mr R Grogan, Mr Cliff Jones, Mr Bernard Joy, Mr R H G Kelly, Mr Colin Malam, Mr Frank McGhee, Mr David Meek, Mr R Morgan, Mr James Mossop, Mr T Neill, Mr Tony Smith, Mr Gordon Taylor, Mr Terry Venables, Mr F H Walton and Mr D Winter.

Birkbeck College, London University

A dinner was held at Birkbeck College yesterday in honour of fellows of the college. The Master, Professor W. G. Overend, presided. Among fellows present were:

Lord Denning (president of the college), Lord Murray of Newhaven, Sir Frank Hartley, Sir Leslie Murphy, Sir Owen Saunders, Mr A J Caraffi, Professor D Dakin, Judge Dewar, Dr W P Grove, Professor T Kelly, Dr Mia Kellmer Pringle, Mr C Skilbeck, Dr R C Trass and Professor E H Warmington. Sir Neil Cameron and Dr A O Betts were the guests of honour.

Chartered Surveyors' Company

The Chartered Surveyors' Company held their ladies' dinner at Drapers' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr Noel E. H. Taylor, the Senior Warden, Mr R. A. S. Brock, and the Junior Warden, Mr R. B. Caws, and their ladies received the guests. The Master, the Duke of Westminster, Mr P. W. Grafton and Sir Peter Daniell, Master of the Drapers' Company were the speakers. Other guests included:

The Duchess of Westminster, Mrs P. W. Grafton, Lady Daniell, the Masters of the Carpenters', Fruiterers', Horners', Master Mariners', Chartered Secretaries and Administrators and Builders' Companies and their ladies, the Chief Commoner and Mrs B. J. Brown and Captain Frank Beckett, RE(V), and Mrs Beckett.

Gunmakers' Company

The Master of the Gunmakers' Company, Mr G. A. Brooks, and the Wardens, Mr A. McMillan and Mr R. T. Gallyon, entertained the livery and their ladies at dinner at Armoury House yesterday. Sir Charles Mott-Radclyffe proposed the toast of the company, to which the Master replied.

Middle Temple

The Treasurer of the Middle Temple, Mr Justice Cantley, and the Masters of the Bench entertained the following guests at a dinner yesterday, Grand Day in Trinity Term, 1981:

Lord Pilkington, Lord Widgery, Sir Robert Megarry (Vice-Chancellor, Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn), Alderman Lady Donaldson, General Sir Harry Tuzo, Lady Cantley, Mr Justice Croom-Johnson (Treasurer of Gray's Inn), Sir Bernard Lovell, Lady Thorn, Professor Sir Arthur Armitage, His Honour Ifor Lloyd, QC, (Treasurer of the Inner Temple), Mr Neville Marriner, Mr S P E C W Towneley, Professor George Steiner, Mr J D Clarke, (President of the Law Society), Mrs Rosalind Goodfellow, Mr P G Worsthorne, Mr D Maland, Mr P N Gerrard and Captain J B Morison, RN (under treasurer).

Spectacle Makers' Company

The annual livery dinner of the Spectacle Makers' Company was held at the Mansion House by permission of the Lord Mayor yesterday. Among the principal guests were Alderman Sir Edward Howard (representing the Lord Mayor) and Lady Howard, the Sheriffs and their ladies, the Master of the Brewers' Company and Mrs Pryor, the Master of the Society of Apothecaries and Mrs Blackburn, the Chairman of the General Optical Council, Dame Mary Green, and other guests from the optical professions:

The Master, Mr Charles Cook, proposed the toast of The Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London and the Sheriffs to which Sir Edward Howard replied. The toast of the Guests was proposed by the Renter Warden, Mr Michael Rawling, to which the Master of the Society of Apothecaries replied.

Tallow Chandlers' Company

The Tallow Chandlers' Company held a ladies' dinner at Tallow Chandlers' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr N. H. M. Anderson, presided and, accompanied by Mrs Anderson, received the guests. The principal speakers were Mrs Deputy Edwina Coven and the Deputy Chief Commoner, Mr Colin Dyer.

Service luncheon

The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment)
The annual luncheon for officers of the Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment) and their ladies was held at the Institute of Directors yesterday by courtesy of the committee. Brigadier J. B. Oldfield, Colonel of the Regiment, presided.

Reception

HM Government
Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, was host at a reception held last night at Admiralty House in honour of Mr Walid Asfour, Minister for Industry and Trade of Jordan.

Dinners

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended a dinner given by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia at Claridge's hotel yesterday. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lady Diana Spencer, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were also present.

Service dinners

Indian Cavalry Officers Association
The Indian Cavalry Officers Association held their annual dinner at the Cavalry and Guards Club last night. Brigadier J. H. P. Woodroffe presided and Brigadier J. D. Oborne was the guest of honour. Others present were:

Lord Ferrier, Major-General S Shahid Hamid, and Brigadiers Dobu, Khajuria, Jafar Khan and Thwaytes.

Royal Corps of Transport
Officers of the Royal Corps of Transport held a dinner last night at the Royal Corps of Transport Headquarters Mess, Aldershot. The Director General of Transport and Movements, Major-General W. M. Allen, presided. The principal guests were:

General Sir John Stanier, Lieutenant-General Sir Robin Carnegie, Lieutenant-General H A J Reay, Brigadier J D W Goodman, Mr J Maccoy, Mr P Fraser and Lieutenant-Colonel J K A McNaughton.

RAF Rudloe Manor
Officers of RAF Rudloe Manor held a dinner yesterday night, when Mr J. Reddington, Assistant Chief Constable of Thames Valley Police Force, and Mr H. Hull, Assistant Chief Constable of Wiltshire Constabulary, were guests of honour. Group Captain G. Biggar, Station Commander, attended. Squadron Leader C. R. Hall presided.

OBITUARY

DR KENNETH SMITH

Major research on plant viruses

Dr Kenneth M. Smith, CBE, FRS, formerly Director of the Agricultural Research Council Virus Research Unit, Cambridge, died yesterday at the age of 88.

Kenneth Manley Smith was born in 1892 at Helensburgh, near Glasgow, of English parents, his father having been a civil engineer. He was educated, as were his three elder brothers, at Dulwich College, and later gained a scholarship to the Royal College of Science, South Kensington.

His early career was sadly interrupted by the First World War when he enlisted as a Private in the 14th Battalion of the London Scottish Regiment. He was invalided out, and entered Manchester University as Lecturer in Agricultural Entomology, taking his D.Sc. degree there in 1926.

When the Potato Virus Research Station of the School of Agriculture, University of Cambridge, was founded under Redcliffe N. Salaman, Smith was appointed to the Station as entomologist in 1927 and became a member of Downing College. His work during this period was largely directed towards the study of insect transmission of plant viruses, and he made great contributions to the sorting out of virus complexes by the use of differential transmission methods coupled with the use of differential hosts.

He was reponsible for the recognition of a large number of new viruses affecting all manner of agricultural and horticultural crops, some of which are now familiar names, like tobacco necrosis virus, tomato bushy stunt virus, turnip yellow mosaic viruses and so on. Later he became interested in the physical properties of plant viruses and did a great deal of work on filtration studies to this end; and when the opportunity came he was one of the pioneers of electron microscopy of viruses.

He also collaborated with the late D. E. Lea on the action of ionizing radiations on viruses and on the mechanisms of insect transmission of viruses.

When Salaman retired, Smith was appointed Director of the Station: this eventually became the Virus Research Unit of the Agricultural Research Council, being originally associated with the Molteno Institute, University of Cambridge. During this period he compiled *A Textbook of Plant Virus Diseases* which achieved its third edition, entirely revised, in 1973, when he was more than eighty years old; and he made an attempt, unsuccessful as it proved, to classify all the existing plant viruses on a basis of their host ranges.

During the Second World War Smith was engaged in experiments designed to improve the health of potatoes by producing nucleus stocks of virus-free tubers, a scheme which is now in full operation in Great Britain. After the war he became interested in virus diseases of insects, which he studied very largely by electron-microscopical observation, and he was responsible for the discovery of a new group of insect viruses, the cytoplasmic polyhedrosis viruses, which have been named after him (*Smithia*).

He was also well known for his interesting work with Professor Robley Williams of California, on the morphology of the *Tipula* iridescent virus and of other similar viruses.

Apart from his many scientific papers his publications included a number of textbooks devoted to virology; and in various books on the subject he was eminently successful in popularizing this science. He was co-editor of *Advances in Virus Research* and was on the editorial board of several journals.

After his nominal retirement he stayed on at the Virus Research Unit. Then, when he was 70, he moved to the United States to work at Pittsburgh with Max Lauffer and later in the Botany Department at Austin, Texas where he was visiting Professor from 1964 to 1969. Returning to Cambridge after five years he had two entirely succesful operations to replace arthritic hip-joints and was still cyclin; as an octogenarian.

His honours included Fellowship of the Royal Society, Leeuwenhoek Lectureship of the Royal Socety and Master's Lectureship of the Royal Horticultural Sociey. He served on the Council of the Royal Society and the Committee of the Society for General Microbiology; he vas an honorary member of ne Association of Applied Bidogists, and an Honorary Lie Member of the Society for General Microbiology.

He was mde a CBE in 1956. From 1945 to 1950 he was a Governor o Dulwich College, representin; the Royal Society, and from 1953 he was an Honorary 'ellow of Downing College.

His foregn experiences included a Fellowship at the Rockefelle Institute at Princeton in 1939, at the National Institutes f Health in 1952, and Pittsburghin 1963.

Among Kenneth Smith's hobbies vere gardening and butterfly collecting. He had been a familiar figure in Cambridg, cycling (latterly on a lightwight sports-machine) between nis home and laboratory, sone four miles apart, even after he had retired from full-time scientific research. When he was younger he was a keen loig-distance runner and tennis payer.

He was a militant atheist; and those wio knew him either in the enironment of College Combimtion Room or in the charming atmosphere of his home will remember with gratitude the fun and sincerity that his personality disclosed. A usually quiet and pensive demeanour would suddenly become illuminated by a thought whose spicy expression came with a chortle of enjoyment that could not fail to be shared with those around him.

As a scientst he was rigidly true to the netrical aspects of experience; and his sense of humour and the happiness of his home lif gave colour and unity to a personality that will now be sadlymissed.

He marriel in 1923 Germaine Marie Noël. They had one son.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FRANK BERRYMAN

Lieutenant-General Sir Frank Berryman, KCVO, CB, CBE, DSO, one of Australia's outstanding soldiers of the Second World War died on May 28 in Sydney. He was 87.

As GSOI of the Australian Sixth Division in the western desert he played an important part in the capture of Bardia and Tobruk in 1941. After that he went on to make an outstanding contribution as a staff officer and field commander, mainly in the Pacific theatre.

Born in Geelong, Victoria, on April 11 1894, one of six children of W. L. Berryman, in a family without any military background or traditions, he rose rapidly during the two world wars. He was educated at Melbourne High School, Sydney University and in the first entry of cadets to the Royal Military College, Duntroon, Canberra.

In the First World War he served with the AIF in Europe from 1915 as a regimental officer, battery commander and infantry brigade major. (He was awarded a DSO; twice mentioned in despatches; and wounded).

Between the wars promotion was slow, but along with other military leaders of the Second World War his professional competence advanced steadily through attending staff courses at Camberley and Woolwich, and by holding various regimental and staff appointments in Australia as well as one spell as Army representative in the Australian High Commissioners Office, London.

At the start of the Second World War he was a lieutenant-colonel and GSOI of the Australian 3rd Division. After moving to the 6th Division which had been sent to the Middle East and the successful operations at Bardia and Tobruk in 1941, he was promoted to brigadier as Commander Royal Artillery of the Australian 7th Division and so left the western desert before the reverse at Benghazi. He took command of the Berry-force in the Syrian campaign (Despatches) before returning to Australia, following the advance of Japan into Singapore.

This involved a brief period as a staff officer with Lord Wavell in Java. He was promoted major-general in 1942 on the staff of the First Australian Army, then in 1942-43 he served both as Deputy Chief of the General Staff (Australia) and on the staff of the New Guinea Force, before becoming GOC, 2nd Australian Army Corps.

He led a difficult and painstaking campaign in the Finschafen-Huon Peninsula of northern New Guinea as Lieutenant-General (1944). He then became GOC First Australian Corps and Chief of Staff, Allied Land Headquarters, Morotai, serving with General Headquarters South West Pacific Area at Hollandia, Leyte and Manila as the senior Australian staff officer with General MacArthur.

He represented the Australian Army at the official surrender of the Japanese on board the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay on September 2 1945, and was awarded the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm by the US Government.

As well as his success as a field commander, he established a reputation as an outstanding staff officer. He was always conscious that mistakes by staff could cost men's lives. It was well known by his staff that one mistake would quickly lead to a reprimand by the General and a second mistake would result in a transfer from the staff. His reputation for firm but fair handling of such matters created respect and more importantly an efficient and loyal staff. As a General, he tended to dislike personal publicity and hence was less well known than others with that flair.

After the war he became GOC Eastern Command, Australia, from 1946-50 and 1952-53, but his services as a planner were in demand. He was seconded to the Prime Minister's Department as Director General of the Commonwealth Jubilee Celebrations in 1951, and also served as Director General of the Royal Visit 1953-54, having previously planned three former Royal visits that were cancelled because of the illness and then the death of King George VI.

He retired from the active list in 1954 to become Director and Chief Executive of the Royal Agriculture Society, Sydney, New South Wales (1954-61). He also held various company directorships as well as being Colonel Commandant, Royal Australian Artillery 1956-61.

Outside his professional work his major interests were in his family, gardening and golf

He is survived by Lady Berryman CBE, formerly Muriel Whipp, whom he married in 1925, and by one son and one daughter.

THE HON MRS ANGELA CAMPBELL-PRESTON

The Hon Mrs Angela Campbell-Preston, who died yesterday aged 70, was chairman of the Westminster Press group of provincial newspapers from 1953 to 1974 and played a leading part in its spectacular growth after the war.

A daughter of the second Viscount Cowdray, who was first chairman of Westminster Press, she became a director in 1945 and soon showed her determination to learn every part of the business.

As chairman she inspired her close colleagues through her strong character, firm backing of decisions and her deep care for the welfare of people as individuals. She had a shrewd business sense, sound judgment, and a good head for figures, retained in an excellent memory. She supported innovations, particularly in technology.

She believed in the importance of local papers and wanted each to have its individual character, reflecting the area it served.

As the group expanded, she kept in touch through a strenuous programme of visits, often in the Mini she drove herself. She delighted in meeting people and was able to talk to them easily from a natural openness and a shared interest in and deep knowledge of their jobs.

As a person she was informal, not worrying about dress and disliking fuss and pomposity. It was characteristic that in the group's new headquarters she chose a small office and declined a carpet in favour eventually of a rug from home.

A feminist at heart, although not a militant one, she lived up to her belief that women should have equal opportunities but must prove their right to that equality. She tried hard to encourage the print unions to take women apprentices.

Westminster Press did not exhaust her energies. She played an active part in the management of several hospitals. She made a hobby of renovating houses and her enthusiasm for making the best use of buildings benefited also Westminster Press. She had much to do with the administration of the Atholl family estates.

In her youth she was like her twin brother, Lord Cowdray, a keen polo player.

She married first Lieutenant-Colonel George Anthony Murray who was killed in the Second World War, and had one surviving son, now the Duke of Atholl.

She married secondly Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Campbell-Preston by whom she had a daughter, Sarah.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Absolutely no payment has been made for the document reproduced below, but a large sum of money has been given to a suitable charity.

The King I married was an Axeman Murderer!—The Amazing Tale of Catherine Parr . . .

Astonied. Dumbfound. That is the onlie word to describe my feelings, when I did learn the true nature of my late husband, the King Henry VIII. So meeke and gentle a soul he had seemed before our marriage, devoted to his hobbies of falcoury, minstrelsie and makynge war throughout Europe. Nothing in my tranquil life had prepared me for the monster I encountered on my wedding night.

"Look here, wife", he did roar at me. "I have a holy mission to destroy those that are unfaithful and adulterous! Already I have had two wives slain, and thou shalt be the third, should I have the slightest reason to suspect thee of a portion of how is thy father."

Having said the which, he did draw aside a curtain in our bedchamber to reveal an execution block, a chaplain with head bowed and an executioner in a black mask. This did so chill my blood that I swooned, yet when I came to myself the King had gone; for the usual purpose, the chaplain did inform me, of having a night out with ye laddes.

So began my life of terror with the man they called Ye Tudor Ripper, the which I can tell at last to the gentle readers of *Ye Times*. Times there were, and many of them, when he would return from an evening of carousing and rake joy in breathing garlicke and threats at me.

"Full five of my wives have been separated from me", he would leer. "Sometimes by my Lord Cranmer with a piece of paper, sometimes with a big axe. Thou canst truly say that I have chopped and changed!"

And he would roar with laughter at his foul, chauvinist jest. Yet there were also times when he became the gentle man who had courted me with sweet words and promises to dissolve any monastery I might care to have. God had spoken to him, he explained, telling him that it was his holy mission in life to sunder relations with the Pope and to establish ye economie of Britain on a more firm footing linked to domestic manufacture and expanding markets, the which I did not understand. Yet in this mood I could have listened to him the day long.

But ever and anon his murderous fits would return and I would fear for my very life. To whom could I turn? Not even to the constabulary, the which my husband did control. I was truly a tragic prisoner in a royal love-nest terror situation.

Next weeke: The King sayes—make an heir, or else. I find a sword beneath the Tudor Ripper's pillow. Only in Ye Times!

© Catherine Parr, 1548.

Diary quiz answers

1. Tamuz. Osiris was the original name for one of the Iraqi nuclear reactors installed by the French and bombed by the Israelis.
2. Yoghourt. Mixed with water it was drunk by King Khalid's entourage at most of the official receptions this week.
3. Deception. Nigel Evans was accused of deceit in making his ATV documentary *Silent Minority* about life in hospitals for the mentally handicapped. And the male Fowler's toads were shown to deceive their females by giving misleading croaks. Small toads, who have high-toned croaks, can give out deeper sounds which are more attractive to females because they are normally associated with bigger males.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, June 12, 1956

Search for Grivas

Nicosia, June 11.—All traffic was banned today in the west Cyprus mountains where 5,000 British troops are searching for the terrorist leader Dighenis and his subordinates. Dighenis, believed to be George Grivas, a former officer in the Greek Army, has a price of £10,000 on his head. Among the others who are being hunted are 21 known terrorists for the capture of each of whom a reward of £5,000 has already been offered.

LEEDS PIANO CONTEST

American pianists dominate the entries for this year's Leeds International Piano Competition, which takes place from September 7 to 19 with competitors from 27 countries.

More than a quarter of the 101 pianists come from the United States; in addition to 27 Americans, there are 11 British contestants, eight from France, seven from Japan, six from West Germany, five from Italy and four each from Brazil, South Korea, Australia and Canada.

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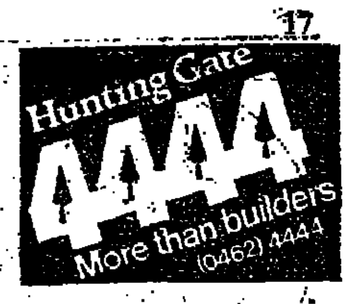


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Ferranti claims world lead, Page 18

Business News

THE TIMES June 12 1981



■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 536.2 down 6.1
FT Gilts 65.83, down 0.36

■ **Sterling**
$1.9500, down 215 points
Index 94.8, down 0.2

■ **Dollar**
Index 109.2, up 0.7
DM 2.4027, up 345 pts

■ **Gold**
$465.50, unchanged

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 12⅞-12⅝
6 mth Euro $ 17⅟₁₆-16¹³⁄₁₆
3 mth Euro $ 17⅜-17⅛

IN BRIEF

Iran claims credit for Krupp jobs

Fewer jobs than predicted are expected to be lost at Krupp Stahl AG in Bochum, West Germany, company works council sources said.

Company figures, which forecast the loss of 5,000 jobs under a DM500m (about £107m) restructuring and investment programme, resulting possibly in 1,000 actual redundancies, were no longer correct, the sources said.

Iran, which holds a 25 per cent stake in the company, has claimed credit for saving several hundred jobs. Iran opposed the redundancy plan because it was against Islamic principles.

The restructuring programme was approved at a meeting of the company's supervisory board yesterday, when alternative proposals on job cuts from the works council were accepted.

Wall Street over 1,000

The New York stock market rallied yesterday. The Dow Jones industrials average closed 13.54 points up to 1,007.42 in heavy trading of nearly 60 million shares. The $-SDR was 1.15030. The £ was 0.590897.

Cheltenham gold ends

Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society is to open no more of its controversial "Cheltenham Gold" accounts after June 30. The account, which offered largescale subscribers a better than average interest rate, was criticized by other building society chiefs because it threatened their agreement on interest rates. Cheltenham & Gloucester says it is "delighted" with the flow of funds into the account.

Joint video venture

Thorn-EMI says that meetings held with AEG Telefunken, Thomson-Brandt and JVC to set up a joint venture to manufacture video products in Europe have made good progress. The partners have agreed to continue preliminary work in Berlin for VHS video tape recorders.

Sicilian connexion

A public company, Straits of Messina, was set up with L900m (£390,000) capital in Rome yesterday to provide a bridge between Sicily and the Italian mainland. The state corporation and its two subsidiaries have 51 per cent of the capital. The rest is held by the Sicilian and Calabrian regional government and the state highways and railways.

Savoy stake

Trusthouse Forte claimed yesterday to control more than 60 per cent of Savoy Hotels group shares, giving it more than 40 per cent of the votes. THF, which is bidding for the group, said it had acquired another 780,000 "A" shares. THF shares last night slipped 1p to 148p but Savoy "A" shares gained 1p to 191p.

Business praise

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the CBI yesterday praised the Government's business start-up scheme. He said it was one of the most important contributions made towards encouraging new firms since the war.

Saudi trade visit

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, leaves for Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, today on a six-day tour. He hopes to secure a substantial share for British firms of the country's spending on heavy industries.

Rolls in Arab link

Rolls-Royce has set up a new company in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, to make gas turbines. Rolls-Royce Industrial Turbines Saudi Arabia (RRITSA) is jointly owned by its British parent and the Saudi engineering company SAEMCO.

British Steel may sell stake to Japanese

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Nippon Steel Corporation of Japan, the world's largest steelmaker, may acquire an equity interest in the British Steel Corporation's general engineering subsidiary of Redpath Dorman Long.

Discussions have been taking place for some weeks and are not expected to be concluded for some time. The move is in line with the BSC's already announced plan to reduce its interest in RDL to a minimum of 40 per cent.

Nippon Steel is already supplying technical assistance to the BSC in its steelmaking operations, but the strong possibility of the Japanese company acquiring at least a substantial minority stake in RDL would be a significant step.

Benefits would be considerable for both companies. Nippon's undoubted technical expertise in steelmaking and structural engineering projects, would provide RDL with a competitive edge, and RDL's traditional export markets, especially in the Middle East, would open up opportunities for Nippon to move into new areas.

RDL is playing a leading role in promoting British Steel's plan for a £3,800m cross-Channel link conceived by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman. The link envisaged would incorporate two twin-lane roadways crossing the Channel on viaducts and connecting with two large man-made islands. A rail connexion would be provided by a submerged tunnel.

The Japanese company's experience in similar projects in Japan would clearly be invaluable.

RDL's traditional strength has been in big civil engineering and structural steelwork projects including bridge building. It has also moved into supplying equipment for the offshore oil industry and operates an offshore equipment construction yard at Methil in Fife.

Earlier this week, its subsidiaries, Redpath Engineering and Cleveland Offshore won contracts valued at £32m for equipment for the "B" platform on the North Sea's Beryl field.

The company employs about 5,000 workers but has been hit by a steep drop in demand for heavier structural steelwork, and its export performance has been undermined by the strength of sterling.

In the 1979-80 financial year, the company lost £16m reflecting the impact of the three month steel strike at the beginning of last year and before that the engineering industry strike.

Under the chairmanship of Mr David Waterstone, who under the reorganization plan will become chief executive of the company, RDL has closed some of its fabricating works and slimmed down its labour force. The decision to "hive off" the company from BSC is in line with the corporation's policy for reducing its involvement in non-main-line iron and steelmaking subsidiaries.

Under the disposal plans for RDL, where the BSC is being advised by Lazards, the merchant bankers, Redpath would become an associated company in a joint venture with outside interests.

Apart from Nippon Steel's possible participation, discussions are also taking place with a number of other potential shareholders.

The strong possibility of the Japanese steelmaker becoming involved in RDL comes when the Government is awaiting the outcome of Nissan's investigations into the location of a large new motor assembly plant in the United Kingdom.

Bank union starts big recruitment campaign

By David Felton

The 140,000-strong Banking, Insurance and Finance Union is to mount a major recruitment campaign among staff in insurance companies and brokers after its success in wooing the 6,000 members of the Eagle Star Staff Association.

The TUC-affiliated union announced yesterday that it was discussing transfers of engagements with at least two further insurance company staff associations and is about to start a membership drive in the seven chief insurance brokerage companies in the City.

Union officials claim that the industry was "ripe" for recruitment because of threats to employment in the brokerage companies because of the introduction of new technologies and the economic recession.

Those companies employ about 25,000 staff and BIFU officials are hopeful of recruiting at least 4,000 members in the insurance field generally by the end of the year.

The union yesterday announced the results of a ballot of the Eagle Star Association's members, which showed 3,086 in favour of a transfer of engagements to BIFU with 1,811 against. Mr Graham Gosling, the association's general secretary, will become an assistant secretary of BIFU and be responsible for the Eagle Star membership.

Mr Leif Mills, BIFU general secretary, said last night that the union's advance in the insurance industry showed it was winning the long-running recruitment battle with Mr Clive Jenkins' Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

Eagle Star staff will become members of BIFU's insurance section, which already represents workers in the Guardian Royal Exchange and Phoenix companies.

Cummins to invest £500m in diesel engine battle

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

Cummins, the American-owned diesel engine manufacturer, which was excluded from a proposed £100m rationalization of the British automotive diesel industry, will today hit back with plans to expand its United Kingdom plants and product range.

Mr Michael Howell, vice-president Europe, is expected to announce in Droitwich, Worcestershire, that a £500m world-wide investment programme—the biggest in the company's history—will give Cummins a complete range of new engines, including for the first time those in the smaller 50-200 hp sectors.

This will bring it into direct competition with Perkins, the Peterborough-based subsidiary of Massey-Ferguson Canada, which is playing the leading role in the rationalization plans. Its proposed partners in the scheme being considered by the Department of Industry, are BL and Rolls-Royce.

It is proposed that Perkins should concentrate on the medium-powered sectors, with BL producing small diesels and Rolls-Royce heavies. Until now Cummins, which employs more than 5,000 at factories at Shotts, near Glasgow, Darlington, Co Durham, and Daventry, has restricted its activities to heavy diesels.


Mr Michael Howell: in direct competition with Perkins.

Now it plans to compete head-on with Perkins, not only in the medium truck sector, which accounts for the bulk of Perkins' sales, but in the fast-growing diesel van market. It stops short of car diesels, but only just. Today's announcement is bound to lead to speculation about that eventuality.

Cummins is already a considerable force in world markets. It is by far the largest independent manufacturer of heavy diesels and is spending £30m a year on research and development, an amount unlikely to be matched

A measure of its resilience is that it has already bounced back from the effects of the world-wide recession in truck sales, by announcing a record first quarter for sales and profits.

Its over-dependence on heavy diesels has raised doubts about its vulnerability. The cyclical swings of the motor industry seldom find all its sectors depressed at the same time as they have been in the present recession.

Shell petrol goes up on Monday

By Edward Townsend

Shell UK Oil, joint leader with Esso in the British petrol market, has followed BP's lead by withdrawing subsidies to retailers and putting up prices to about 156p a gallon from midnight on Monday.

Earlier, Mobil said it was also going to end subsidies, forcing up the petrol price.

Shell's action is unlikely to result in a substantial change to prices in rural areas, where discounting has been less marked. The company said it would continue to make substantial losses because of intense competition arising from a surplus of crude oil, the high price of North Sea crude which accounts for 75 per cent of Shell's refinery throughput, and the weakening of the dollar-sterling exchange rate.

It added: "The effect of petrol price increases by Shell in January and March has been wiped out by subsidies to retailers to enable them to stay competitive. The March increase in wholesale prices was intended to produce about 160p a gallon at the pump, but the intensity of competition made that impossible and discounts had to be maintained."

Dollar makes up losses with DM

By Frances Williams

The dollar rebounded on the world's foreign exchange markets yesterday after falling sharply on Wednesday, as dollar interests rates rose and the threat of Arab reprisals against the United States for Israel's attack on Iraq appeared to recede.

The United States currency more than made up Wednesday's losses against the Deutsche mark, the currency against which it is chiefly measured, climbing 3.45 pfennigs to close in London at DM 2.4027.

It also recovered much of its previous losses against other leading currencies, and its trade-weighted index improved 0.7 to 109.2 (average 1975=100).

The pound lost 2.15 cents on the dollar, ending London trading at $1.95. But it was stronger against leading Continental currencies, its trade-weighted index falling just 0.2 to 94.8.

The dollar was boosted by higher short-term interest rates in New York, with the key Federal Funds rate opening at 19 per cent, and firmer Eurodollar deposit rates

Brussels surprised by Japanese car curbs

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 11

Japan is to follow up its pledge to cut back its rising car exports to West Germany with a similar promise to the three Benelux countries, Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands.

Disclosure of this agreement today has cut the ground from under the feet of the European Commission, which is seeking to negotiate controls on imports of Japanese cars throughout the EEC, similar to those recently agreed between Japan and the United States.

The chief spokesman of the Commission said that Brussels had been "extremely surprised" by the Japan-West Germany deal, and had not been informed of its contents. The Commission would make its views known in the next few days.

The spokesman recalled that the Commission had been entrusted by the EEC's Council of Ministers with the task of holding talks with Japan on car exports, and that member states themselves had stressed the "Community character" of their approach to dealings with the Japanese.

Under the arrangements offered to the Benelux countries, the Japanese will reduce their car exports to Belgium from 112,000 units in 1980 to 104,000 units this year, a cut of 7 per cent. They will also hold their exports to the Netherlands and Luxembourg in 1981 to the same level as last year—122,000 units in all.

According to Japanese officials here, the deal will be formally concluded when Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, Japan's minister for international trade and industry, meets Mr Willy Claes, Belgium's economics minister, next week in Paris at a meeting of the International Energy Agency.

Last year Japanese car exports to Benelux jumped by 38 per cent, increasing their market share from 17.6 per cent to 24.3 per cent. This trend continued in the early months of this year, and there were fears that thousands of Japanese vehicles originally destined for the American market would be diverted to Europe.

The same anxiety prevailed in West Germany, where Japanese cars increased their market share from 5.7 per cent to 10.6 per cent last year and rose in volume terms by 30 per cent in the first five months of this year. Japan has now pledged to observe a maximum annual growth rate of 10 per cent.

The Japanese strategy—as Mr Zenko Suzuki, Japan's Prime Minister, embarks on his first tour of European capitals—is clearly to head off demands for tougher controls on Japanese exports by exploiting the different and sometimes conflicting interests in the EEC.

The EEC is far from being a common market as far as cars are concerned. West Germany's market is relatively open.

But Italy excludes Japanese cars almost entirely, and France imposes strict controls which have held Japan's share of the French market to less than 3 per cent.

There is also a "voluntary restraint agreement" between the British and Japanese car industries, while Denmark, Ireland and Greece, with no car industries of their own, are not especially worried by the influx of cheap Japanese cars, even though this reduces the market for EEC-made vehicles.

Steel output up 18 pc on second half of 1980

By Our Industrial Editor

Steel production by the British Steel Corporation and the independent companies in May rose by more than 18 per cent compared with the average for the second half of last year.

Although production still remains far below levels achieved in the corresponding month of 1979, the improvement was seen as further evidence that the recession has flattened out.

During the month production amounted to an average of 286,400 tonnes a week. This represented a fall of 7.2 per cent on the previous month and more than 20 per cent below levels of May last year, when BSC plants were processing orders delayed by the three-month-long strike.

Output in May was affected by annual holidays taken in public sector plants in the Sheffield area. But production during the period was 18.4 per cent higher than the very low period of demand in the second half of last year.

Over the first five months of this year United Kingdom steel production averaged 289,400 tonnes a week compared to 414,800 tonnes a week in the corresponding period of 1979.

The need to avoid further plant closures and capacity cutbacks was underlined yesterday by leaders of the TUC Steel Committee who met Mr Norman Tebbit, Minister of State, responsible for the steel industry.

During the meeting—the first between the minister and the committee—steel industry union leaders emphasized the need for close consultation between unions and the BSC over any further changes in the corporation's survival plan.

Mr William Sirs, chairman of the committee and general secretary of the industry's largest union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said after the meeting that the unions were also concerned about the lack of consultation on the formation of Allied Steel and Wire, a joint company formed between the BSC and GKN.

The union team also urged Mr Tebbit to ensure that the BSC's worker directors were retained on the main board.

Refund for bankers' clients

Clients of Norman Collins, the failed stockbroker which was hammered last February, have started to receive compensation from the Stock Exchange. Meanwhile Hedderwick, Stirling Grumbar's clients will also begin to receive their money back in the next couple of weeks.

The Exchange's compensation fund, which repays investors affected by a stockbroking collapse, is expected to have to pay out about £6m in the next few months because of the two failures. About £5m is due to Hedderwick's 6,000 clients, although the Exchange is confident that much of that will be recovered.

Estimates of the call on the fund through the Norman Collins failure is around £900,000 and there is less certainty about full recovery there.

☐ Nominations for the 14 membership places on the Stock Exchange Council closed yesterday with 15 candidates. This is the first contested election since 1978. Voting will take place on June 22

Ivory Coast selling puzzles cocoa dealers

By Michael Prest, Commodities Correspondent

Persistent recent sellling of cocoa by the Ivory Coast, the world's biggest cocoa exporter, in advance of a last minute attempt to reach accord on a new international cocoa agreement, is puzzling cocoa traders.

Cocoa for September delivery fell yesterday in London by £14 a tonne to £836.50, the lowest for this contract. On yesterday's exchange rate cocoa was about 74 cents a pound, far below the minimum intervention price of 110 cents, which the International Cocoa Organisation wants to introduce.

The mystery is that the Ivory Coast has all but scuppered the new agreement by insisting that the intervention price is too low. But at the same time the West African producer, which accounts for about a quarter of world annual cocoa exports, is estimated by market sources to have sold up to a third of next year's crop already.

The general condition of the market is further depressed by reports that 150,000 tonnes of the expiring seasons cocoa is still trapped up country in Ghana. Poor transport has damaged Ghana's reputation as the supplier of the best quality cocoa.

One baffled analyst said that the Ivory Coast seemed to be selling to discredit a potential international agreement. He said that last year the Ivory Coast headed a group of West African producers which tried to support the price by withholding cocoa from the market. Only the Ivory Coast stuck to the arrangement, and was then forced to make emergency sales in bulk.

Cocoa market traders argue that the longer the Ivory Coast goes on selling in such volume, the less chance there is of the price rising to meet the proposed agreement's intervention level.

Consuming nations, who in any case are growing more disenchanted with the agreement, might be persuaded that there was no point in signing the agreement and risking higher prices.

No insider dealings in Wilkinson

A Department of Trade investigation has found "no evidence" of insider dealings in the shares of Wilkinson Match last year, ahead of the full-scale bid by its main American shareholder, Allegheny Ludlum.

The Stock Exchange announced in December that it had passed to the department certain particulars in the dealings of the group's shares.

City rumours about a possible outright offer from the Americans saw Wilkinson shares jump 36p in three trading days, on stock markets, before a halt was called to dealings and the directors confirmed they had received an approach.

The statement from the Department of Trade said "there is no evidence that any offence has been committed under section 68 of the Companies Acts 1980".

Of the six other inquiries passed to the department, there has been only one other announcement so far—that no offence had been found in dealings in the shares of oil services group Petrocom.

Jobs go in shipbuilding, computers and now the rail workshops

ANOTHER SHIPYARD CLOSES

Closures and cutbacks affecting 1,170 workers in shipbuilding and chemicals were announced yesterday as the Government allocated £7.5m to a factory building programme in South Wales.

British Shipbuilders faced angry trade union reaction at a meeting in Newcastle to discuss the closure of the Robb Caledon yard in Dundee, which employs 435. They promised to retain 80 at a technical centre on the site, and to transfer up to 100 to Robb Caledon's yard at Leith.

British Shipbuilders also announced yesterday the closure of the marine engineering works of Clarke Hawthorn at Hartlepool, with the loss of 275 jobs.

In Manchester, the international chemical company Ciba-Geigy announced plans to halve its workforce at its Trafford Park plant.

This will involve 460 job losses over two and a half years.

Meanwhile, the Government is to invest £7.5m in a factory building programme

BR to shut engineering works

British Rail Engineering, the manufacturing arm of British Rail is to close its works at Ashford, Kent, later this year with the loss of 950 jobs, it was announced today.

BRE is also looking for a further reduction of 1,115 staff in its 34,000 workforce, which is spread over 13 main workshops.

Attempts will be made to achieve this further reduction by voluntary redundancies, BRE said today. The plan is part of an economy drive aimed at reducing costs by £15m.

The cuts have been made necessary by fewer orders, less repair work for British Rail, fewer export orders, and a reduction in private work.

BRE said the Ashford works had been dependent for the past few years on export orders for freight vehicles, and wagon repair work for British Rail.

"Third world countries are now building vehicles at prices much lower than European manufacturers can offer," said BRE.

"This, and the effects of the recession on BR's own freight business, has reduced the amount of repair work needed. No new major export orders have been secured, and the decision has been taken that Ashford works must close with a loss of 950 jobs."

BRE said overtime had been "virtually eliminated" since the beginning of the year in all its workshops.

Trade union representatives, who have already made it clear they are opposed to the Ashford closure and compulsory redundancies, are to meet British Rail on July 15.

The National Union of Railwaymen said it would be doing all it could to keep Ashford going.

The unions have been campaigning for some time for investment in exports of railway equipment, for which Ashford has the capability.

It has always turned out high quality products, kept to delivery dates, and orders have only fallen back because of the high value of the pound, says the NUR.

Most countries except Britain are preparing for an upsurge in the railway industry by equipping and expending them, the union claims.

"Ashford will be needed in five or ten years time when the upturn comes, and if we allow it to go now, it will never return because the impetus will have gone."

Mr Harry Johnson, secretary of the Ashford joint works committee, said: "We shall fight to the end. We consider Ashford works a very important unit.

"We have been let down. Look at the profits for the last three years—about £3m were generated from these works."

Hundreds of employees are being urged to lobby the meeting on July 15 when unions give their response to BRE's proposals.

Unions set to fight cutbacks at ICL

By Bill Johnstone

The management of ICL, whose plans to shed 5,200 of its 31,000 workforce was made public last week, has submitted details of the proposed redundancies to the Department of Employment.

Manchester, Letchworth, Stoke on Trent, Stevenage, Dalkeith in Midlothian, and London, are where staff cuts will take place. About 1,000 jobs overseas will be lost.

The unions, among them the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), which represents more than 9,500 employees, and the Amagamated Union of Engineering Workers Technical Administrative and Supervisory Staff (Tass) have declared their opposition to any form of compulsory redundancy.

Two meetings are scheduled, one in Birmingham on June 20 and another on June 23 in London, to formulate a strategy to fight the company's plans.

From the details submitted to the Government it would appear that the plant in Stoke on Trent, employing 238, will be closed.

Despite predictions made over the past few months that ICL would need to reduce its workforce substantially, the scale of the cuts has surprised even the most pessimistic.

A month ago, in the wake of the euphoria surrounding the new management appointments at ICL and the declared Government intention to keep the company British, the Sperry Corporation predicted that at least 3,000 redundancies and several millions of dollars of investment would be needed to make the British computer company commercially sound.

The North-east and the Midlands will be particularly badly hit by the cuts. A high percentage of the redundancies are liable to be among the semi-skilled.

In March the Government gave the company a £200m loan guarantee to allow the company to continue. That loan will be spread over two years.

	employees	redundancies
Stoke-on-Trent		
Bredwell Wood	233	233
Kidsgrove development	1033	188
Kidsgrove assembly	1388	350
Kidsgrove components	337	117
Hanley	25	25
Letchworth		
Icknield Way development	224	17
Icknield Way manufacture	594	138
Blackhorse Road	1352	374
Ashton-under-Lyne	614	396
Manchester		
Plymouth Grove	371	128
West Gorton	1221	174
Stevenage	36	3
Dalkieth	117	39
Braknell	999	119
London	13,010	1660

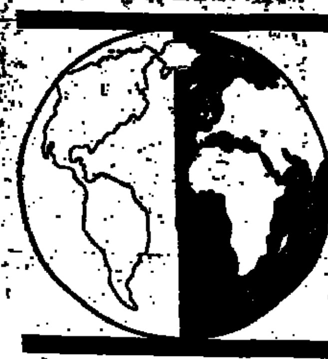
PRICE CHANGES

Rises

AAC	12p to 692p	Ranger Oil	35p to 621p
Churchbury Est	5p to 640p	Sentrust	18p to 367p
Downing GH	8p to 224p	Tricentrol	6p to 232p
Global Nat Res	75p to 985p	Western Areas	5p to 244p
Hanson Trust	7p to 224p	UC Invest	5p to 571p

Falls

BTR	12p to 310p	Int Thomson	10p to 247p
De La Rue	13p to 765p	McLeod Russell	10p to 300p
Cornell Dresses	10p to 153p	Smiths Inds	15p to 383p
GEC	12p to 671p	Standard Tel	10p to 500p
Inchcape	12p to 436p	Swire Pacific 'A'	10p to 176p



Progress in Canadian oil dispute

Some progress was apparently made at a meeting between the Canadian and Alberta energy ministers held yesterday to deal with differences over oil pricing and other energy issues.

Mr Marc Lalonder, the federal energy minister, and Mr Merv Leitch, his Albertan provincial counterpart announced, after a five-hour meeting an Banff, Alberta, that they intended to meet again in two weeks.

Neither would say exactly how much progress had been made, but Mr Lalonde said: "We certainly didn't go backwards".

Yesterday's meeting was the second since Alberta began cutting its oil production in the spring in protest against federal oil pricing policies and new federal taxes on oil and natural gas.

The western province, which accounts for about 90 per cent of Canada's oil output, gets only $Can17.75 (about £7.50) a barrel. This is less than half the world price. The federal government, which controls oil prices in Canada, has been keeping them aritificially low, to help industry.

Honda parts for US

The United States subsidiary of the Honda Motor Company plans to build a car parts supply centre in Windsor Locks, Connecticut in 1983, that will employ up to 150 workers, officials in Tokyo said.

Swedish penalty rate

The Swedish Central Bank has cut the banks' penalty rate to 15 from 16 per cent effective today, a spokesman said.

Germans build less

Herr Thomas Rogge, chairman of the German Building Association, said that domestic incoming building orders during the first quarter fell a real 19.2 per cent from 1980, road building orders fell 31.2 per cent and underground building orders 32.6 per cent.

Tobacco for China

China overtook South Africa as Zimbabwe's biggest export market in February, buying more than $22m (£11m) worth of goods, most of it tobacco, a Tobacco Marketing Board official said in Salisbury.



Mr Ian Stuart, chairman of Stuart Crystal, outside the Redhouse Glass Cone — Photograph by John Manning

£100,000 glass museum appeal

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

The Red House Glass Cone, a Black Country landmark for more than 200 years, may be converted into a working museum for one of Britain's most famous craft industries, Stourbridge crystal glass making.

An appeal for £100,000 has been launched to restore the unique structure for public opening in two years' time. More than 100ft tall and 60ft wide at its base, it is the last survivor of a dozen or so similar brick-built cones which dominated the Stourbridge landscape until the 1930s.

Often likened to a giant beehive but with the top open to the elements, its shape was dictated by the need to produce intense heat from the coal-fired glassmaking furnace housed inside. Air was sucked in through tunnels and ejected with great force through the 10ft opening in the roof.

Working conditions for the glassmakers, grouped around the 12-pot furnace in teams or "chairs" as they are known locally, were appalling. In summer the heat was almost unbearable, and led to a tradition of heavy beer drinking similar to that found in steelmaking communities. In winter, snow and rain fell through the opening, mixed with soot from the walls, covering the workers with dirt.

The development of "superheat' furnaces fired by gas or electricity saw the gradual replacement of the cone by modern factories.

One after another they have fallen into decay, become hazards and have been demolished. Now the owners of the last Stourbridge cone, Stuart & Sons, have launched the appeal to restore it as a working museum and visitors' centre. The West Midlands County Council and Dudley Metropolitan Council have promised help.

The move has sparked great interest in the Midlands. To test public reaction, Mr Ian Stuart, chairman, held two open days recently. More than 17,000 visitors swarmed on to the little canal-side site.

Yesterday he said: "It took us completely by surprise. But it was a wonderful surprise and gave us fresh heart to press ahead with an idea we have been developing for a long time. We are determined that this is one part of our heritage that will not go the way of so much of our industrial past, demolished and forgotten."

Britain could gain dominant share of $1,000m market

Ferranti claims world lead with new chip

By Edward Townsend and Bill Johnstone

Ferranti Electronics, the small but profitable high technology arm of the Ferranti group, announced this week a significant advance in silicon chip technology which could give Britain a dominant share of the world semi-conductor market in the next 10 years.

But the question that is bound to be raised in government circles and among electronics industry observers is whether the technological lead claimed by Ferranti will remain a British success, or will it be overtaken by the American and Japanese.

Ferranti says that its new product is several years ahead of world competition, but it admits that its lead could be soon eroded by a concerted drive from American competitors.

The new device, a semi-customized silicon chip, has not attracted the attention of the electronic component manufacturing industry on a large scale, but according to Ferranti it could have a $1,000m market in the next decade.

The new microchip process called "uncommitted logic arrays" (ulas), concentrates over 10,000 electronic components on a single piece of silicon. The final connexions between the components are made by the customer to suit his individual needs.

The original technology has been used on a fairly large scale over the past 10 years, but has never been able to match the obvious commercial uses of the microprocessor. The last decade was dominated by this sort of microchip, but the 1980s could belong to chips such as those designed by Ferranti.

While the market leaders in electronic components appear to have ignored the application of these devices to consumer products, Ferranti has concentrated upon selling its device to a wide variety of manufacturers and now claims 30 per cent share of the world market.

Designers of cameras, radios, knitting machines and conventional household electric drills have harnessed the compactness and versatility over the last decade of this new technology.

Ferranti's hope of remaining in the forefront of the market now depend on whether the company has the research and development and marketing resources to match the competition. Texas Instruments, one of the leading American producers, has committed itself to the technology, but has channelled its resources in providing the component for computers.

A recent survey by Mackintosh Consultants of Luton shows that the world electronics market will grow from $368,000m in 1981 to $845,000m in 1991, the main users being the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

The West European electronics market, currently about $103,000m, will, by 1991, amount to about $240,000m, excluding military uses.

Ferranti has received British Government financial aid for research and development (not as much, it claims, as is provided by the French, German and Italian governments).

It also has a foothold in the United States after its takeover of the Silicon Valley company, Interdesign of California, and its selling operations throughout Europe should help it to retain a big share of what promises to be one of the most lucrative electronics markets of the 1980s.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Draft regulations on EEC trade marks

From Mr David O. Lewis

Sir, I would have expected Mr Hunnings to extol rights in intellectual property rather than to espouse their destruction (June 5).

There are major aspects of the Community draft regulation and draft directive on trade mark law that require alteration. These were discussed at a recent conference sponsored by the Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation, attended by Mr Hunnings, and include the proposed expropriation where a proprietor uses more than one mark for the same goods anywhere in the Com munity, the proposal that a proprietor must prove a *serious* likelihood of confusion between marks and the proposed inviolability of a registered Com munity Trade Mark against an interim injunction. All of these proposals must lead to confusion in the market place.

A trade mark represents goodwill built up with expense and effort only so long as it remains distinctive of the goods or services, of its proprietor. If a writer has insufficient command of the language to need to resort to using a trade mark generically to describe the goods or services then scholarship has come to a poor pass.

Your columns have of recent months inveighed against piracy. If a trade mark loses its distinctiveness as a result of generic usage then an open invitation is given to pirates to infringe without feat of retribution. The risk is ever present and increases with the success of the mark — as only a moment's thought of names for vacuum flasks and vacuum cleaners will bring to mind. Linoleum and aspirin were — and in the latter case in some countries still — valuable trade marks. They were destroyed in this country by becoming generic.

While Caterpillar, Photostat and Yo-yo are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom respectively in relation to vehicles, cameras and toys no action can be taken against compilers of dictionaries if the marks are used. Under United Kingdom law, for infringement to lie, trade in the goods must occur. Erosion of distinctiveness arises — but has no remedy.

Perhaps both scholars and shopkeepers could be satisfied by altering the drafts to instruct the courts to ignore such misuse in dictionaries and to hold that once a mark has been registered it can never subsequently become descriptive. Unfortunately, this solution would only have effecr within the Community.

However, Mr Hunnings has little to fear. This is yet another example of the pitfalls in legislation which await those who have never actually owned a trade mark. It is all bark and no bite. Neither draft makes any provision for a sanction against the publisher who does not comply with a request for acknowledgement.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID O. LEWIS,

Chairman, Trade Marks Committee, Trade Marks, Patents & Designs Federation,
Centre Point,
103 New Oxford Street,
London WC1A 1DW.

Business names register

From Mr P. S. Taylor

Sir, Robin Young ("Making life harder for cheats", June 8) in common with others, including the Opposition spokesman in the House of Commons, says that the Confederation of British Industry supports the consumers' organizations in opposing the Government's proposal to abolish the Register of Business Names. This is not so. We do not object to the abolition of the register as such, and we think that the Government's substitute proposals will secure the original objects of the register — identifying those behind a business name — at least as effectively.

We have, however, pointed out that the register has fulfilled a secondary and unintended, but nonetheless valuable, function of providing a list of business names in use. This list has enabled seekers after new names to avoid causing confusion, and it has provided some protection for existing names. We consider that alternative methods should be found for fulfilling this secondary function of protecting business names.

Amending trade mark law to enable service marks to be registered is one reform which we have long sought and the provision of some form of voluntary register of business names is another suggestion which our Smaller Firms Council has made.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP TAYLOR,

Company Affairs Director,
Confederation of British Industry,
103 New Oxford street,
London WC1A 1DU.

Separate roles of design and marketing

From the President of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers

Sir, When I wrote my letter (June 1) suggesting that the textile industry fight United States competition with more effective products, my main point was that management has failed to realize the full potential of creative design. The significant difference being that generally in the United Kingdom thinking is introverted and production oriented, while our competitors' thinking is outward and fashion oriented, in the broadest sense.

Now while I am pleased to have the support of the Director General of the Institute of Marketing, in my attempt to point the textile industry in the right direction, he nevertheless places me in something of a dilemma. My problem is that while I would agree that marketing is a prime ingredient for commercial success, many of our current problems to my own personal experience, are the result of too much, not too little marketing. Far better no marketing at all than the wrong kind which is what, unfortunately the fashion, textile, wallcoverings, etc., industries have been getting.

The problem is that marketing tends to be a science while styling and design direction is an art. The marketing man with his "market share" and his "town hall testing", all relevant practices at Cadbury's and Beecham's, fails dismally to understand personality, feeling, trends and the relevance of fine art and music to consumer products. "If you can't quantify it or put a value on it, marketing can't use it."

It is true that there are many companies who are unaware of marketing but the giants ICI, Reed, Courtaulds have spent fortunes on marketing and where has it got them? After all when the British textile industry was at its biggest and strongest, marketing had hardly been invented. Marketing works for branded goods, but wherever the product has a "personality" that is, colour, design, styling, fashion branding has a lesser importance. Obviously we all need to work together; let's hope we can. When we do let's have a little more art and understanding and a little less science.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD POND,

President, Society of Industrial Artists and Designers,
Nash House,
12 Carlton House Terrace,
London SW1Y 5AH.
June 8.

Licensed dealers in securities

From the Chairman of The Association of Licensed Dealers in Securities

Sir, Your article on the regulations covering licensed dealers in securities (June 1) covers some pertinent comments on the present unsatisfactory situation.

This association has been pressing the Government for some time to find space in the legislative programme to update the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act (1958). This, as you rightly point out, is primarily a product of prewar thinking and has largely been rendered both ineffective and inappropriate by the passage of time.

The key changes in regulations which can only come from a new Act are:

(1) The definition and regulation of the new profession of "investment manager";

(2) a thorough reform of the licensing procedures both at the stage of the initial application and at subsequent renewals;

(3) a distinction in legislation between those who seek to act as agent and those who seek to act as principal.

The response of the Government so far can only be described as lukewarm. It will be a tragedy if further cases like those of recent weeks have to occur before the authorities can be persuaded to act.

Yous sincerely,

ROBIN HODGSON,

Chairman,
The Association of Licensed Dealers in Securities,
27-28 Lovat Lane,
London EC3R 8EB.
June 3.

FRANCE 'IN DECLINE'

The French economic and social scene deteriorated sharply in 1980, recording the lowest growth in five years, a fall in industrial production and corporate profits, a decline in purchasing power, a worsening of the current account payments balance, stubborn inflation and record unemployment.

This is revealed in a detailed 100-page report published yesterday in Paris by the official Statistical Institute.

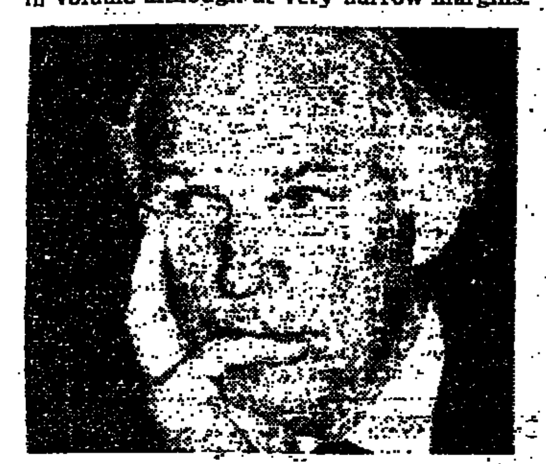
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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Hill Samuel shakes off the past

Hill Samuel seems to have finally laid to rest the staid image of the past. After years of minimal profits growth and virtually static earnings, after tax profits have this time leaped from £7.69m to £11.3m and earnings per share are up by 45 per cent to 17.4p in the year to March 31.

Significantly, this has been achieved without any help from the loss-making insurance broking side which did even worse. Rather the traditional merchant banking side has supplied the growth with profits up by 54 per cent to £10.6m after transfer to inner reserves, reflecting a good all-round performance and in particular the greater emphasis now placed on fee-earning activities. With its strong corporate client list, domestic advisory and underwriting fees were a record last year and the international side was only hampered by the tight competition in the Eurobond market. Otherwise overseas operations did better and money market activities very well, while commercial lending has seen some increase in volume although at very narrow margins.



Sir Robert Clark, chairman of Hill Samuel.

In contrast, Brown Shipley, without either such broad international coverage or client base report profits down from £1.8m to £1.5m yesterday, despite an improvement from insurance broking.

Encouraging trends in most of Hill Samuel's other non-banking activities have been largely disguised by non-recurring factors. Life and investment management for instance would have shown an improvement but for a non-recurring tax charge while employee benefit services had to bear the cost of opening the New York office and spending on computers. In fact, the only disappointment was insurance broking where pretax losses rose from £3.2m to £3.4m despite higher brokerage income.

However, this year should see improvement although not profit from Hill Samuel's insurance broking contributing to a steady rise in profit and given the new-found sense of direction at the group, the above-average 6.6 per cent yield at 151p—after last year's one-fifth dividend increase—*should draw in line with the sector average.*

Staveley Industries

Checks and balances

Tracking the progress of Staveley, the engineering and minerals conglomerate, is not easy, for all the placidity of a turnover down 6.5 per cent to £164.3m and profits unchanged at £7.3m pretax in the year to last February. In the first half-year, profits more than doubled, but this partly reflected a battering the year before from sour Middle Eastern contracts; stated profits are complicated by the accounting treatment for streamlining; and in the past year no fewer *than five divisions were closed and two sold,* leading to a £1.1m attributable loss.

Once again, Staveley came through thanks to its knack of checking and balancing. In turnover terms, electrical and mechanical services again constituted the most important part of the business, accounting for £37.6m but its slightly higher profits were dwarfed by mineral products, chiefly salt. Foundries again lost money, machine tools and engineering commendably reported nearly £810,000 against £1m, and Salter, the weighing machine hope, scraped by with £16,000.

This year Staveley will go on juggling, but this time it does so without a long order book. The group is living from hand to mouth and can only say that recession is growing no worse. However, both the £1.5m redundancy provision and the £5.5m written off "below the line" should cut operating costs, gearing has now dropped to 12.5 per cent, and profits would have to dive to uncover the maintained gross dividend of 18.6p a share. The shares rose 4p to 242p yesterday, where the yield is 7.6 per cent. Group emphasis is changing from heavy engineering to higher added value lines, but there is still plenty of recovery potential.

● *Confronted by apparently contradictory pressures, commodity markets have been searching for some weeks for a clue to their price behaviour. The emerging conclusion is that the underlying trend is weak. Leaving aside the cocoa price, pushed into the doldrums by the Ivory Coast's presistent selling, most prices are falling or at best drifting without definite objectives.*

High American interest rates are an important factor. While commodities, like currencies, respond adversely to high interest rates, the normal currency effect is for a stronger dollar to raise sterling commodity prices. Generally low volumes suggest that speculative attention has shifted away from commodities, so that despite the currency influence even sterling values are pointing downwards.

This influence is superimposed on metals suffering from poor industrial demand and tropical commodities which are widely thought to be—or to be soon—in oversupply. Industrial metals are particularly affected by the American economy, and regardless of how interest rates are moving commodity markets are saying that they have yet to be convinced that the Reagan Administration will revive the world's biggest market. At the same time coffee and cocoa, the two main tropical foodstuffs, and the ones most traded in London, are promising big crops. The prospect of an effective new cocoa agreement is receding, and the International Coffee Organization is fighting to peg prices.

Even precious metals are not immune from this doleful combination. Gold scarcely reacted to events in the Middle East, and silver, still in large part an industrial material, is suffering from the depression in base metals. If we are in an era of high and perhaps competitive interest rates the outlook for commodity prices cannot be good. But, even with lower rates, the markets will have to be convinced that the world economy is turning up before they react positively.

600 Group

Switching the emphasis

600 Group's efforts to counter the recession at home with major cutbacks and an increased export campaign have not prevented profits tumbling by almost £5m to £4.8m. But at least the group has been able to exploit a strong balance sheet to switch its emphasis away from potential disaster areas on the steel side and towards those areas like *machine tools and process control equipment* where optimism still prevails.

Steel operations in fact plunged £3.7m into losses of £2.6m during a year in which the group shutdown seven scrap depots. But the machine tool operations escaped with a profits fall of only £1.5m to £5.6m although most of the support came from strong overseas performances particularly in South Africa.

An extraordinary item of £1.1m covers the net costs of rationalization moves which have included two plant closures although redundancy costs have borne heavily on the pretax result. But at the same time 600 has used the recession to make some interesting acquisitions including Startrite Engineering and a 17 per cent stake in F. Pratt Engineering. Given the current bleak outlook in all sectors of engineering even the introduction of these new ventures will not produce a significant profits recovery this year.

A maintained dividend was sufficient yesterday to encourage the market to look further ahead and the shares added 2½p to 71p where the yield is 10.6 per cent and p/e *over 16 on a fully-taxed basis. This rating* should be underpinned by longer term prospects and an asset value of around 130p but offers little scope in the short-term.



In rough seas: proposals to extend compulsory pilotage have run into fierce opposition

Why ship owners are taking on the pilots

Henry VIII, who granted Trinity House its Royal Charter in 1514, would have admired the subtlety and resource with which that body and its allies the pilots have defended their interest against potential marauders in recent years.

Yet, *in defending their interest,* Trinity House, Britain's leading pilotage authority with about half the 80 pilot stations around the coast, and the 1,500 self-employed pilots who actually provide the service, have greatly antagonized their customers the ship owners—that cannot be good for either party.

Ship owners are fiercely resentful of new byelaws proposed by Trinity House for the London Pilotage District which would extend compulsory pilotage to large numbers of small ships that have managed without it up to now, at a cost of £600 or more a time—a sum so exorbitantly high, they say, as to dry up some trades altogether and drive ship owners out of business.

The true source of their resentment lies, however, not so much in the size of the proposed charge as in the lack of apparent justification for it. Such comparisons as have been made in the past suggest little difference between the safety record of piloted and unpiloted ships.

That is not to dispute the value of specially skilled pilots to bring ships through specially difficult waters—a value recognized since time immemorial and acknowledged by ship owners, who have gladly paid to use them where appropriate. But the question of what is appropriate has not been satisfactorily settled, as the present dispute shows, despite prolonged investigation over the past decade.

The reason why it has not been satisfactorily settled seems from the outside to be abundantly clear: because two considerations between which there is no necessary connexion—safety of navigation and the remuneration of pilots and Trinity House—have been inextricably intertwined.

Rightly or wrongly, ship owners are now convinced that changes are more likely to protect the interests of Trinity House *and the pilots than to* improve safety.

Those interests are substantial. Though there are only 1,500 pilots, the cost of pilotage to shipping in Britain each year is £30m-£40m. Of this about two thirds goes to the pilots

All the pilots are in private business, sharing work and earnings through cooperatives at each pilot station. In many cases they also own the boats through companies in which they are shareholders.

Pilotage provides Trinity House with £15m of its total revenue of £35m-£40m each year. Loss of its pilotage role would be a serious matter to this august body; among whose Elder Brethren at an anniversary meal the other day were the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles, Mr Edward Heath and Sir Harold Wilson; and it nearly did lose it five years ago.

Much of the flak flying between the conflicting parties takes the form of selective quotations from two official reports preparatory to the 1979 Merchant Shipping Act—the Steering Committee on Pilotage (SCOP) of 1974 and the Advisory Committee on Pilotage (ACOP) of 1977 (both groups were composed of pilots, shipowners and other interests).

It could be argued that the second of these reports became necessary chiefly because Trinity House had so successfully undermined one of the main recommendations of the first: that a new Central Pilotage Board should be set up with overall control of pilotage *throughout the country and* Trinity House largely phased out.

In the advisory committee's report the board became a commission (the Pilotage Commission subsequently set up under the 1979 Act) with little more than an advisory role; and Trinity House remained very much there, though with a devolved management of its local pilotage districts, of which London, stretching from Harwich to Folkestone, is by far the biggest and most important.

It could be argued, too, that the pilots, also not without friends in high places (Mr James Callaghan was president of the United Kingdom Pilots' Association for 14 years before becoming Prime Minister of the Government that passed the 1979 Act) had acted even earlier to manipulate the process of official inquiry to their own advantage.

The terms of reference of SCOP were "to consider . . . improvements in safety and efficiency of pilotage . . .". But in reporting to Mr Peter Shore, as Secretary of State for Trade in 1974 the committee brightly informed him that "our aims throughout have been safety, efficiency, *and fair treatment for those engaged in the pilotage service*". How this additional aim came to be added to the original ones is not explained.

No fair-minded person would question the case for fair treatment for pilots. But surely it is a separate issue from safety and efficiency. The logi*cal way to proceed* would have been to examine the public issues of safety and efficiency first (as was apparently intended) and then the private issue of fairness to pilots. To mix the two was asking for trouble and that is why there is trouble now.

One of SCOP's main recommendations was that pilotage should be made compulsory everywhere for vessels of over 50 tons instead of haphazardly as now. Exemption from that requirement would be based not on the type of ship (at *present* those under 3,500 *tons* in the home and coasting trade are exempt), but on the competence of the master or chief officer to navigate the waters concerned. Pilotage authorities were to conduct examinations.'

This change seems sensible and has been made much of by pilots defending the present proposals. "How ridiculous to license an inanimate object (the ship) as safe to navigate" they sarcastically remark. "Might as well issue a driving licence to a car."

But there is a certain rough justice in the present system, on grounds not so much that small ships are less dangerous (though that *is* an argument—or why stop at 50 tons; why not require pilots on pleasure yachts?) as that coasters in the nature of their business are constantly around the coast and in and out of port and their crew might be expected to be skilled and experienced in that activity.

Small ship masters pilot their vessels in and out of port 15 to 20 times a month, according to recent evidence to the Pilotage Commission, compared with four times by a big deep-sea ship (and then probably pilot-assisted). Patterns of trade and business have been built up over a long period under the present system, which could be severely damaged by abrupt change.

The recourse of these ships set out in the new proposals—to obtain exemption certificates for their masters—is highly suspect among ship owners, not only because of the enormous time and administrative effort involved, but because, under a clause of the 1979 Act regarded by ship owners as iniquitous, pilots have the right to object to the issue of certificates if their jobs or income are threatened—"a licence for pilots to print money" is how ship owners bitterly describe it.

The task of sorting out these problems belongs to the Pilotage Commission who advise, and Mr John Biffen, the Secretary for Trade, who decides. It is not an enviable task.

Had the study been of safe navigation rather than pilotage, it might have recognized that with advancing technology new ways are emerging of guiding and controlling coastal ship movements. Sending out a man and putting him on a ship is only one way—and a costly and cumbersome one—of making coastal navigation safer.

The logical people to offer means of safe guidance in and out of port are the port authorities, compulsorily where appropriate. This is what is done in Rotterdam, one of the best pilotage ports SCOP visited, where pilotage is provided by salaried staff of the port, paid for by dues on all ships, not just those using it. And this is what is being done in Britain's new oil ports north of Scotland, where pilots are port staff with other responsibilities for ship control and safety.

Such a course was considered by SCOP, but apparently rejected on objections from pilots. If it were to happen, many would regret the passing of the independent pilot with his ancient lineage and fine tradition, his sturdy independance and dogged determination to survive. There must moreover be sympathy for the pilot as declining traffic and growing freedom for EEC masters visiting Britain eat into his business.

But survival must depend on a willingnes to adapt and to bow self-interest to the wider good. It certainly should not, and cannot, depend on foisting unecessary services on shipowners and, in the process, driving them out of business, too.

Michael Baily

Technology

Television's new space race

A communications satellite which will broadcast programmes direct to television sets in the home is planned under an agreement announced yesterday between British Aerospace and the merchant bank N. M. Rothschild.

It has been technically possible to carry out direct broadcasting for the past 10 years, provided special adaptors are used to receive the signals from space and convert them into television frequencies.

But this kind of broadcasting had to wait for a technical plan, drawn up in 1977 by the World Broadcasting—Satellite Administrative Radio Conference—an agency of the United Nations—to allocate the frequency channels. The new channels must not interfere with existing satellites or with land-based communications links.

Under the world plan, the United Kingdom, like most neighbouring countries in Europe, has been allocated a position in orbit for a satellite—or satellites—providing up to five television channels. Each channel covers the whole country, and the transmitters in space will be powerful enough for relatively simple home receiving equipment to pick up the signals.

Each satellite will be placed in a geostationary orbit about 36,000 kilometres above the equator, where, from the ground, it appears to be fixed in the sky. The difference between the existing global communications satellite network, of the International Telecommunications Satellite organization—which carries programmes for the BBC and ITV and telephone and computer data for British Telecoms—and the direct broadcasting design, lies in the power of the transmitters and the frequencies on which the new ones will operate.

The world plan has allocated a space in the communications band between 11.7 GHz (one gigahertz equals one thousand million cycles a second) and 12.5 GHz for the whole of Europe.

In effect this gives 40 television channels (or some other combination which might include sound tracks in stereo or in different languages, or perhaps 15 to 20 radio links) to be shared among all the countries.

The maximum power that can be transmitted from each spacecraft is also laid down, as is the size and shape of the beam. So the satellite floods the area with a beam like that of a gigantic torch. The strength of the signal decreases gradually from the centre to the edge of the "footprint".

Although no country has experience of an operational direct broadcasting service, a number of countries—including France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the Nordic countries, Japan and Australia—are planning projects.

The WB-SARC blueprint came into effect on January 1, 1979 and is valid until December 31, 1993.

Programmes from studios are fed through ground communications lines to an earth station which converts the signal to the allocated frequency for dispatch to the satellite. The viewer and listener can either tune into a community system, with one dish aerial feeding a cable network to homes and businesses, or can pick up satellite signals with individual receivers. The minimum equipment for reception is an aerial, about 3ft in diameter, and a small box of electronics, incorporating channel selectors, which is attached to the TV set.

If the service is not a general public broadcast link, but a subscription service, then a descrambler is added to prevent unauthorized reception. Estimated costs for the basic reception equipment is put at between £150 and £200 in a study for the Home Office published last month. A figure of £10 a month rental is suggested in the same study as a realistic payment at present costs.

The capital costs are a far more uncertain matter because it depends on factors like the choice between the Ariane launch vehicle of the European Space Agency and America's reusable Space Shuttle. It might even be possible to arrange for a cheaper launching with one of the older American Delta rockets.

The company formed by the venture, Satellite Broadcasting Company (SBC), will lease out channels approved by the Government. An application for permission to operate and transmit from satellites over Britain has been made to the Home Office.

Yet there are still uncertainties about costs. Estimates made for the Government assumed that one of two satellites under development by the European Space Agency would form the basis for any design.

The first is the European Communications Satellite, ECS, and the other is called L-Sat (Large Satellite). The cost for development and launch of an ECS-type would be about £27m to £35m and for an L-Sat between £40m and £60m.

The ECS version would provide only a two-channel service for direct broadcasting over Britain and the L-Sat five channels.

A single Ariane model 3 rocket could launch two ECS class satellites or one L-Sat, but firm quotations about launch costs are not yet available. Similarly, it is difficult to be sure about the price of launches by the shuttle towards the end of the 1980s when the vehicles will be needed.

Th overall costs, allowing for operating and the timetable for a replacement, are calculated, at the rate used by the Treasury to evaluate public investments, as £14m to £16m a year for an ECS two-channel satellite and £10m to £11m a year for the L-Sat five-channel scheme.

British Aerospace is more in favour of the L-Sat because its extra capacity could allow a service to be provided to such countries as Iceland, Ireland, Spain and Portugal. These countries share the 31 degree west orbital position with Britain.

Pearce Wright

Business Diary: Dumbo takes off • Sparks fly at CEGB

Luxembourg city is not normally regarded as among Europe's liveliest capitals. But yesterday there were two circuses in town.

One was decked out with a traditional Big Top in a dusty square just across the road from the city theatre. The second was taking place a few hundred yards away across a ravine in the EEC headquarters.

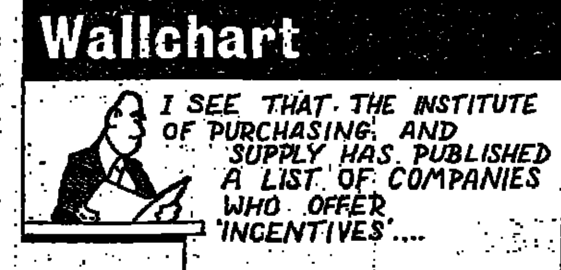
The EEC event was the "jumbo" Council of Ministers meeting, at which the EEC's economic, finance and labour ministers gathered to mull over the problem of unemployment.

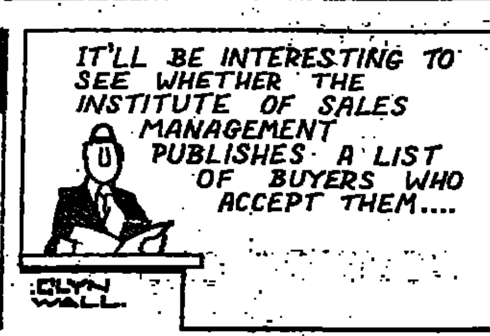
Rarely has a meeting been awaited with such trepidation in so many national capitals. The jumbo was originally thought up by the Dutch, who have been holding the presidency of the Community for the first six months of this year, and for a long time was practically cold-shouldered by the other member states.

But, in the event, yesterday's meeting turned out to be better than most participants had expected. With only 21 ministers there, compared with the widely canvassed 30 to 40, it was less of a bureaucratic jungle than had been feared.

The French delegation, still in the first flush of election victory, actually came up with some new ideas on how community policies should operate.

It remains to be seen whether the jumbo will spawn a series of follow-up councils—already *being dubbed* "dumbos". But the overall feeling in Luxembourg was that yesterday's event was far from being a "white elephant".





● A stand-up row has flared between Glyn England, the chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, and SDP luminary Michael Barnes, chairman of the Electricity Consumers' Council, over the recent report on the industry by the Monopolies Commission.

The report attacked the board's method of assessing investment in new power stations, concluding that it was against the public interest. England was evidently incensed by the press statement put out by the consumer body, which claimed that faulty investment decisions had cost consumers millions of pounds in higher prices and pointed out that electricity prices had risen five times in the past two years—by 70 per cent overall.

At a special meeting two weeks ago with the consumer council he insisted on brushing aside the prepared agenda and proceeded to lambast the assembled company on the offending press release, line by line. He apparently contrasted the poor relations the board had with the central consumers' council with the good relations it enjoyed with the regional consumer committees (which have in general been far more reluctant to criticize the industry).

He reserved special venom for the consumers' council's staff who, he said, were "on probation" as far as the generating board was concerned.

The thinly veiled threat is that unless Barnes and his council behave themselves in *future the CEGB will refuse* to supply it with information or consult it on matters of interest. And the consumers' council has no powers to force it to do so.

Consumers may perhaps find it disturbing that a huge state monopoly can try to bully the organization appointed to represent their interests into quiescence by threatening to withdraw cooperation. Without information, consumer watchdogs become lapdogs. They are equally handicapped if the information is given to them only on the promise of good behaviour.

● Who should be in town next week but the creator of many an electrical storm in United States policy-making, the former national security adviser to President Carter, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

"Zbig", like Henry Kissinger before him, is busy producing his apologia at the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic Studies in Washington. He is in London, however, as financial adviser to the United States stockbrokers and investment bankers Dean, Witter, Reynolds, and is to be their guest of honour at a Savoy lunch on Wednesday.

DWR probably need a security adviser rather more than a financial one at the moment. They, or rather their clients in American electricity generation, are feeling a little insecure after a recent *Economist* article headlined: "The lights are going out for America's utilities."

On Friday DWR will produce six presidents of United States utilities at the Savoy to dispute the magazine's contention.

● Tony Ball, BL's 46-year-old car sales chief, carries the grand title of chairman and managing director of BL Europe and Overseas. He is also a Freeman of the City of London and now he will be able to add the title of Fellow of the Institute of Marketing.

It was awarded to him at a pleasant little lunch in Birmingham yesterday by John Cheesebrough, the institute's chairman, for master-minding the launch of BL's very successful Metro.

BL has had good cars before, but none has made the initial impact that the little Metro has. It was the result of two years' meticulous planning, including probably the most astute manipulation of all forms of the media since Alec Issigonis persuaded the public that the Mini was not just a box on wheels but a car in its own right.

Pre-Metro launches had thrived on a diet of sneak pictures and pseudo secrecy ("If you won't say who told you this is what you want to know"), all ending in a great clam-bake for the motoring press.

Ball chose another route. He concentrated on the Metro's trend-setting robotized production facilities at Longbridge. By the time the car itself appeared there was immense interest in the first product of BL's new electronic workers.

Reader B. Franklyn writes in from Coulsdon, Surrey, to pass on a snippet overheard in a City bar: "He takes no exercise at all. He doesn't even trouble to wrestle with his conscience."

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Rights issue fears inhibit investors

Persisting fears of a large rights issue—BP is still the prime suspect—continued to cloud the market yesterday.

The nervous conditions inhibited investors once again for an extremely quiet day's trading. Interest was confined mainly to company results and special situations. Many dealers are convinced there is an issue in the pipeline, whether it is BP or not is still speculative. Several of the defence stocks, with results in two weeks are also being cited as potential sources.

Virtually all sectors came off their best and the defence shares were particularly dull, awaiting the Government's statement next week on possible spending cuts and changes in financing after Westland's recent profit warning.

The gilts market reversed gains after three days of renewed confidence on the back of fading prospects of a rise in interest rates. But sterling's fall against the dollar was a weakening factor. Longs, after opening at overnight levels, were £½ easier during the day. A small recovery saw them end £⅛ to £¼ down. Shorts drifted, to end £⅛ lower on the day. Dealers reported only small interest.

After a 1.5 fall to 540.8 at 10 pm, the *FT* Index suffered a sudden drop to 7.5 by 3 pm. It recovered slightly, to close 6.1 lower at 536.2.

Dealers in leading equities reported very small movements during the day and a complete absence of investment interest. Today is also the end of the account, adding to the subdued trading. Investors appear to be nervous of a prospective cash-call.

Of the blue chips Lucas were a weak spot after comment on labour problems and the troubled state of industry in the Midlands, the shares lost 6p to 189p. ICI gave up 274p and Fisons dropped 5p to 141p. Hawker Siddeley eased 4p to 312p, Blue Circle 8p to 462p and Glaxo 4p to 360p.

GKN were 3p lower at 150p and Bowater 5p to 262p. Pilkington, ahead of today's results, fell 7p to 293p. Metal Box eased 2p to 176p and British Aerospace 6p to 219p.

Jobbers in engineers reported a mixed day's trading, brightened by one or two good results from companies reporting. Staveley Industries, after better-than-expected earnings, gained 4p to 242p and 600 Group, although figures below the best expectations, were 2½p up at 71p on the maintained dividend. B. Elliot, after further reflection on the cut dividend, fell 5p to 161p. Further small buying in Vosper, a thin market, pushed the shares up another 15p to 145p. Laird Group rose 5p to 124p on news of £10m bus order, but Wolseley-Hughes gave up 6p to 267p.

Aaronson Bros, the veneer merchant, is recommended as a buyer by broker Earnshaw Haes at 55p, where the yield is almost 11 per cent. Yesterday the shares were down 1p at 53p.

After its recent profit warning Westland Aircraft gave up 7p to 136p, but Hanson Trust rose 7p to 281p after figures the previous day.

Pretax losses clipped Fairline Boats 2p to 48p, Ariel Industries 2p to 26p and Burco Dean 2p to 0p. Sidlaw Industries rose 5p to 152p after satisfactory earnings, but lower profits saw Valor off 1½p to 64½p.

Electrical shares were depressed by the impending Government review on defence spending and Westland's warning over Government financing for start-up projects. Most shares were off the top, with GEC down 12p to 671p and Plessey 9p at 308p. Racal lost 7p to 358p and Thorn EMI, despite news of new joint European video venture, were 6p down at 374p.

News International's statement that it will be content to hold its stake if the bid fails depressed William Collins. The "B" shares fell 30p to 223p and the "A" shares gave up 8p to 148p. Plysu, after the earnings setback and scrip issue, put on 3p to 92p.

Equity turnover for June 10 was £223.394m (bargains, 14,410). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Westland Aircraft, GKN, BP, Guardian Royal Exchange, Royal, Polly Peck and Barclays Bank.

Traditional options: Dealers reported moderate activity to the declaration day. Calls were made in Western Areas, Singlo Holdings, Tomatin Distillers, ICL, Tesco, Pilkington, AGB Research, and Phoenix Timber. A put was arranged in Savoy "A" and Shell.

Traded options: A total of 1,424 contracts were completed. BP attracted 86, Cons Gold 29, GEC 47, ICI 54, Land Securities 23, Lasmo 15, M and S 37 and Lonrho 27.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Ariel Inds (F)	7.17(8.5)	0.13(1.02)	2.3(17.1)	0.8(1.62)	18/9	1.35(2.7)
Brown Ship (F)	—(—)	1.54(1.81)	—(—)	7.5(7.5)	1/8	13.0(13.0)
Burco Dean (I)	13.3(15.5)	0.18†(0.37†)	—(—)	0.1(—)	7/8	—(—)
Carlton Real (F)	1.31(0.69)	0.08§(0.05§)	1.26(0.96)	0.5(—)	—	0.5(—)
A. Cohen (F)	34.7(33.19)	1.94(1.76)	56.4(45.8)	4.9(—)	28/8	7.5(6.8)
Continuous Sta (F)	3.89(3.55)	0.33(0.44)	4.53(4.39)	1.7(1.7*)	5/8	2.15(2.15*)
Cullen's Stores (F)	—(—)	0.65§(0.4§)	—(—)	3.59(3.6)	—	4.29(5.0)
Electra Inv (F)	—(—)	7.39(6.64)‡	2.8(2.61)	1.5(1.3*)	31/7	2.68(2.33*)
Fairline Boats (I)	1.62(2.52)	0.09†(0.26)	—(—)	0.5(1.7)	8/7	—(3.5)
J. Finlay (F)	95(93.34)	11.3(11.03)	16.6(17.1)	3.25(3)	27/7	6.25(5.75)
Gt Portland (F)	—(—)	10.2(7.02)	6.4(5.0)	4(3.2)	4/9	5.0(4.0)
Hill Samuel (F)	—(—)	11.2(7.69)	17.37(11.94)	4.8(4.02)	20/7	7.0(5.85)
Plysu (F)	16.3(17.8)	1.39(2.33)	10.5(14.5)	1.4(1.2)	23/7	2.07(1.89)
Sidlaw Inds (I)	15.2(17.9)	0.25(0.16†)	—(—)	2.5(1.5)	11/8	—(3.0)
600 Group (F)	148.5(190.8)	4.76(9.66)	29.2(19.2)	2.9(2.9)	31/7	5.25(5.25)
Staveley (F)	164.2(175.5)	7.32(7.31)	30.5(41.7)	8.5(8.5)	4/8	13.0(13.0)
Sumrie Clothes (F)	3.7(4.9)	0.07†(0.02)	9.23(1.79)	1.5(1.5)	—	1.5(1.5)
Valor (F)	48.7(50.3)	1.52(2.51)	7.48(17.55)	1.89(1.89)	—	2.66(2.66)
H. Wigfall (F)	45.3(44.2)	0.63(1.07)	9.6(14.9)	6(10.5)	—	6.0(13.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *=adjusted for scrip issue. †=loss. ‡=gross revenue for both years. §=profit after tax.

Collins' rejects News bid

William Collins' board has responded to News International's formal offer document for the Glasgow-based publishing group by writing to shareholders, advising them to reject the bid.

Mr Ian Chapman, Collins' new chairman, said that he would be writing shortly to explain why the board recommends that the £22.75m offer should be rejected. Meanwhile, News International has acquired a further 4,000 shares in the company ford 200p each, the offer price, and now hold 31.39 per cent of the ordinary shares.

Yesterday Collins' ordinary shares slumped 30p to 223p and the A shares were down by 53p to 103p.

In its offer document, published on Wednesday, News International said that it accepted the possibility that it would not receive enough acceptances for the offer to go unconditional.

"In that event News would be your company's largest shareholder, an outcome with which we would be content," said Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of the News group.

News International's offer followed the purchase of a 30 per cent voting stake from trusts of the previous chairman, Mr Jan Collins.

Mr Robert Maxwell, of Pergamon Press, held an 8 per cent stake at the time which he has since raised to 10 per cent. The first closing date is July 2.

Wigfall shares steady after fall and payout cut

By Rosemary Unsworth

Henry Wigfall's profits slipped by 40 per cent last year, but a final dividend of 8.57p gross has been proposed, the only payment for the year. The final has been cut from 15p gross and the total for the year falls from 19.3p gross. The shares held steady at 170p after the announcement where the yield is 5 per cent.

Pretax profits were down from £1m to £634,000 in the 12 months to March 28, 1981, and turnover rose by £1m to £45.3m. Sales by unit were different last year, however, as the group concentrated more on televisions where new technology has improved interest and better margins exist.

The television rental and 150 shops, reported that the electrical retailer, which has number of rental customers had fallen because of the termination of existing contracts, as well as because of a general trend, evident throughout the industry, away from rental and towards purchase. But the introduction of video recorders, which are heavily oriented towards rental, had offset the change to some extent.

Mr Richard Morrell, *managing director, said that* there was no evidence that consumers had cut back on the replacement of white goods rather than televisions during the recession, except that they had perhaps made equipment last a bit longer. He pointed out that gross margin targets were achieved last year and that was why the group had decided to recommend a final dividend despite the profits fall.

He added that, at present trading conditions remained depressed, although unit sales are currently higher than at this time last year. A major reorganization programme launched at the beginning of last year was also helping to combat the continuing pressure on trading margins.

The group's bad debt provision will be shown in the annual report. Mr Morrell declined to comment on whether it would be greater than the previous year's £1.6m. But unlike 1979/80, there are no redundancy and closure costs this time. Since the end of 1980 the group has employed a special, fulltime debt collector and Mr Morrell said a clearer picture of his success would emerge later in the year. Last year the group sold its finance credit to Tricity Finance.

After tax profits amounted to £499,000, against £778,000, but under inflation accounting there was a pretax loss of £9,000.

Briefly

Barr and Wallace Arnold Trust: In his annual review, chairman, Mr J. Malcolm Barr, states that while it seems likely that the motor division will return to profitability, he does not expect the leisure and holidays division to perform as well as last year. Group should achieve a modest profit.

Horizon Travel: Board says 3.372m (95.81 per cent) shares provisionally allotted under rights issue have been taken up.

Fairline Boats reports that most of loss on trading is accounted for by foreign exchange losses. All new export sales are now being made in sterling, with no exchange rate guarantees. Second half results will show an improvement over those of first. Balance sheet remains strong, and there should be further recovery in 1981/82.

Owen Owen: At the end of the first quarter, the established stores in the United Kingdom and Canada showed a small improvement in operating results over the same period last year, despite a lower contribution from the T. J. Hughes Group on Merseyside. The board expects this pattern to continue during the remainder of the first half.

Allied Leather Industries: Demand for shoe repairing increased during the year. But the serious situation in the shoe manufacturing industry is having inevitable consequences for the company's tanneries. This is affecting the company's ability to maintain volume and margins. The decline in trade in the Walsall group of saddlery and leather-goods manufacturers has continued throughout the year.

Carlton Real Estates: Turnover for 1980, £1.31m (£694,000). Profit, after tax, £85,000 (£52,000). Dividend: 0.5p (nil). Company is to buy Rogate Ltd, a privately owned property, for about £1.85m.

National Electric Construction (member of the BET Group): Pretax income for 15 months to March 31, 1981, £752,000 (£576,000 for year to December 31, 1979).

BHP: Surat Basin Exploration well, Warroon Two, has been plugged and abandoned as a dry hole and converted into a water well after reaching a depth of 2,195 metres.

Hollis Bros and ESA: Industrial Equity (Pacific) has purchased 600,000 ordinary shares, bringing their total holding to 1.32m shares (14.63%).

Tri-Basin Resources: A private placing of common shares in the Vancouver-listed company, Tri-Basin Resources has been made in London by brokers Earnshaw Haes & Sons with the assistance of Walwyn Stoogell Cochran Murray. The company is participating in a gas and oil play in the Austin Chalk Belt, north of Houston, Texas, on the Lake Somerville Property which has a potential of 38 wells.

Allied Plant Group: In his annual review, the chairman, Mr Michael Heathcote, reports that prospects are good and investment opportunities are being investigated under which the group will acquire businesses providing services to the construction and allied industries.

Great Portland pleases market

Great Portland Estates, most of whose properties are around London's Great Portland Street and the City, yesterday pleasantly surprised the City with an increase in pretax revenue of as much as £3.2m to £10.2m, leaving some estimates of £9m well behind.

The actual advance of nearly 46 per cent compares with the 37 per cent increase in the first six months. Profits then were helped by the absence of exceptional items arising from the refurbishment of buildings. In 1980, such items absorbed £670,000.

There was also no transfer this year in respect of net outgoings attributable to properties in course of development. Last year this item cost £101,000.

Equally well received was the increase in gross dividend from 5.72p to 7.15p a share, the decision to make a scrip issue of one-for-five and the stated intention to maintain the dividend on the new share capital.

The rental income advance reflected the full impact of recently completed developments coming on stream and good progress should continue. The portfolio is of the highest quality—very little of it is in the provinces—and roughly three-quarters is in offices, a quarter in commercial properties.

In the past year, the group would have had rent reviews on 121,000 sq ft of offices at 183-211, Old Street, receipt of full benefit from acquisitions and completions and lettings

Great Portland is also noted for a strong cash-flow and has ample cash balances for further development, but little of this is at present going on. The shares rose 6p to 232p, but on some City estimates the discount to assets is now a narrow 20 per cent or so.

Rothmans plans Singapore move

Rothmans of Pall Mall (Malaysia), which is 50 per cent owned by Rothmans International, is to float off its Singapore operations into a separate company quoted on the Singapore Stock Exchange.

The move is to avoid complications in the Malaysianization programme, under which 30 per cent of companies registered in Malaysia must be owned by Malay nationals. There is little point in the Singapore interests being drawn into the Malaysianization programme. Details of the plan will be announced later. Shareholders in Rothmans of Pall Mall (Malaysia) will receive shares in the Singapore company in line with their holdings in the Malay company.

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Valor optimistic despite 40% fall

By Margareta Pagano

Pretax profits at Valor, Britain's only independent gas appliance maker, were hit last year by high interest charges and redundancy costs.

They fell 40 per cent to £1.5m in the year to March 1981. Sales were also depressed at £48.74m, a drop of £1.6m. But trading profits held up well at £4.28m compared with £4.49m. Shareholders get an unchanged final dividend of 2.7p gross, making the total 3.8p gross for the year.

Mr Michael Montague, chairman, said yesterday that the *group was extremely pleased* with results considering that demand from the public had virtually dried up for a couple of months. Lower profits, he said, were due to the high interest charges incurred financing massive stocks which were not sold. This will not be re-

At one time group borrowings reached £5m causing interest charges to rise from £783,000 last time to £1.28m. Borrowings were now under control, he added, and at the year end cash balances were £3.5m compared with £2m.

Most of Valor's plants were on short-time during the year and 500 employees were made redundant, leaving the United Kingdom workforce at about 2,000. This cost £250,000 which was taken above the line. All factories, except one, are back to a five-day week.

Mr Montague is optimistic for the present year: "I see no recovery in the economy yet but I do not think there will be any dramatic downturn." Interest charges this year are expected to be lower than in 1979 and the group has seen improvements in the first three months.

The dip in profits from exports to £2.4m against £3.4m last time is blamed on the high exchange rate. He believes that the lost ground can be maintained.

Mr Michael Montague, chairman of Valor.

Earnings from Valor's entry into the energy field are also expected this year. Its 30 per cent interest in ten gas wells from the drilling programme in the United States should show results in November to December. Valor also applied for a block in the English Channel with Union Oil.

Flurry of activity at property developer

The Property and Reversionary Investment Corporation is developing once more.

The Drapery, Northampton, comprises three shops, being let to a fast-food chain; in Sutton, Surrey, a new building is due for completion by the end of the year and planning consent has been won for offices at Rayners Lane, Harrow. Approval has been granted for an office development in Borough Hhigh Street, and Great Dover Street, SE1, and approval in principle has been received for a factory in Farnborough. The Hatton Garden premises are being turned into industrial nursery units.

Detailed planning consent has also been granted for the development of the important 17-acre industrial estate at Frimley, Surrey, close to the M3 motorway. The group has 51 per cent of the developing company.

The accounts show a 15 per cent increase in net asset value to 235p a share as at last March. Of the investment properties, 82 per cent are in Central London and 80 per cent are freehold. Offices accounted for nearly £26m, and shops £12.6m.

Kenmare Oil Exploration is to raise about £356,000 (Irish) by a rights issue of 1.42m new ordinary shares at 25p (Irish) each on one-for-five basis. Issue underwritten by Cluff Oil; brokers: Dudgeon and Panmure Gordon.



No sign of upturn at P and O

Lord Inchcape (pictured), chairman of P and O, had gloomy news for the shipping group's shareholders at the annual meeting in London yesterday. He said that since writing his statement conditions had, if anything, deteriorated. Continuing disruption of traffic at Southampton was particularly affecting Overseas Containers Lines and markedly weaker oil prices were hitting P nd O Flaco in the United States.

First-half results would therefore be worse than those of 1980, he said. But he added that he saw no reason to change his previous statement that profits for the full year at the post tax level should be broadly maintained.

He also made it clear that the major remaining constraint to further investment was that profits were still not high enough to enable the group to replace the assets in all of the existing businesses without increasing borrowings.

"The decision still facing your board is not so much where to expand but which of our present businessmen we intend to maintain and which we shall have to run down or sell," he said, citing the Liverpool-Belfast ferry as one possible closure.

He also explained that the directors now had considerable doubts about the extent to which the group should stay in shipping. "We will certainly remain in some areas of shipping, and I expect we will have more of our assets invested in shipping for the foreseeable future than in any one of our other businesses," he said.

Schering expects slower growth

Schering AG, the West German chemical and pharmaceutical group, sees a further improvement in earnings this year, but said it does not expect the 1981 growth in consolidated net profit to keep pace with the 33 per cent earnings rise to Dm73m (£15.5m) in 1980. However, first-quarter turnover gains point to an altogether positive year.

Group sales in 1981 are expected to reach Dm3,800m, up 18 per cent from Dm3,220m last year. Consolidated sales in the first quarter of the current year rose 16 per cent to Dm1,300m against the same 1980 period.

Schering's world group profits climbed to Dm77.7m last year from Dm57.7m in 1980. The profit of Asche AG, pharmaceutical distributors formerly held by Schering subsidiary Curtius Gmbh and fully acquired by Schering in early 1980, was directly included in the group's profit for the first time and had inflated earnings figures of the group. However, the inclusion of the Asche AG profit was a one-time occurrence that would not be repeated.

From 1980 net earnings, Dm20m were allocated to reserves, up from Dm10m in 1979. Schering had announced previously that it is offering stockholders an unchanged dividend of Dm9 per share.

International

Montedison-Sogam

Private Italian groups, seeking the takeover of a 17 per cent stake in Montedison from public companies, reportedly agreed to pay 215 lire a share for the parcel held by Sogam, reliable sources reported in Milan.

CGE up 20 pc

Cie Generale d'Electricite (CGE), a leading French electrical and electronics group over which hangs the threat of nationalization, reports that its 1980 consolidated accounts show a 20 per cent increase in net income to 560m francs (about £50m). The share of net earnings accruing to the group rose by 28 per cent to 407m francs.

Creusot-Loire loss

Creusot-Loire, a French heavy engineering and steel producing group, incurred a consolidated loss of 105.8m francs (£9.5m) last year, sharply down from the losses of 253.6m francs in 1979 and 359.1m francs in 1978. While the 1980 result indicates a marked improvement, it still falls short of Creusot-Loire's hopes of breaking even.

Hutchison consolidation

Hutchison Whampoa said in Hongkong yesterday that its directors have begun discussions with the boards of four of its subsidiary companies which may result in it making a bid for all outstanding shares in these companies it does not already hold.

The companies are Anderson Asia (Holdings), of which Hutchison now holds 54.21 per cent, Harbour Engineering, where it holds 56.68 per cent and A. S. Watson, where it holds 52.25 per cent.

Hutchison declined to say how much the possible deal might be worth, but broking sources estimated it at Hk$415m (about £41m).

Profits decline at KLM

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines saw its net profit fall to 11m florins (about £2.2m) in the year to March 31 from 15m a year earlier. Total revenue was 3,800m florins, up 16 per cent from 3,200m. Profit will be transfered to reserves, as happened the previous year.

Traffic rose 5 per cent in the year to 2,470m tonne kilometres on capacity increased by 6 per cent to 4,080m tonne kilometres.

The load factor fell to 60.6 per cent from 61.1 per cent in the year. Traffic income rose 17 per cent due to tariff increases to compensate for higher fuel costs. No corporate profit tax was paid in the year due to compensation for previous losses. The company still had about 250m florins of such compensation available at the end of March.

Gold mine reopens

Gold mining is to start up again in Simmer and Jak's acreage around Germiston on South Africa's Kimberley Reef.

The mine stopped production in 1964 but there are roughly 23m tons of surface deposits and slimes in the acreage which could yield an average of 0.68 grams of gold per ton. When gold is above $465 an ounce, its extraction from these deposits becomes worthwhile. Gold was fixed at $464.5 in London yesterday.

Though Simmer and Jack owns the Germiston acreage, the rights to exploit the surfae and underground resources to 1,174 metre deep of the Kimberley Reef are owned by Garbin Holdings. Since Garbin is benefically owned by Anglo America Corporation (ACC) and its associates, including *Anglo American Gold*, a *deal* has been worked out with AAC and Amgold after an approach to ACC from the Simmer and Jack board earlier this year.

Complete ownership of Garbin will be transferred from AAC, Amgold and others to East Rand Gold and Uranium (Ergo) in exchange for a million shares, worth roughly R850,000 (about £425,000). Ergo is 11.65 per cent owned by Amgold.

Garbin's previous owners will then lend it the full amount of its after-tax spending on the projet with Simmer and Jack, which will cost about R55m.



Plysu pays more despite 40pc fall to £1.5m

Plastics containers and housewares manufacturer, Plysu, saw pretax profits fall two fifths to £1.4m in 1980-81. It concentrated on improving its range of plastic housewares in the second half but demand for plastic containers, its major market, was depressed. New products and machinery meant that housewares sales and margins improved towards the end of the year and the division's sales are now running at record levels. The dividend has been increased by almost 10 per cent to 2.97 gross.

While Plysu's industrial customers are in recession, demand for 5-litre and 25-litre plastic containers remains weak. Last year they provided two-thirds of the group's £16.3m turnover, which was down from £17.8m.

However, Mr Charles Summerlin, chairman, expects Plysu to do slightly better this year even without any economic improvement: "Given any sort of recovery in the economy, we are going to move forward very smartly", he said yesterday.

Plysu managed to eliminate all debt by the end of the year, paying only £70,000 in interest against £164,000 for the whole year.

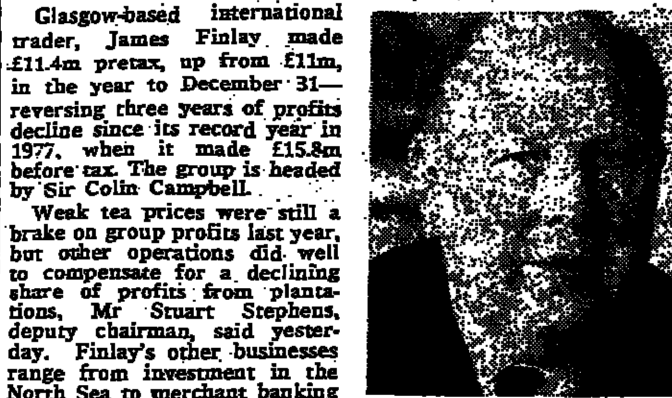
Capital allowances on new equipment for containers and housewares cut tax from £699.000 to £220,000. A one-for-10 scrip issue is planned to try to improve the marketability of the shares.

James Finlay improves

By Catherine Gunn

Glasgow-based international trader, James Finlay made £11.4m pretax, up from £11m, in the year to December 31—reversing three years of profits decline since its record year in 1977, when it made £15.8m before tax. The group is headed by Sir Colin Campbell.

Weak tea prices were still a brake on group profits last year, but other operations did well to compensate for a declining share of profits from plantations, Mr Stuart Stephens, deputy chairman, said yesterday. Finlay's other businesses range from investment in the North Sea to merchant banking and making confectionery, and are being built up as tea profits fall.



Sir Colin Campbell, chairman of James Finlay.

Dividends for the year have risen 8.7 per cent to 8.93p gross. The shares gained 2p to 121p yesterday. There is to be a one-for-two strip issue. Turnover rose from £93.3m to £95m and trading profits jumped from £9.79 to £11m, including £1.77m from the sale of shares in Lasmo, and dividends from North Indian plantation, Tata-Finlay, which is no longer classed as an associate company. As a result, associate profits were lower at £389,000, against £1.244m.

The 1979 trading profit included £2.25m from the sale of investments. Finlay had about 500,000 Lasmo shares left at the end of 1980, Mr Stephens said.

Once again this year's outcome will depend considerably on tea prices which are only slightly better so far, though it will be near the end of 1981 before the performance of this seasonal operation is clear. Meanwhile, with other operations doing better on balance, the group is reasonably optimistic about the outcome for the year.

Sumrie in red for year

Leeds-based Sumrie Clothes lost £68,000 pretax in the year to March 28 compared with a profit of £23.000 the year before. Turnover fell from £4.9m to £3.7m. The dividend is maintained at 2.14p gross.

At the trading level the loss was £295,000 against a profit of £289,000. The sale of a freehold yielded a profit of £627,000, redundancy costs came to £290,000 and interest charges were £110,000.

The board says there was no improvement in trading during the second half. Rationalization plans, including the sale of properties in Leeds and Aberdeen, have been completed.

The company commented that sales of quality outerwear for men continue to be depressed.

Bank borrowings have been reduced an dthat, combined with the cuts in overheads, will allow the company to operate successfully, especially if there is any upturn in the economy.

Below the line a tax credit of £299,000 brings retained earnings up to £193,000 aganist £7,000 last time.

London Sumatra awaits recovery

London Sumatra Plantations said that the delay in recovering from the world recession has kept the rubber market subdued in recent months and, despite some short-term improvement, sentiment has continued to be bearish. At current price levels, however, the company said that there would not seem to be much room for further serious decline.

Palm oil continues to face the prospect of ample supplies of competing materials

Burco Dean halved in first six months

Domestic appliance group Burco-Dean was still in the red in its first half but is now trading profitably.

In the six months to March 31, pretax losses came to £183,000 compared with losses of £370,000 last year. In its last full year it lost £1.18m. The shares fell 2p to 30p.

Turnover in the first half fell from £15.5m to £13.3m and interest charges took £269,000 against £241,000 last time. To preserve trustee status the board has declared a notional interim dividend of 0.14p gross.

Mr Spencer Crookenden, the chairman, said that recovery from last year's losses had been difficult, requiring further redundancies and short-time working. Severence payments included in these figures total £73,000.

Kitchen furniture and industrial divisions made small profits in the period. However, in the appliance division stiff competition meant that cost reduction measures only succeeded in cutting losses.

Mr Crookenden comments: "These losses will not be allowed to continue and further action is being taken. Bank borrowings have been reduced by some £600,000 since the previous year end and continue to be firmly controlled."

In the second half the company is making small profits at the pretax level in spite of thin order books,

Peat predicts rise in its income

Accountancy firm Peat, Marwick, Mitchell expects worldwide fee income of $950m (£487m) for the year to the end of this month. The figure last year was $816m.

Last year's figure made Peat the second largest firm in the world after Coopers & Lybrand with income of $845m and ahead of Arthur Andersen with $805m. Comparisons for this year's figures are not yet available. In the United Kingdom fee income rose from £40.6m to £49.2m.

Mr John Grenside, chairman of PM International and senior partner of PMM in the United Kingdom, revealed the figures in a speech to the PMI council meeting in London.

He also discussed developments in the EEC as they affect accountancy. He said he was concerned about the support among some states for the introduction of the eighth directive which would restrict the number of services offered to companies by auditors.

He said: "The users of accounting and auditing services, not least medium and smaller companies which the United Kingdom Government is so anxious to encourage, looked for a broad range of capabilities and such restrictions, if imposed, would be contrary to their needs. The United Kingdom accounting profession would vigorously resist attempts to restrict their range of services."

Commenting on the state of the British economy, Mr Grenside said its decline was not absolute but far too great relative to the rest of the developed world to be acceptable.

He added that the world economy should benefit from an easing of inflationary pressures as a result of the fall in the oil price. On small businesses in the United Kingdom he said they generally flourish best alongside large ones and added it was crucial to restore the major industrial base of the United Kingdom to good health. He pointed out that Britain was still 80 per cent overpriced relative to major competitors

W H Smith expects an improvement

W. H. Smith & Son is finding the going tough but should show an improvement on last year's performance.

So far as book distribution and publishing are concerned, operations in the United Kingdom appears to have stabilized. But the company faces its real test over the Christmas period, and the business in the United States is continuing to cause concern.

Mr P. W. Bennett, chairman, said at the annual meeting: "As is always the case, the level of Christmas trade is of paramount importance to the final results. But as of today we are not depressed about our performance or the prospects".

Mr Bennett added that the company was pleased for the most part with the way trading was holding up in the United Kingdom, on both the retail and wholesale sides. Trade was not dramatic but there were steady increases. However, there were some signs of a slowdown in newspaper and magazine sales.

Bruntons finds going tough

Bruntons (Musselburgh), the steel wire maker continues to find this a difficult year, said Mr A. S. Wood, chairman, in his annual statement, but the board expects to be able to maintain the second interim dividend despite an inescapable decline in profits.

However, some signs of changes favourable to the company were emerging—the value of sterling has fallen, and efforts to restrict the production and increase the prices of continental steel producers and processors appear more likely to succeed.

Profits tumble at Ariel Industries

Pretax profits of Leicester-based Ariel Industries crashed from the record £1.02m of 1979-80 to just £137,000 in the 12 months to March 31. The total dividend, gross, is being halved to 1.93p; the board predicted a total of not less than this amount at the interim stage, when the company's results were heavily down.

Ariel makes industrial fasteners, precision engineering products and items for the food and clothing industries.

A Cohen recovers

In 1980, A. Cohen made good the ground lost in 1979. Pretax profits for last year reached £1.94m (compared with 1979's £1.76m), bringing Cohen almost level with 1978's £1.96m. Turnover was slightly better, at £34.7m, compared with £33.19m. The total dividend, gross, goes up by 1p to 10.71p a share. Cohen makes non-ferrous metal ingots, etc.

Ward White's balance sheet strong

Despite the expenditure last year of £10m on acquisitions, the Ward White Group's balance sheet is "remarkably strong", the chairman, Mr George McWatters, told shareholders at the annual meeting of the footwear and engineering group in London.

Mr McWatters added: "I would like to have reported that the start of the year had been good and that, the United Kingdom recession being over, all operating divisions were at full steam ahead. But this is not the case. The United Kingdom recession is still with us and until that has changed we will be unable to achieve our full profit potential."

Hestair maintains steady progress

Hestair's first four months trading this year have maintained the steady improvement shown last year with turnover running some 15 per cent higher despite difficult trading conditions, Mr David Hargreaves, chairman, said at the annual meeting yesterday.

Particularly good performances have come from the consumer products division with both Hope and Kiddicraft well up. Farm equipment remained a depressed market but last year's cost reductions have enabled this division to show much improved figures. The board hopes to resume payment of an interim dividend this year.

Sidlaw back in profit midway

Following a return to profits at the half-way stage, Sidlaw Industries, the Dundee-headquartered oil services and textiles group, is lifting its interim dividend from 2.14p to 3.57p gross. Although turnover shrank from £17.99m to £15.22m in the six months to March 27 last, Sidlaw achieved a pretax profit of £256,000, against a loss, before tax, of £163,000 last time.

Prospects for the second half remain encouraging in oil.

Business appointments

Imperial names new director

Mrs Sara Morrison will join the board of Imperial Group as a non-executive director from October 1. She is an executive director of The General Electric Company and a director of the Abbey National Building Society and of the IBA Fourth Channel Company.

Mr K. Linfoot, Mr T. C. Stevenson and Mr P. J. Gilman have become directors of Espley-Tyas Property Group.

Mr Chris Phillips has been elected to the board of W Williams & Sons (Holdings). Mr Frank T. Davies has been made managing director.

Dr J. Birks, a managing director of BP and chairman of BP Minerals International is to be chairman of Selection Trust.

Mr W. St. J. White is to join the board of directors of Racal-Decca. Mr J. M. Thomson becomes managing director of Racal-Survey; Mr David E. Baker is promoted to deputy managing director of Racal-Decca Navigator; Mr Simon Montfort becomes commercial director and Mr Chris Webb technical director of Racal-Decca Defence Systems (Radar); and Mr Adrian R. P. Day is now production director of Racal-Decca Marine Radar.

Mr Jim Shaw and Mr Michael Jennings are to become directors of the divisional board of Tarmac.

Mr Michael H. Mason has been elected chairman of the Stock Exchange, Liverpool unit. Mr Peter H. S. Barker has been elected vice-chairman.

Mr Hugh Rees has been made a director of C. H. Beazer (Holdings).

Mr Graham Jones has been appointed sales director of Deltaflow.

Mr Kenneth Gardiner has been made director for Midland Bank's Southampton region. He succeeds Mr Michael Fuller, who is to be a general manager of the bank.

Mr J. A. L. Cumming is to join the board of James Finlay Corporation and Mr J. F. C. Thompson is to join the boards of James Finlay Investment Management and James Finlay Unit Trust Management.

Mr Hugh W. Laughland is to be a director of Thomas Tilling.

Mr H. W. Jackson is to join the board of Butterfield-Harvey as a non-executive director.

US takeover by Vaux Breweries

Sunderland-based Vaux Breweries has made its first move into the United States with a takeover worth $1.40m (about £700,000). It has agreed to buy Fred Koch Brewery of Dunkirk, New York, Vaux believes there is considerable potential for smaller breweries in the United States concentrating on a high-quality product.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	48	—	1.4	2.9	19.8	45.7
208	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	104	—	5.5	5.3	5.1	9.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
110	39	Frederick Parker	62	—	1.7	2.7	27.0	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	104xd	—	7.0	6.7	3.3	7.4
129	103	James Burrough	129	—	7.9	6.1	10.6	10.6
334	244	Robert Jenkins	316	—	31.3	9.9	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	196	Torday Limited	197xd	—	15.1	7.7	7.6	13.0
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	42	—	3.0	7.1	6.5	10.2
103	81	Walker Alexander	102	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	9.0
263	181	W. S. Yeates	255	—	13.1	5.1	4.8	9.8

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £874.50-75.00 a metric ton; three months, £899.50-900.00. Sales, 3,925. Cash cathodes, £869-70. Three months, £889.50-90.50. Sales, 25 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £876-77; three months, £900-900.50. Settlement, £877. Sales, 12,725 tons. Cash cathodes, £870.50-71.00; three months, £890.50-91.00. Settlement, £871. Sales, 2,200 tons.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,490-6,500 a tonne; three months £6615-20. Sales, 180 tonnes. High grade, cash £6490-6500; three months £6615-20. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £6500-6505; three months £6620-30. Settlement, £6505. Sales, 840 tonnes. High grade, cash £6500-6505; three months, £6620-30. Settlement, £6505. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM29.55 a picul.

LEAD was irregular.—Afternoon.—Cash £357-58 per tonne; three months £365.50-66.50. Sales, 3,550 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £358.50-59.00; three months £365.50-66.00. Settlement £359. Sales, 5,975 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £420-21 per tonne; three months £434-34.50. Sales, 3,800 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £422-22.50; three months £424.50-25.00. Settlement, £423.50. Sales, 3,250 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £228 ($445) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quietly steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 521.70p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1015); three months 537.60p (1059.90c); six months, 555.10p (1093c); one year 598p (1191.20c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 524.25p; three months 540-40.5p. Sales, 38 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 521-23p; three months, 537.5-38.0p. Settlement, 522p. Sales, 55 lots.

ALUMINIUM was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £642.50-43.50 per tonne; three months, £663-64. Sales, 850 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £643-44; three months, £664-66. Settlement, £644. Sales, 2,125 tonnes.

NICKEL was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,150-55 per tonne; three months, £3,215-20. Sales, 144 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,150-60; three months, £3,220-25. Settlement, £3,160. Sales, 516 tonnes.

RUBBER was steadier (pence per kilo): July, 62-62.10; Aug, 63.10-63.50; July-Sept, 63.10-63.50; Oct-Dec, 66-66.10; Jan-March, 68.60-68.90; April-June, 71.70-71.80; July-Sept, 73.60-74.70; Oct-Dec, 77.60-77.70; Jan-March, 80.60-80.70. Sales: nine at five tonnes; 380 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot, 60-61.50; Cifs: July, 62-62.25; Aug, 62.65-63.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 843-845; Sep, 856-858; Nov, 857-858; Jan, 860-862; March, 861-863; May, 860-862; July, 840-870. Sales: 4,585 lots including 21 options.

ARABICAS (officials at 1,645).—June, 117-145; Aug, 120-130; Oct, 120-130; Dec, 110-145; Feb, 110-145; April, 110-145; June, 110-145. Sales: nil.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—July, 811-812; Sep, 836-837; Dec, 874-875; March, 904-905; May, 925-926; July, 943-946; Sep, 958-965. Sales: 4,195 lots including five options. ICCO prices: daily (June 10) 74.17c; indicator prices (June 11): 5-day average 73.71c (United States cents per lb.).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £309; the "whites" price was £1.50 lower at £321.50. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 204.50-204.70; Oct, 206.05-206.25; Jan, 207-207.50; March, 209.75-210.25; May, 211-211.50; Aug, 212.50-213.00; Oct, 215-215.50. Sales: 7,711 lots. Steady. ISA prices (June 10): daily 16.80c; 15-day average 16.68c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady (£ per tonne): June, 135.50-135.00; Aug, 133.40-134.00; Oct, 137.90-138.00; Dec, 140.40-140.60; Feb, 143.30-143.50; April, 143.50-145.00; June, 145.50-146.50. Sales, 129 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds no 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 395-405; Oct, 387-395; Dec, 389-392; Jan, 389-395; March, 397-403; May, 404-408; Aug, 418-421; Oct, 431-426; Dec, 423-426. Sales: 92 lots. Steady.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. United States dark northern spring No 2 14 per cent: June, £114; July, £114.25; Aug, £113.75 trans-shipment east coast. United States hard winter 13½ per cent: June, £114.25; July, £113.75; Aug, £114.75 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £104.50; Oct, £106.50 east coast.

MAIZE.—French: June, £127.50; first half July, £128; second half July, £129.50 east coast. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: June-July, £90.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: July 27-Aug 10, £96.75 south coast; Oct-Dec, £102.50 east coast; Jan-March, £107.50 east coast. All cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was quiet.—Sept, £94.90; Nov, £98.70; Jan, £102.30; March, £105.80; May, £109.40. Sales: 256 lots.

WHEAT was quiet.—July, £116.15; Sept, £100.65; Nov, £104.50; Jan, £108.50; March, £112.10; May, £115.75. Sales: 58 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S. East	£115.50	—	£101.90
S. West	—	£113.60	£104
W. Midland	—	£115	—
N. West	£116	£114.30	£103.80

MEAT COMMISSION: Average Fatstock prices at representative markets on June 11: GB cattle 96.16p per kg lw (−0.01); UK sheep 177.03p per kg est D C W (−8.81); GB pigs 79.20p per kg lw (+1.64). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 1.5 per cent, ave. price 96.19p (+0.55); Sheep nos down 0.6 per cent, ave. price 176.66p (−11.84); Pig nos up 1.3 per cent, ave. price 79.30p (+1.64). Scotland: Cattle nos down 36.1 per cent, ave. price 96.07p (−0.98); Sheep nos down 29.4 per cent, ave price 179.33p (+9.34).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—June, 269-73; July, 272.75-73; Aug, 276-76.50; Sept, 279.50-80.00; Oct, 284.50-85.00; Nov, 288-88.50; Dec, 293.50-94.00; Jan, 298.25-99.50; Feb, 302-303. Sales: 570 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £57.40; Feb, £66.40; April, £75.60. Sales: 137 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Record coffee crop forecast for Ivory Coast

Abidjan, June 11.—The 1980-81 robusta coffee crop will reach a record 350,000 tonnes, up on last year's 250,000 tonnes, Mr Bra Kanon, the *Ivory Coast Agriculture Minister* said at a farmers' meeting. He attributed the increase essentially to good weather.

Bad weather the previous year affected the crop, which in an average year is around 300,000 tonnes, coffee traders said. Total coffee area is 1.2m hectares, with 900,000 hectares producing. An increasing acreage is now coming on to production, official figures show.

Diplomatic sources in contact with coffee traders feel the minister's forecast is on the high side. Their own estimates were for 320,000-330,000 tonnes.

Mr Bra Kanon said a worsening of robusta quality had been noted, but he gave no details. A study will be carried out to assess the reasons for quality deterioration.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 141.98 on June 9 against 142.49 a week earlier.

Discount market

The money situation tightened significantly yesterday. The Bank of England relieved the situation by purchasing a small quantity of eligible bills to be resold at a future day.

Rates opened around 10¾-¾ per cent. Some houses ruled off their books at that level, but most were closing in the area of 11¼-¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

After Wednesday's sharp setback, the dollar staged a broad rally yesterday, aided by firmer Eurodollar rates, and also encouraged that no major United States bank had followed Marine Midland's lead and cut primes to 19½ per cent.

The pound fell to $1.9420 against the dollar before closing 2.15 cents off at $1.9500, while the trade weighted index was finally 0.2 lower at 94.8 after rising to 95.3 at the opening.

At 2.4027 (overnight: 2.3682), the mark ended near its lowest of the day, with some Swiss central bank support noted early on. The Swiss franc declined to 2.1130 (2.0855), and others showing dollar losses included the French franc, 5.7025 (5.6300). The yen moved narrowly.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 11	Market rates (close) June 11	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9410-9640	$1.9495-9505	1.10-1.20c disc	2.80-2.70c disc
Montreal	$2.3420-3670	$2.3505-3515	1.50-1.60c disc	3.95-4.10c disc
Amsterdam	5.18-24f1	5.21-22f1	par-½c disc	⅞-⅝c prem
Brussels	76.10-80f	76.40-50f	30-40c disc	75-85c disc
Copenhagen	14.65-77k	14.71-72k	630-735ore disc	1240-1425ore disc
Dublin	1.2735-2890p	1.2825-35p	31-45p disc	85-112p disc
Frankfurt	4.65-71m	4.68½-69½m	par-½pf disc	½pf-½pf disc
Lisbon	132.60-125.50e	123.00-20e	85-130c disc	150-320c disc
Madrid	185.25-186.50p	186.30-50p	130-160c disc	320-375c disc
Milan	2323-40lr	2329-31lr	24-28lr disc	68½-69½lr disc
Oslo	11.57-66k	11.59-60k	95-240ore disc	95-240ore disc
Paris	11.05-16f	11.11½-12½f	13-14c disc	30-32c disc
Stockholm	9.89-97k	9.92-93k	320-400ore disc	725-820ore disc
Tokyo	435-45y	440½-41½y	1.85-1.45y prem	5.80-5.40y prem
Vienna	32.95-33.30sch	33.05-10sch	3 prem-3gro disc	7 prem-3gro disc
Zurich	4.09-14f	4.12¾-13¾f	1¼-¾c prem	3-2c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was 94.8, down 0.2.

Other Markets

Australia	1.7155-1.7305
Bahrein	0.7330-0.7360
Finland	8.7210-8.7610
Greece	111.65-113.65
Hongkong	10.7975-10.8375
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.545-0.548
Malaysia	4.5875-4.6175
Mexico	46.6-48.1
New Zealand	2.2715-2.2915
Saudi Arabia	6.6170-6.6470
Singapore	4.19-4.22
South Africa	1.6880-1.7030

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	94.8	−29.7
US dollar	109.2	+2.7
Canadian dollar	87.8	−17.4
Schilling	111.1	+21.4
Belgian franc	105.3	+9.0
Danish kroner	85.6	−11.6
Deutsche mark	116.4	+38.0
Swiss franc	133.5	+79.1
Guilder	108.2	+13.9
French franc	82.9	−11.5
Lira	57.4	−55.7
Yen	142.8	+37.2

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5190-1.5220
+ Canada	1.2049-1.2052
Netherlands	2.6700-2.6735
Belgium	39.20-39.23
Denmark	7.5495-7.5510
West Germany	2.4020-2.4035
Portugal	53.05-53.25
Spain	95.65-95.75
Italy	1194.00-1195.00
Norway	5.9520-5.9540
France	5.7000-5.7050
Sweden	5.0970-5.1000
Japan	225.90-226.10
Austria	16.96-16.99
Switzerland	2.1120-2.1140

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8290-0.8293

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3507	+1.35	+1.46	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.95860	+0.50	+0.61	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53089	−0.56	−0.45	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.01067	+0.26	+0.37	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81498	+0.06	+0.17	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.692965	+1.14	+1.25	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1261.48	−0.11	0.00	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18-19; seven days, 18½-18¾; one month, 18¼-18½; three months, 17½-17¾; six months, 16¹³⁄₁₆-17¹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $464.25 (an ounce); pm, $464.25 close, $465.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $477-480 (£244.5-246).
Sovereigns (new): $116-118 (59.50-60.50).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 11½ Low 9
Week Fixed: 11-10½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12	2 months	11¾
3 months	12¼	3 months	12

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12⅛-11¹⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	12⅞
3 months	12⅜-12³⁄₁₆	4 months	12⅞
4 months	12⅜-12³⁄₁₆	6 months	12⅞
6 months	12⅜-12³⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13-12¾	7 months	13⅞-13⅝
2 months	13-12¾	8 months	13⅞-13⅝
3 months	13-12¾	9 months	13⅞-13½
4 months	13-12¾	10 months	13⅞-13½
5 months	13-12¾	11 months	13⅞-13½
6 months	13⅛-13⅛	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	11⅞-11⅝	6 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆-12¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	12⅝-12½	12 months	13³⁄₁₆-13¹⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11¼	3 months	12⅝
7 days	11½	6 months	13⅛
1 month	11⅞	1 year	13⅜

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 9¼-9 Close 12

1 week	11⅛-10¾	6 months	13¼-13
1 month	11¹³⁄₁₆-11¹¹⁄₁₆	9 months	13⅝-13⅜
3 months	12¾-12⅝	12 months	13⅜-13¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 13¼ 6 months 13½

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

Wall Street

New York, June 11.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher with the index up 0.85 to 77.63 and the average price per share up 38 cents. The Dow Jones industrials average was up 13.54 to 1,007.42 and advances led declines 1,139 to 442 as volume rose to 59,330,000 shares from 53,200,000 yesterday.

Banks, utilities and other interest rate-sensitive stocks led the rally. American Express rose 2½ to 53⅞ in active trading. Southern Company increased ¼ to 12. American Electric Power rose ¼ to 17, and Federal National Mortgage rose ¼ to 10½.

Citicorp closed at 29⅛ up ¾. Chase Manhattan rose 1⅞ to 55⅛. Marine Midland increased 1⅞ to 23 and Bank of America closed at 27⅞, up 1½.

Electronic issues were also strong. IBM climbed 1⅞ to 59, Teledyne rose 6⅛ to 171 and Data General rose 4⅞ to 59½ after falling sharply yesterday following news that it lost an anti-trust lawsuit.

Armco rose 1¼ to 34½ after announcing that it plans to repurchase some of its shares for use as Treasury stock. Masonite, which reported higher third quarter earnings, rose ⅜ to 36½.

On the active list, American Can rose ⅝ to 40½. Gulf and Western increased 1¼ to 20⅝ and Polaroid climbed 2⅞ to 31½. ATT closed unchanged at 57. It is offering 16.5 *million shares at that price.* Car stocks were higher, with General Motors up ⅝ to 55½, Chrysler up ¼ to 6⅜ and Ford up ¼ to 23⅞.—Reuter.

	June 11	June 10		June 11	June 10
Cons Edison	29¾	29¾	Merck	99¼	99
Cons Foods	30¼	30⅛	Minnesota Mng	60½	60
Cons Power	18¾	18¾	Mobil Oil	58⅞	57
Continental Grp	37	36¾	Monsanto	79¾	80
Control Data	77⅞	77⅞	Morgan J. P.	62⅞	62¾
Corning Glass	72	71⅞	Motorola	70¼	70
CPC Intnl	34⅛	34	NCR Corp	64¾	63
Crane	39¾	39⅞	NL Industries	36⅛	34⅛
Crocker Int	39¾	39¾	Nabisco	23⅛	23⅛
Crown Zeller	41⅞	42	Nat Distillers	26⅞	26⅛
Dart & Kraft	50¾	49¾	Nat Med Ent	29⅛	27⅞
Deere	40¼	40	Nat Steel	27⅞	27¾
Delta Air	79	79	Norfolk West	47¼	46⅞
Detroit Edison	12¼	11⅞	NW Bancorp	32¼	31⅞
Disney	66¼	65¾	Norton Simon	15⅜	15⅛
Dow Chemical	32⅞	32⅞	Occidental Pet	28	27⅞
Dresser Ind	38	38½	Ogden	30⅛	30⅛
Duke Power	19	19½	Olin Corp	25½	25½
Du Pont	54⅞	52¾	Owens-Illinois	31	30½
Eastern Air	12⅛	12	Pacific Gas Elec	21⅞	21
Eastman Kodak	77⅞	76⅞	Pan Am	4⅝	4⅝
Eaton Corp	39¼	39¾	Penney J. C.	33¼	32½
El Paso Nat Gas	22⅞	22	Pennzoil	38½	39⅞
Equitable Life	12⅞	12⅞	Pepsico	37	36½
Esmark	69¼	69⅞	Pfizer	53⅞	52¼
Evans P. D.	23⅞	24	Phelps Dodge	38¼	38⅞
Exxon Corp	68¼	67⅞	Philip Morris	50½	50
Fed Dept Stores	40⅞	40	Phillips Petrol	37⅞	37⅞
Firestone	12⅞	12⅞	Polaroid	31⅞	28⅞
Fst Chicago	18⅞	18⅞	PPG Ind	50½	49
Fst Nat Boston	44⅛	43	Proctor Gamble	75½	74½

	June 11	June 10
Hudson Bay Oil	32⅞	30⅛
Imasco	32¼	32⅛
Imperial Oil	33½	34⅛
Int Pipe	15⅛	15⅛
Mass.-Fergsn	4⅞	4⅝
Royal Trust	19	19
Seagram	63	63¼
Steel Co	39¾	35⅜
Thomson N 'A'	22	22
Walker Hiram	31¼	31⅞
WCT	14	13⅞

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 1.9550 (1.9653); three months, 1.9805 (1.9882); Canadian dollar 1.2042 (1.2057).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 378.41 (385.98). The futures index was 381.10 (386.27).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 1,007.42 (993.88); transportation 427.60 (425.41); utilities 110.12 (107.86); 65 stocks, 389.35 (384.73). New York Stock Exchange index, 77.63 (76.78); industrials 88.65 (88.75); transportation, 77.65 (77.15); utilities, 39.37 (38.83); financial 81.42 (79.74).

US commodities

GOLD futures traded quietly to close at $465, 467, 5½ cents below yesterday. CHICAGO IMM: June, $466.80; July, $470.0 asked; Sept, $482.00-481.50; Oct, $487.50 asked; Dec, $499.00; Jan, $505.70 asked; March, $517.20 bid; April, $523.20 bid; June, $535.1 asked. NY COMEX.—June, $465.20; July, $469.50; Aug, $475.00-475.50; Oct, $487.60; Dec, $498.50-5000.00; Feb, $510.50; April, $523.60; June, $535.70; Aug, $547.80; Oct, $560.00; Dec, $570.60; Feb, $584.70; April, $597.30.

SILVER futures closed up 15.5 to 12.7 cents on speculative and investment buying. June 1,035.50c; July 1,041.00-1,043.00c; Aug, 1,057.50c; Sept, 1,070.00-1,073.00c; Dec, 1,114.00c; Jan, 1,127.70c; March 1,152.00c; May 1,181.70c; July 1,208.70c; Sept, 1,235.70c; Dec, 1,276.70c; Jan, 1,290.50c; March 1,317.50c.

COPPER futures closed with pared gains after locals took the market off the day's highs. Nearbys settled 0.30 to 0.10 cent higher. June, 78.25c; July, 78.75-78.90c; Aug, 80.05c; Sept, 81.00-81.10c; Dec, 84.70-84.80c; Jan, 85.75c; March, 88.00c; May, 89.90c; July, 91.95c; Sept, 94.00c; Dec, 97.10c; Jan, 98.15c; March, 100.25c.

COTTON futures were: July, 81.10-81.20c; Aug, 80.60 bid-81.50c asked; Oct, 78.85-78.90c; Dec, 77.30-77.35c; March, 78.75 bid-79.00c asked; May, 80.10 bid-80.50c asked; July, 81.95c; Oct, 81.60 bid-82.00c asked.

SUGAR futures closed down the 0.50 cent limit. Spot July plummeted 0.45 cent to 15.86 cents a pound and new-crop October fell the 0.50 cent limit at 16.52 cents. July 15.85-15.94c; Sept, 16.05-16.15c; Oct, 16.51c; Jan, 16.70c asked; March 16.53c; May 16.93c; July 17.16c asked; Sept, 17.35c asked; Oct, 17.30 bid-17.55c asked.

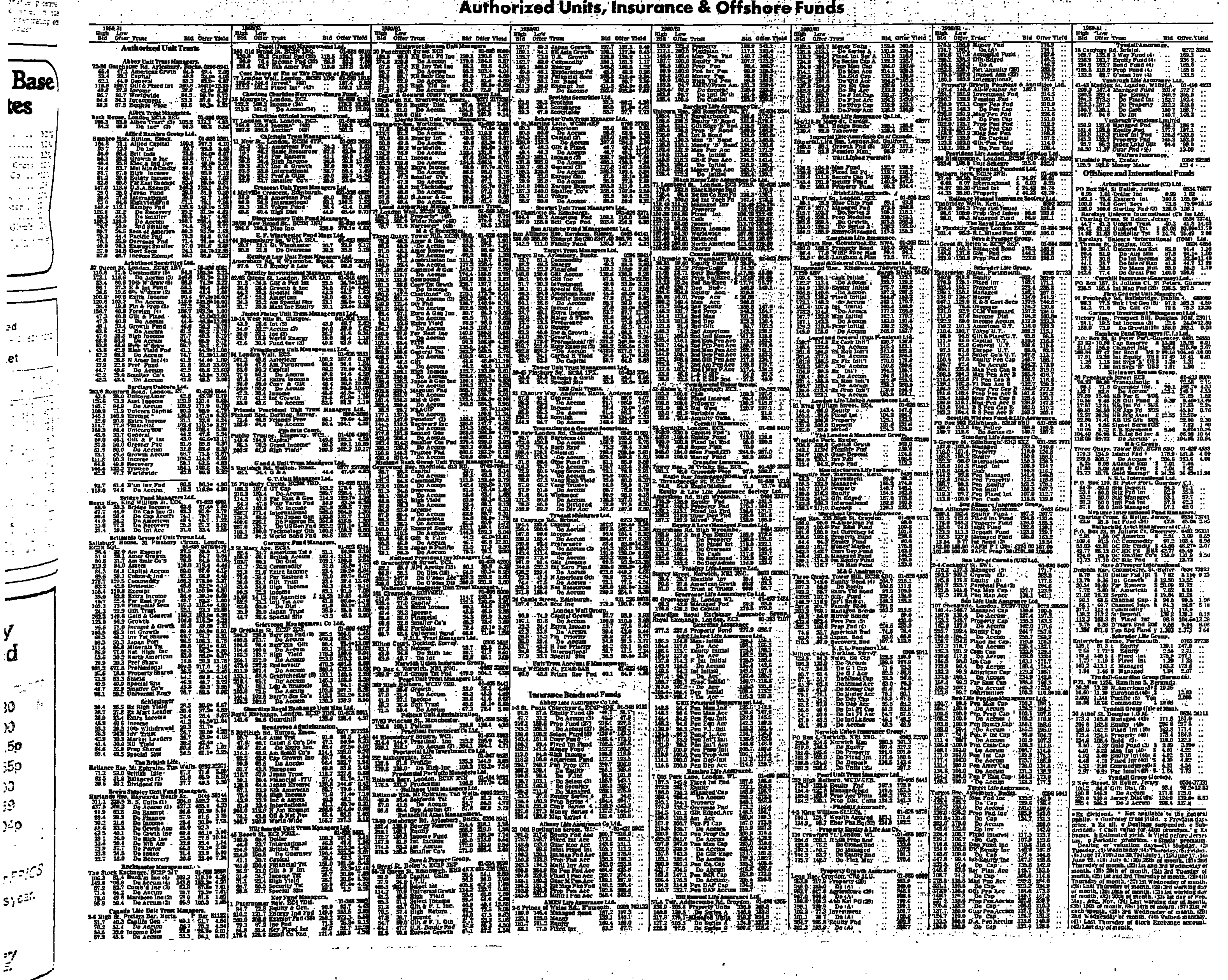
COCOA futures lost $74 to $62 to close at new contract lows. July, $1,430-1,365; Sept, $1,516-1,455; Dec, $1,619-1,557; March, $1,699-1,612; May, $1,755-1,700; July, $1,789-1780; Sept, $1,805-1,805.

COFFEE futures remained on the defensive through the day as prices closed down 3.53 to 1.69 cents, with the July 1982 contract independently up 0.20 cent. The spot July lost 2.65 cents to settle at 100,000 cents a lb.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Futures closed at or near day's lows in a 12 cent range, off 15¼ cents per bushel in July to two lower in distant July. Oil closed down 0.24c to 0.10c a lb. Meal finished off $3 to $1.20 a ton. SOYABEANS.—July, 735-725c; Aug, 739-729c; Sept, 742½-734c; Nov, 758½-749c; Jan, 776½-767½c; March, 797-788½c; May, 814½-806c; July, 825-819c. SOYABEAN OIL.—July, 22.38-22.40c; Aug, 22.80-22.82c; Sept, 23.20c; Oct, 23.60 bid-23.65c asked; Dec 24.20-24.25c; Jan, 24.50c; March, 25.10c; May, 25.42 bid-25.45c asked; July, 25.72 bid-25.75c asked; Aug, 25.84 bid-25.90c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL.—July, $208.80-209.20; Aug, $210.30-210.70; Sept, $213.00-212.80; Oct, $214.30-214.50; Dec, $219.50-220.00; Jan, $223.00-223.50 asked; March, $229.50; May, $233.50 bid-234.00 asked; July, $237.00 bid-238.00 asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—Wheat futures closed on or near the lows of a six cent range, down 6½ to five cents per bushel. Corn futures closed on or near the lows of a 4c range, off 5c to 3¼c a bushel. WHEAT, July, 411¼-406c; Sept, 428-424c; Dec, 454½-448c; March, 475½-470c; May, 485-480c; July, 488-483½c. CORN, July, 343¾-344¼c; Sept, 355½-350½c; Dec, 358¾-355¾c; March, 371¼-368¼c; May, 377¼-374½c; July, 380¾-378c. OATS, July, 214½-210½c; Sept, 208½-205c; Dec, 215½-211½c; March, 223¾-220c; May, 225-223c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds



1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
176.9	158.5	Money Fund	..	176.9	..
174.7	156.1	Do (A)	..	174.7	..
161.6	117.5	Actuarial Fund	..	162.0	..
158.1	138.2	Gilt-Edged	..	146.2	..
158.1	138.2	Do A	..	146.2	..
232.8	229.7	Ret Annuity (28)	..	232.6	..

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Tyndall Assurance.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol.			0272 32241
169.7	135.8	3 Way Fund (4)	..	169.3	..
238.9	163.7	Equity Fund (4)	..	235.9	..
194.9	163.7	Bond Fund (4)	..	185.0	..
165.8	118.8	Prop Fund (4)	..	165.8	..

Stock Exchange Prices

Fear of rights issues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 1. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, June 15. Settlement Day, June 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
99 13/16	91	Exch	9½%	1981	99 13/32	+1/32	9.539	12.182
98⅝	83½	Exch	3%	1981	98⅝	+¼	3.049	11.479
100 15/32	93 9/16	Exch	12¾%	1981	100	..	12.750	12.561
97 15/16	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	97 13/16	• ..	8.690	12.476
96⅛	81⅝	Treas	3%	1982	93⅞	..	3.196	12.637
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	100 11/16	..	13.887	12.761
95 13/16	85⅞	Treas	8¼%	1982	95⅞	• ..	8.627	12.786
96	85¾	Exch	9¼%	1982	94⅞	−⅛	9.749	13.684
94 13/16	84⅛	Exch	8¼%	1983	94¼	• ..	9.332	13.384
89⅛	76½	Exch	3%	1983	88¾	−⅛	3.389	10.748
98 7/16	85¾	Treas.	12%	1983	97⅛	−⅛	12.355	13.866
94 1/16	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	93	•+⅛	9.946	13.196
102⅞	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	98⅞	−1/16	13.654	14.096
94 1/16	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	92 5/16	•−1/16	10.833	13.735
87⅛	76⅝	Fund	5½%	1982-84	85⅞	• ..	6.405	11.980
97 1/16	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	93⅝	−¼	12.016	14.173
104 1/16	94½	Exch	14%	1984	99½	−¼	14.071	14.203
80⅝	68¾	Exch	3%	1984	79⅝	•+⅛	3.768	11.116
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	94⅝	−¼	12.681	14.062
109¾	97⅝	Treas	15%	1985	102½	−¼	14.634	14.102
98⅞	93¼	Exch Cv	12%	1985	93⅝	−3/16	12.801	14.150
75¾	68 15/16	Treas	3%	1985	74⅝	..	4.020	11.118
109¾	89½	Exch	12½%	1985	93⅝	−1/16	13.085	14.220
97⅛	91	Exch	11¾%	1986	91½	−3/16	12.842	14.288
MEDIUMS								
69 15/16	68⅝	Treas	3%	1986	69	−1/16	4.348	11.369
97⅞	91¼	Treas	12%	1986	91⅞	•−¼	13.057	14.319

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

M—N

[illegible]

O—S

[illegible]

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

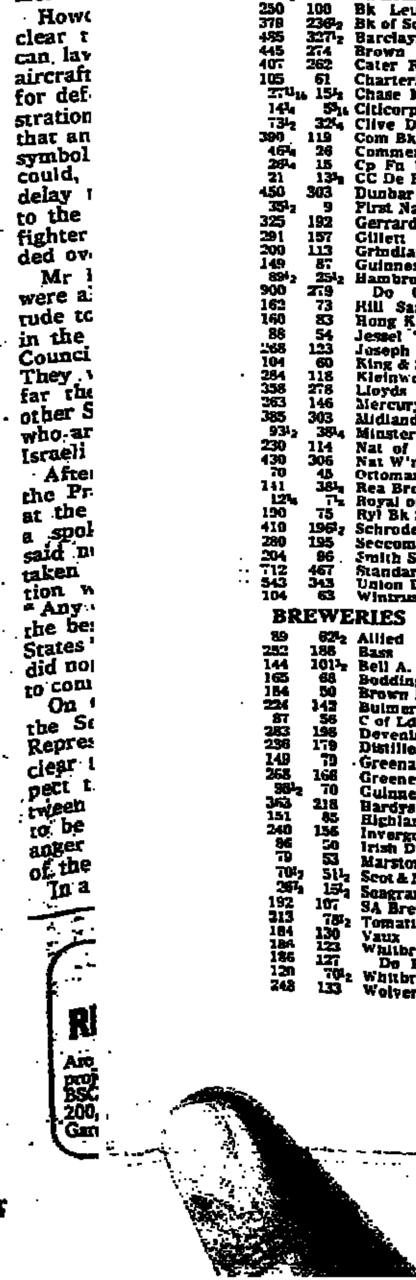
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RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES

[illegible]



هكذا من الأصل

MOTORING

Alfasud joins ranks of hatchbacks

Further to my discussion last week of the merits of saloon cars and hatchbacks, Alfa Romeo is the latest manufacturer to offer a straight choice. Three door versions of the Alfasud went on sale in Britain this week and the importer expects that they will outsell the saloons by three to one.

The Alfasud, like the BL Princess, is a car that looks as if it had been designed for a tailgate from the start. Offering a rear door, therefore, is only a logical step, if a belated one since the model has been in production since 1972. The four door saloons are to continue.

The first thing to say about the Alfasud hatch is that it is more a large opening rear window than a full tailgate and it leaves a high lip over which luggage must be lifted. The reason, according to Alfa, for not having a tailgate coming down to floor level is that it would have meant strengthening the body and adding unacceptable weight to the car. As it is, a crossmember has been added across the wheel arches.

There is a rear shelf to hide luggage, which lifts with the hatch and can also be slid down the back of the rear seat or removed and stowed flat on the boot floor. With the back seat in place, the boot offers a useful 12.3 cubic feet of luggage space and this can be more than tripled by folding the seat forward. It collapses easily enough but Alfa has not gone for the Metro and Mazda 323 idea of an unequal split.

Otherwise the car is more or less unchanged, apart from a new instrument panel and minor control layout. It offers the same generous passenger space and has the same mechanical layout. Despite its advancing years, the Alfasud is still one of the best small cars on the road, as I was able to confirm during a brief test of the hatchback last week.

The best feature is the handling, superbly crisp and responsive and not achieved too much at the expense of ride. Apart from some wind noise at speed, the car is also quiet and the addition of the tailgate does not seem to have set up any niggling rattles, as can sometimes happen.

There is a choice of 1.3 and 1.5 litre flat four engines, each available in a more powerful Ti version, and five-speed gearboxes are standard throughout. A little dearer than the saloons, the hatchbacks cost from £4,395 to £5,325.

The one question mark over the Alfasud, which has had to qualify otherwise enthusiastic recommendations, is rust. Like some other Italian cars it has suffered from a notoriously bad reputation in this area, though the company claims a notable improvement in the last couple of years thanks to better materials and more effective anti-corrosion techniques.

Part of the trouble can be traced to inferior recycled steel. The Alfasuds now used zincrometal, a sheet steel protected by zinc, chrome and resin. The underbody is protected by a bitumastic material and hollow sections are treated with wax or filled with a polyurethane foam.

Alfa Romeo has not followed several other importers in offering an anti-corrosion guarantee but it maintains that the cars are now being built to a high standard, which has been proved by thorough testing. With rust, unfortunately, only time can tell and it may be a few years before the customers discover whether Alfa is right.

Another Alfa Romeo model new to Britain, available in the showrooms on June 21, is the GTV 6 2.5, a sports coupé which combines the Alfa six cylinder engine with the bodyshell of the GTV Alfetta. It revives a tradition of six cylinder Alfa sports cars, of which the 1750 of the 1930s is still probably the most famous.

The current 2492cc alloy engine develops 160 bhp and is fitted with electronic fuel injection and a five-speed gearbox. Designed for flexibility rather than outright speed, it can still claim a 0 to 60 mph acceleration in 8.5 seconds and a top speed of 128 mph. Official tests suggest fuel consumption of 19 to 26 mpg, though liberal use of fifth gear on the open road should improve the second figure.

To differentiate the new model, the Alfetta body shell has been given larger spoilers and wrap around bumpers, while another distinguishing feature is the bulge on the bonnet to accommodate the fuel infection equipment. Other exterior features include low profile tyres and newly designed alloy wheels.



The Alfa Romeo Alfasud; now a hatchback

The GTV 6 2.5 will cost £9,495 and Alfa Romeo sees it as competition for the similarly priced Porsche 924L, Datsun 280ZX and Lancia Gamma coupé.

Split decisions

New medium cars to be launched in the next six to nine months by General Motors and Ford are likely to reveal fundamental differences in design philosophy. GM's replacement for the Vauxhall Cavalier and Opel Ascona, which will probably be seen for the first time at the Frankfurt Motor Show in September, will have the engine driving the front wheels.

For GM this will represent an important change and it follows a move to front wheel drive in the United States. There it has been virtually forced on the company by the need to "downsize" its cars to make them lighter and, therefore, more economical to meet the fuel consumption targets being laid down by the American government.

One of the advantages of the front-wheel drive is that it does away with the transmission tunnel and final drive unit and releases space inside the passenger compartment. The overall size of the car can be reduced without cutting down the amount of head and legroom. In the United States motorists have been used to plenty of room in their cars and front-wheel drive is a way of preserving that, but within a smaller bodyshell.

In Europe, front-wheel drive has a much longer tradition and some manufacturers use nothing else. Renault, Citroën and Volkswagen/Audi have no rear-wheel drive models and nor, for that matter, has Austin. General Motors and Ford have tended to be the odd men out, though both have introduced front-wheel drive layouts on their smaller models (the Fiesta, the new Escort and the Kadett/Astra).

For GM the Cavalier/Ascona replacement will continue the process but Ford has decided to stay with the conventional front engine/rear-wheel drive layout in its new medium saloon, code-named Toni, which is expected to supersede the Cortina early in 1982. The reasons for doing so are complex but one factor must have been Ford's dominant position in the British fleet market.

Ford estimates that just under half of all Cortinas are sold to companies with fleets of 25 cars or more and fleet managers have traditionally been suspicious of front-wheel drive layouts, seeing them as complicated, less reliable and therefore more expensive to maintain.

Ford, in fact, has done more than anyone else to break down this prejudice, first with the Fiesta, which has itself become an important fleet car, and then with the new Escort. While planning the Cortina replacement, Ford polled its fleet customers about their preferences for front and rear-wheel drive and found, perhaps surprisingly, only a narrow majority in favour of retaining the conventional layout.

What finally swayed Ford, however, was not only the needs of the British fleet market but the total economics of the project. To have changed to front-wheel drive would have meant additional costs, adapting its plants, and, possibly, having to develop new engines and transmissions. It decided that the Toni could be an acceptable medium saloon for the 1980s, even if the engine did drive the rear wheels.

It must be said that the present Cortina is hardly lacking in space, particularly in the boot area, and Ford feels there is less compulsion to go to front-wheel drive that there was in the smaller Escort, where space is more rationed. And since the Toni will have to last at least five years and probably more, we may not see a front-wheel drive medium Ford much before the end of the decade.

Advance warning

One of the suggestions of the Prior committee, which reported to the Government three years ago on motorway service areas, was that signs should be put up before each site telling drivers who the operator was, what facilities were being offered and the price of four-star petrol.

Like many recommendations from committees, this one was soon forgotten. But the operators continued to be keen on the idea, arguing that it would stimulate competition between sites, and they have secured the agreement of Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, to erect such signs. First off the mark are Granada, which has 11 sites, and other operators are expected to follow.

Knowing in advance what petrol is going to cost will enable the motorist to steer clear of the more exorbitant prices and it will be useful, too, to know which company is running a site.

Peter Waymark

LEGAL NOTICES

Provincial Court (Family Division) of the County of Dufferin. In the Matter of the Proposed Adoption of JOHN JUSTIN MAYER. DAVID LEE, Applicant. Notice to: JOHN VALENTINE MAYOR

An application for the adoption of the children John Justin Mayer and Alexa Heidi Mayor and a notice of motion to dispense with your consent to their adoption has been presented by David Lee. You may inspect the application and the notice of motion at the Office of the Provincial Court (Family Division) of the County of Dufferin at 75 First Street Orangeville, Ontario, Canada, L9W1E5.

If you wish to appear or to oppose the application and or notice of motion, your Answer must be delivered in accordance with the Rules of Court. In default of filing an Answer you will not be entitled to notice of any further proceedings and the applicant may proceed without further notice to you to obtain an adoption order.

If you wish to oppose the applicant, your answer must be served on the applicant and filed with proof of service at the Provincial Court (Family Division) of the County of Dufferin at 75 First Street, Orangeville, Ontario, Canada L9W1E5.

The address of the said applicant is c/o Mackenzie, Wood & Magill, Barristers & Solicitors, 279 Broadway Avenue, Orangeville, Ontario, Canada, L9W1L2, Solicitors for applicant.

In the Matter of CLARITYLINK Limited. By Order of the High Court of Justice, dated the 12th day of March, 1981, MR. MAURICE RAYMOND DORRINGTON, of 4 Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6EN, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION. Dated this 4th day of June, 1981.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1976 RIAFIELD Limited. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 8 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, on Tuesday, the 30th day of June 1981, at twelve noon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act. DATED this 3rd day of June 1981. By Order of the Board. J. R. HUGHES Secretary

STELAGE Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT 1948. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before Friday, the 10th day of July, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Mr David Julian Buchler of Bernard Phillips & Co., New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. Dated this 3rd day of June 1981. DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER (Chartered Accountant)

PERSONAL

Classified also appears on pages 9 and 16

(continued on pages 27 and 28)

"... Hear now this, O foolish people, and without understanding: which have eyes, and see not: which have ears, and hear not: Fear ye not me? saith the LORD."—Jeremiah 5: 21,22.

BIRTHS

ALLEN.—On June 10th at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Particia (nee Silcocks) and David—a daughter (Felicity Catherine Joan), a sister for Edward.
ATHERTON.—On June 8th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Joni (nee Heard) and James—a son.
BURKE.—On June 10th, in Ipswich, to Rosemary and John—a son.
BUTSELAAR.—On June 10, in Melbourne, to Jane and Peter—a son.
CARTER.—On June 10th, at Gloucester Hospital, to Clare (nee Taffinder) and David—a daughter.
CRAWSHAW.—On June 2nd, at Queen Charlotte's, to Magdalen (nee Higgins) and Edward—a daughter (Phoebe Magellan), a sister for Justin, Zoë, Harriet and Aster.
DONNELLY.—On May 26th, 1981, at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, to Louise (nee Lloyd-Carson) and Kenneth—a son (Alexander Hal).
KELBURN.—On June 10th to the Viscount and Viscountess of Kelburn of the South Offices, Kelburn, Fairlie—a daughter.
KING.—On June 9th, at The Royal Lancaster Infirmary, to Susie and David—a son (Nicholas Peter Henham).
NEWMARCH.—On June 6th at Southampton, to Catherine and Bernard—a daughter (Hannah).
POPE.—On June 11th, in the Lindo Wing, St. Mary's, Paddington, to Peter-Carolyn and Lieut. Col. Julian Pope, Coldstream Guards—a daughter.
SYMONS.—On 10th June to Christine and Mark—a son.
TRENHAILE.—On 8th June at Cuckfield, to Vicki (nee Havly) and John—a son (Matthew Stevens)—a brother for Rebecca Luisa.

BIRTHDAYS

KEVIN HILL with much love on your birthday.—Alison.
CHARLES LAWRENCE is 18 today. Well done him!—M & D.
TESS. Happy 31st. I Love You more than U knew. Soon our time will come Chris. xxxxxxxx

MARRIAGES

WATTS : ANDERSON.—On Saturday, May 30th, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Wimbledon, Nicholas, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Watts, of Sandwich, Kent, to Rolande, daughter of the late Mr. A. I. Anderson and of Mrs. R. M. Anderson, of West Wimbledone, London, S.W.20.

DEATHS

ALLEN. — On 10th June, 1981, suddenly at Finchley, Frederick Glenlyn (Lyn) Allen, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., formerly of Cardiff and beloved husband of Madlin (nee Wride), and father of Christopher, in his 73rd year. Funeral on Tuesday, 16th June at Golders Green Crematorium. Family only.
BOYD.—On 10th June in this 90th year, Brigadier Sir John Boyd, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., late R.A.M.C., & Wellcome Foundation of Northwood, Middlesex & Largs Ayrshire, beloved husband of the late Mary Murphy & uncle of Sheona and Ian. Funeral Service at Breakspear crematorium Ruislip (East Chapel) on Monday 15th June at 3pm.
CAMPBELL-PRESTON. — Suddenly and peacefully at Ardchattan on the 11th June, Angela, wife of Lt. Colonel R. Campbell-Preston. Funeral 3 p.m., Monday, 15th June at Ardchattan. Memorial service to be announced later.
DAVIS. — On Wednesday, June 10th, peacefully at her home, Northend, Dunsfold, Marie, beloved wife of the late Captain Duncan Davis, R.F.C. and Brooklands Aviation, a dear friend, sister, aunt and great-aunt. Funeral service at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, June 17th, at Dunsfold Church, followed by cremation. Flowers to J. Gorringe and Son, Godalming, or donations if wished to R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.
DIXON. — On June 9th, Florence Marjorie, aged 79, of Little Park House, Brimpton, formerly of Checkendon and Goring-on-Thames. Funeral service on Monday, June 15th, 11.30 a.m. at Checkendon Parish Church followed by private cremation. Flowers may be sent to Lovegrove's, 114 Oxford Rd., Reading.
EVANS.—On June 10th at Kingston-upon-Thames, Sir Trevor Evans, CBE, aged 79, husband of Margaret (Madge), father of Richard and Marilyn and grandfather of Victoria, Daniel, Gareth, Jonathan, Edmund and Charlotte. Funeral at Putney Vale Crematorium on Monday, June 15th at 12.30 pm. Family flowers only; and donations to Press Club Fund, International Press Centre, Shoe Lane, EC4.
FAIRWEATHER. — On June 10th, 1981, Dr Josiah William Chalmers, aged 89 years, recently of Ely, Cambridgeshire, at Withybush Hospital, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. Memorial service in Ely Cathedral on Friday, June 26th at 12 noon. Donations if desired to Ely Cathedral Appeal Fund.
FERGUSON.—On June 10th, 1981, at Newcastle Nuffield Hospital, Joan Elizabeth Ferguson M.S.R., aged 60 years of 3 Montegu Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Very dear sister of Kenneth & Tony, sister-in-law to Pauline and aunt to Christopher, Michael and Sarah. Cremation private followed by a service at All Saints Church Gosforth, on Monday, June 15th at 11.30 am. Family flowers only, donations if desired to North of England Cancer Campaign, 17A Saville Row, Newcastle.
FRIPP, NIQUA (NIKI).—On 10th June, 1981, at home, of cancer, bravely and generously fought for five year, adored wife of John, mother of Nicholas and James and only daughter of Major and Mrs Basil Webster. Requiem Mass and burial at St. Clements Church, Sandwich, on 15th June at 12.30. Garden flowers only by request. Donations to Friends of Newcross Hospital (Hedley Atkins Unit), or to Cancer Research. Inquiries to the Brett Funeral Service (D. E. Collins), 20 High St., Sandwich, Kent. 0304 612058.
IMRIE.—On June 8th, 1981, at home, Invervar Lodge, Glenlyon; aged 89 years, Sir John Imrie, C.B.E., formerly City Chamberlain of Edinburgh, beloved husband of Rae. Buried in Glenlyon Churchyard. No letters please.
ISSERLIS.—On June 6th, 1981, suddenly, in London, aged 62, Paul Isserlis, much-loved brother of Lucy, Nicholas, Sandy and Naomi, and former Chairman of Wallace Brothers (Holdings). Funeral arrangements to be announced later.
LANCASTER.—On 9th June, in a nursing home, Roy Cavander, Barrister at Law. Dearly loved husband of Jean. Private cremation. Enquiries to E. R. Hickmott & Son. Tel. Tunbridge Wells 32462.
LAURENSON.—On June 9, Gilbert Stephen, peacefully at home, beloved father of Joan and Peter. Cremation Monday, June 15 at Amersham Crematorium at 4 pm. Flowers, H C Grimstead Ltd, Chalfont St Peter.
LEAPINGWELL.—On June 9th, 1981, peacefully, in Jersey, aged 79 years, Corrie (nee Alton), of Puits de Leoville, St. Ouen, Jersey, widow of Bernard and beloved mother of Robert and the late Jane Taylor. Funeral Service at St. John's Parish Church, Jersey, on Tuesday, 16th June, at 2.30 p.m., followed by cremation. Donations in lieu of flowers to the R.N.L.I. (Jersey Appeal), c/o. Mrs. R. C. Burt, Pontorson Cottage, St Clement, Jersey, CI.
LYONS.—On June 9, suddenly at Brentwood, John, beloved husband of Jean and devoted father of Andrew. Private family funeral.
MARSHALL.—On June 9, Doctor John of 15 Horwood Close, Headington, Oxford, dear husband of Valerie and father of Caroline, Philip and Timothy. Funeral on Monday, June 15 at 11.15 am at the crematorium, Headington. No flowers.
MUNRO.—On 9th June at Waddesdon, Bucks, Sheila Aymer-Mackenzie, widow of the late Dr J. D. Munro, M.D., youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs MacDougall of Balerno and Cannes, France, in her 90th year. Funeral service at St Michaels and All Angels Church, Waddesdon on Friday 19th June at 10.30 a.m. followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but if desired donations to St. Michaels and All Angels Restoration Fund, c/o the Reverend D. Pearson-Miles, Waddesdon Rectory, Aylesbury, Bucks.
RICKETTS.—J. H. S. ex P.O. H.Q. on 10th June 1981, loved husband of Audrey in Eymet 24500, Dordogne, France.
RITSON.—On 9th June, at Eastbourne, John Williamson, Member of Lloyds for over 50 years, son of the late Dr. J. H. Ritson, brother of Dorothy, Alan and Kenneth, much loved uncle and friend. Service at the Church of King Charles the Martyr, Tunbridge Wells, on Thursday, June 18th, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers. If desired donations to Leukemia Research Fund, 61 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1. Enquiries to E. R. Hickmott and Son. Tel. Tunbridge Wells 32462.
SAMMELL.—On 5th June, 1981, Ralph Frederick suddenly at his home in South Africa, husband of Deirdre and father of Paula and Peta Ann. He was a director of Charterhouse Japhet (Midlands) Ltd from January, 1965 to June 1975.
SMITH.—On 11th June, 1981, at the home of his son, at Wombourne, Wolverhampton, Kenneth Manley Smith, C.B.E., D.Sc. (Manchester), F.R.S., Ph.D. (Cantab) in his 89th year, formerly of 3 Sedley Taylor Rd, Cambridge, husband of Germaine Marie and father of Marcel Travers Smith. Funeral Service and Interment St Michael and All Angels Church, Himley, Dudley on Wednesday, 17th June, at 2.00 p.m. Flowers may be sent to F. Jennings and Sons, Horseley Field, Wolverhampton.
WAINWRIGHT.—On June 9th, Hector Aitken, J.P., M.Sc., M.Met., B.Eng.; dearest and devoted husband of Margery and beloved father of Averril and Julian. Service, St. Mary The Virgin, Shalford, Guildford, Monday, June 15th, 11 a.m. No flowers. Donations if desired to Phyllis Tuckwell Memorial Hospice, Farnham, Surrey.

DEATHS

WELSH.—On June 10, 1981, George, loved husband of Theo and father of Jim, at home, Quinta, Palmyra, Funchal, Madeira.
WHITTLE.—On 10th June, 1981, peacefully at his home, Thomas Whittle, D.L., J.P., M.Sc., A.R.I.C., loved husband of Pat Whittle, of Little Brookfield, Lymm, Cheshire, father and father in law of Bill, Richard, Libby and Sally, dear grandfather of Andrew, Georgina, Robert, Philippa and Nicholas. Funeral private, details of memorial service to be announced later. No flowers by request. Enquiries to John Burrows & Sons. Tel. Lymm 2501.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

HOLLIS.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Malory Hollis will be held at the Memorial Chapel, Charterhouse, Godalming at 3 p.m. on Friday, July 10th.
WILSON-HUGHES.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life and Ministry of the Rev. E. J. Wilson-Hughes will be held at St. Michael Paternoster Royal, College Hill, London, E.C.4, on July 21st, at 2 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

CHAMPION, BETTY. June 12th, 1956.—In sweet and loving remembrance of my adored sister today and always.—Joan.
IRELAND.—In ever grateful and loving memory of Dr John Ireland, August 13th, 1879–June 12th, 1962, whose work enriched the world of music. "Many waters cannot quench love."
PARTRIDGE, MAURICE WILLIAM.—In constant love and gratitude for a life which created lasting happiness to console the lasting grief left by his death on June 12th, 1973.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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In spite of all the progress made so far, cancer still exists as a fact that must be faced. As we search for a cure we know we face a long struggle, costly in resources. Please send the donation that will help our work to continue.

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GENTLEMAN, 43, seeks complete change. See Situations Wanted.
MARITAL DILEMMA.—Magazine journalist would like to hear from husband or wife who is facing or has faced the problem of whether to leave home for lover. Must be willing to be identified. Please write, in confidence, to Box 0265 G, The Times.
GANG of four—steel yourself for a party with liberal amounts of Pimm's.
BRIAN WOOFF.—Please contact Gusta Deboer on holiday in Europe on 0224 733154 or 0224 574588 ext. 143.
SELLING JEWELLERY was your foolery, that I can't deny, but now you've gone all hope has gone, cause there's no one to to rely upon.—Alan S.
UNBELIEVABLE OFFER. — See North Cornwall UK Hols.
MOUNTBATTEN ADVENTURE (founded in memory of Earl Mountbatten by The Groundwork Adventure Project, Patron, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, M.P.) requires generous sponsorship for its National training/adventure hostel, Wales, providing holidays for deprived children/leadership training / Christian standards. Contact Walsh, The Vicarage, Broadmead Ave., Northampton. 0604 407074.
GLASGOW WEST END.—3 bedroom flat. See Rentals today.
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CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! See Resista, For Sale.
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£80 per troy ounce paid for denture gold.—See Wanted.
HAPPY BIRTHDAY CHRIS.— With love G.
WESTFIELD COLLEGE.—Former students and families are invited to a summer tea party at college, 2.30-5.30 pm, Sunday, 20 September, 1981. Tickets £1.20 adults, 60p children under 17. From Hon Sec, 60 Enfield Cloisters, Fanshaw St, London N1. Cheques payable to WCA enclose stamped addressed envelope.
WILL THE KEYS unlock the brain or just hold up his trousers again.—Bill D.
WRITER assisting Joe Gormley with his memoirs, would appreciate any relevant anecdotes, reminiscences etc. All letters acknowledged. Box 0436 G, The Times.
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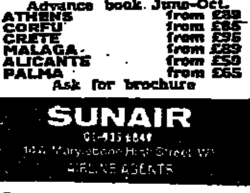
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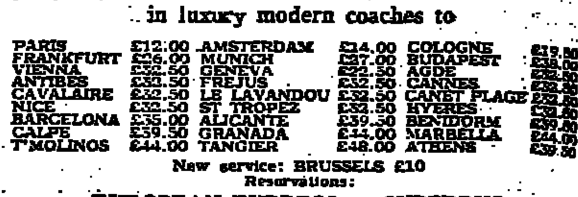
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(continued on pages 25 and 27)

[هكذا من الأصل]

PERSONAL CHOICE

Sally Kellerman in the Playhouse production Big Blonde (BBC 2, 9.30) adapted from a Dorothy Parker story.

● Viewers outside the London Weekend Television area must forgive me if I draw attention to an important programme they will not be able to see. Tonight's edition of THE LONDON PROGRAMME (11.00 pm) is predicated on the fact that, despite this being the Year of the Disabled, it is increasingly becoming regarded as (to quote the title of tonight's report) The Worst Year of the Disabled. Not only have public spending cuts reduced sickness and invalidity benefits by 5 per cent, but discretionary payments for emergencies and special needs have all but been abolished. Now comes the allegation by some disabled people that they have been cheated out of benefits to which they are entitled by law. It is entirely appropriate that Lord Snowdon, who launched the Year of the Disabled, should have been invited to comment tonight on its stormy voyage.

● If I were a punster I would say about Tony Hart who appears in TAKE HART ON HOLIDAY (BBC 1, 5.00) that he is the man, more than any other on television, who has put new heart into children's art. He is also a first-rate TV performer. If he uses a visual prompter, he cleverly conceals the fact. He does not sell *himself as a TV personality, as his fellow artist Rolf Harris does,* but he is one of the best of the breed none the less. Today finds him by the seaside, making pictures out of anything that happens to be lying around. This is, of course, his speciality. Mr Hart is the Michelangelo of the Bit and the Bob.

● BIG BLONDE (BBC 2, 9.30), an American production, is unmistakeably the work of that same disenchanted Dorothy Parker who wrote: Three be the things I shall have till I die; laughter and hope and a sock in the eye. Sally Kellerman's good-time girl who makes a bad-time marriage gets the sock in the eye from her drunken husband. The laughter comes early on and soon drains away. The hope is implicit in the final shot. But I'm afraid it's a tragic 75 minutes you'll be getting tonight.

● The afternoon on Radio 3 is very satisfactorily devoted to an Austrian Radio broadcast of Mozart's opera Idomeneo (1.45). It is the Vienna Philharmonic's bicentennial performance, recorded in Salzburg in January. Peter Schreier has the title role, Leopold Hager conducts. . . . The Afternoon Theatre play MARTYR OF THE HIVES (Radio 4, 3.02) won its author Peter Redgrove a Giles Cooper award for the joint Best Radio Play of 1980. It is an unsettling work, about the search for the founder of a bee cult. You may never ask again, after hearing it, if there is honey still for tea.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Computers: Art and Artefact. 7.05 The case of William Tyndale. 7.30 A select Committee.
9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Descubra España. 10.15 Capricorn Game (5). 10.35 Going to Work (away from home). 11.02 Hyn o Fyd (5).
11.25 You and Me: for the young viewer.
11.40 For Schools, Colleges: The Energy Burners. 12.05 pm Mind Stretchers: Bridges — the solution. Closedown at 12.10.
11.15 News and Weather. 1.30 Mr Benn. Closedown at 1.45.
2.02 For Schools and Colleges: Jackie McCafferty's Romance. Closedown at 2.30.
3.25 Trem: Y Dylluan (the owl).
3.55 Play School: The Lion's Toothache. 4.20 Captain Caveman: Cartoon. 4.30 The Banana Splits: Magazine programme, with comedy and cartoon.
5.00 Take Hart on Holiday: Tony goes to a Devon beach and makes pictures out of sand, rocks and seaweed. (See Personal Choice.) 5.35 Paddington: Something Nasty in the Kitchen (r).
5.40 News: with Richard Baker.
5.55 Regional news magazines.
6.20 Nationwide: With Alan Titchmarsh's weekly gardening item.
7.00 Bugs Bunny: cartoon.
7.10 It's a Knockout: From Coronation Park, Dartmouth. Exmouth and Plymouth compete against the home team. The winners go to Portugal for Jeux Sans Frontières.
8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight: With the American comedian Kelly Monteith. The Three Degrees and Les Dawson (first seen on BBC 2). 8.50 Points of View: Barry Took has fun with viewers' letters.
9.00 News: with Kenneth Kendall. And weather.
9.25 Knots Landing. This is the episode postponed from last week. Richard (John Pleshette) gambles on his own future.
10.15 Public School: Sixth film in this repeated series about Radley College — its boys, staff and parents. Tonight: a disagreement over a planned golf course; and the school's masters are in militant mood over their salaries.
10.45 News headlines.
10.50 Film: The Member of the Wedding* (1953). Fred Zinnemann's film of the Carson McCuller novel about a 12-year-old girl who dreams of travel and adventure on the eve of her brother's wedding. With Julie Harris, Ethel Waters, Brandon de Wilde. Ends at 12.25 am.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES: 1.30pm-1.45 Bys a Bawd. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 5.0-5.20 Carl Gylifer. 5.20-5.35 Sami Shardon. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 7.10-7.35 Heddiw. 7.35-8.0 Tram. 10.15-11.5 Week in week out. 11.5-11.6 News. 11.6-12.47am Film: Waltz of the Toreadors (Peter Sellers). SCOTLAND 11.2am-11.25 Closedown. 1.10pm-1.15 Scottish News. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 The Beechgrove Garden. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.25am Closedown. NORTHERN IRELAND 11.2am-11.25 Closedown. 3.25pm-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Rock in the City. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.25am News. ENGLAND 5.55pm-6.20 Regional News Magazines. 10.15-10.45 East — Weekend. Midlands — Straight Talk. North — Carmen Comes to St. Anne's. North East — Phone-in now. North West — Sweet and Sour. South — Looking Back. South West — Mightier than the Sword. West — Public Life. 12.25am Closedown.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Colour Photography; 7.05 Maths: the Dodecahedral Group; 7.30 Maths Across the Curriculum.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55 (The Lion's Toothache). Closedown at 11.25.
2.00 am International Tennis: Quarter-finals day in the Stella Artois Grass Court Championship, from The Queen's Club, London. The title has been held for the past two years by John McEnroe. Highlights of the day's play tonight at 11.55, on BBC 2.
4.50 Open University: The standards Debate (1); 5.15 Polymer Production; 5.40 Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts; 6.05 General Election; 6.30 The Athabasca Glacier.
6.55 Junior Pot Black: Two semi-finals tonight. The first is between Greg Jenkins, former junior champion of Queensland, and Dene O'Kane, 1980 Auckland champion. The other is between Dean Reynolds, Lincs and South Humberside Junior Champion, and John Parrott, runner-up in the British Boys Championship, 1979 and 1980.
7.40 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing. 7.50 Impressions: Short film about an old rectory.
8.00 Gardeners' World: Half-hardy annuals, outdoor fuchsias, and unusual vegetables like aubergines and peppers.
8.25 Public Transport: A Fare Deal? Newsweek examines the new GLC's plans to cut fares, provide more buses and shift the burden of payment from passengers to ratepayer.
9.00 Call My Bluff: Taking part tonight are Frank Muir, Emily Richard, Edward Petherbridge, Arthur Marshall, Sue Lawley and Nigel Havers.
9.30 Playhouse: Big Blonde. Dorothy Parker's story (adapted by Ellen M. Violet) has Sally Kellerman as the good-time model who finds it difficult to reconcile her old life style with the state of marriage. (See Personal Choice.)
10.45 Newsnight: bulletins and analysis.
11.30 A World of Jazz: With Guy Lafitte and George Coleman, Klaus Doldinger and Passport, and Art Blakey Drum Summit.
11.55 International Tennis: Highlights of the Stella Artois Grass Court Championship, at The Queen's Club, London.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: German lesson; 9.58 Keeping safe; 10.15 French lesson; 10.38 History awareness; 11.02 Farm museum; 11.14 Lenny the Lion; 11.26 Maths; 11.43 Olympics: for the deaf.
12.00 The Magic Ball: the city of machines; 12.10 pm Once Upon a Time: Town mouse and the country mouse. 12.30 Super Savers: Cutting down on clothes bills.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames news; 1.30 Take the High Road: Decision time over the Blairs' unhappy marriage.
2.00 Houseparty: making the home a nicer place to live in; 2.25 Racing: We see the following races at Sandown: 2.30 Foodbrokers of Esher handicap; 3.05 Highland Spring handicap; 3.35 Alma Confectionery Maiden stakes.
3.45 Super Profile: Interview with David Niven; 4.15 Watch It! Tweety Pie; Cartoon; 4.20 The Adventures of Black Beauty: *Party invitation for Jenny. But* — what to wear?; 4.45 Get it Together: Pop music show. With the Moondogs and The Tourists; 5.15 Sale of the Century: Questions and prizes. With Nicholas Parsons.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames news.
6.30 Prince Charles at the Sunshine Lunch: The Prince of Wales at the Variety Club Sunshine Coach luncheon at the Mansion House. He meets some of the disabled and under-privileged children who will use the coaches.

London Weekend

7.00 pm Winner Takes All: General knowledge quiz, with Jimmy Tarbuck; 7.30 Return of the Saint: Simon Templar (Ian Ogilvy) and the two laughing women (r).
8.30 Misfits: Comedy series about two young drifters (Enn Reitel and Kevin Lloyd) and the divorced woman (Anne Stallybrass) who offers them hospitality.
9.00 Get Lost! New series of light-hearted Alan Plater plays about two teachers (Bridget Turner, Alun Armstrong) who have a far-from-enjoyable half-term break.
10.00 News from ITN.
10.30 Till Death. . . Comedy with the Garnetts and their widow lodger (Patricia Hayes). Fun with a motor-cycle.
11.00 The London Programme: Disabled people explain why they claim they have been harassed by officials and cheated out of benefits to which they are entitled. Includes an interview with Lord Snowdon (See Personal Choice).
11.35 Have Girls, Will Travel: The mental institution with a suspiciously high mortality rate; 12.20 am Close: Paul Johnson reads something about power.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs.†
9.45 Feedback.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story.
11.00 News.
11.05 Science in China.
11.50 Birds of the Week.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 My Music.†
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre.
4.05 Down the Garden Path.
4.15 In the Gaslight Glow (new series).
4.45 Story Time.†
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 Glyn Worsnip.
12.00 News.
12.am-12.23 Shipping Forecast.

VHF
9.35-10.00 am For Schools: Country Dancing; Notice Board; Music Workshop.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
11.00-11.40 For Schools: Meet the French; Notice Board; Listening and Writing; Music Interlude.
2.00-2.40 pm For Schools: Let's Join In; Religious Education.
5.50 PM.
11.00-11.30 Study on 4: *Campus* Radio; Euromagazine II.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning concert.† Alessandro Scarlatti, Schubert, Roussel, Brahms; records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning concert (continued) Bernstein, Schumann, Rimsky-Korsakov; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: † Henry and William Lawes; records.
9.35 Bartok † piano recital.
10.20 Choral Music of Bach and *Mendelssohn † recital (first of three* programmes).
11.05 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra † concert: Dvorak, Shostakovich, Elgar, Tchaikovsky.
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Violin and Piano † recital: Kreisler, Dvorak, Wieniawski.
1.45 Idomeneo, Re di Creta † opera in three acts by Mozart (Austrian Radio recording; sung in Italian).
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.55 Play it Again.†
7.00 Third Opinion! Rabbi Jonathan Sacks.
7.30 College Concerts 1980/81 † part 1: Priaulx Rainier, Roger Smalley.
8.10 Elmet. Ted Hughes reads a selection of poetry from his book, Remains of Elmet.
8.30 College Concert † part 2: Luciano Berio, Goffredo Petrassi.
9.20 Harold Brown in conversation with Michael Charlton.
10.05 Liszt and Bartok Songs † recital.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Songs Without Words † by Dvorak; record.

VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Handicapped in the Community; the Religious Historian's Approach.
11.15 pm-12.55 am Novel Proteins — a Critical Approach.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show.† 4.00 Steve Jones.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Take Your Partners.† 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night.† 10.00 The Grumbleweeds. 10.30 Fiesta! 11.00 Brian Matthew.† from 12.00 1.00 a.m. Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.30 Anne Nightingale. *10.00 The Friday Rock* Show.† 12.00 Close.
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World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Maid of the Mill. 8.30 Act One. 9.00 World News. 9.09 *Review of the British Press.* 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Assignment. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 *Ulster Newsletter.* 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 *Ulster — What Went Wrong.* 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 7.45 About Britain. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Act One. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Time Off. 9.45 Letter from London. 9.55 Waveguide. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 *The Week in Wales.* 10.30 *Financial* News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The Maid of the Mill. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and *Politics.* 3.00 World *News.* 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Fifty Years of the Royal Ballet. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 In search of . . . the Ogopogo Monster. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.00 News. 11.05-12.35 am Film: Jory (John Marley).

Southern

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Story of Wine. 6.00 Day by Day, Scene South East. 10.35 Barry Westwood Talkabout. 11.20 Soap. 11.50 Film: Those Wonderful Movie Cranks (Rudolf Hrusinsky). 1.25 am Weather followed by Human Being First.

Granada

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Survival. 6.00-6.30 Granada Reports. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 Week on *Friday*. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 *After All That. This.* 11.40-1.25 am Film: Tick. Tick. Tick (George Kennedy).

Tyne Tees

As London except: 9.20 am Good Word. *9.25-9.30 News.* 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 5.15-5.45 Clapperboard. 6.00 News. 6.02-6.30 Northern Life. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 News. 10.32 Friday Live. 12.00 Welcome Back, Kotter. 12.30 am-12.35 Countryside Christian.

Westward

As London except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Survival. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.32 News. 10.35 Prince Charles at the Sunshine Club. 11.05 Lou Grant. 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.05 am Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 George Hamilton IV. 6.00-6.30 Report West. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.28 News. 10.35 One Step Ahead. 11.20 Soap. 11.50-12.45 am Danger UXB. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.35 am-9.50 *Mwy Neu Lai.* 12.00-2.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.45 Dwr — Hen Broblemau, Atebion Newydd. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.35-11.20 Outlook.

Channel

As London except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Survival. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 What's on Where. 6.35-7.00 Laurel and Hardy: Liberty*. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.28 News. 10.30 Prince Charles at the Sunshine Club. 11.05 Lou Grant. 12.00 Closedown.

Grampian

As London except: 9.30 am First Thing. 9.35 For Schools. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Target the Impossible. 6.00-6.30 North Tonight. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 Film: Vault of Horror. (Dawn Addams, Michael Craig) 12.10 am-12.15 News.

Scottish

As London except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Andy's Party. 3.45-4.15 Electric Theatre Show: Sylvester Stallone. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00-6.30 Scotland Today. 7.30-8.30 BJ and the Bear. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05-12.30 am Film: The Spell.

Yorkshire

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Andy's Party. 6.00-6.30 Calendar. 7.30-8.30 Hawaii Five-O. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 Crown Green Bowling. 11.30-12.25 am Lou Grant.

Ulster

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Andy's Party. 4.13-4.15 News. 6.00-6.30 Good Evening Ulster. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Struck by Lightning. 11.05 Golfing Greats. 11.35 Bedtime. followed by Closedown.

Border

As london except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Wild, wild World of Animals. 6.00-6.30 Lookaround. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 Summer sport. 11.00 SOAP. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Entertainers. 5.15-5.45 Winner Takes All. 6.00-6.30 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Sale of the Century. 10.30 WKRP Cincinnati. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: I Love You Alice. B. Toklas (Peter Sellers, Leigh Taylor-Young). 1.15 am Your Choice.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

ART GALLERIES

CINEMAS

(continued on pages 25 and 26)

CONCERTS

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Stop squabbling over leader, Basnett tells MPs

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and a former TUC chairman, told Labour MPs yesterday: "For God's sake stop squabbling". The MPs should get on with the job of getting back to power, he said at his union's conference in Brighton.

"What the hell do they think they are doing? There are three million of our people out there unemployed. For goodness sake let us have unity, let us have power and let us stop this squabbling", he said.

"We have a squabbling mass of politicians arguing about who should be leader, who follows conference decision and who does not, and who obeys the rules and who does not obey the rules."

He said he regretted "the spectacle of the Parliamentary Labour Party being reduced to a whipping boy by some members of the national executive and the constant unfair and ill-annemed denigration of certain MPs by certain constituency Labour parties at party conference".

Mr Basnett also criticized the canvassing of unions by candidates for the deputy leadership, Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Denis Healey.

"We don't want politicians going around looking at trade unions as a source of votes for their policies", he said. "We vote for our own policies."

Labour MPs and trade unionists yesterday pledged themselves to carry on Mr Benn's campaign for the deputy leadership, despite his illness (Philip Webster and Paul Routledge write).

"The bandwagon will continue to roll", Mr Reginald Race, Labour MP for Haringey, Wood Green, and a leading figure in the campaign, said at the Commons. "There is no question of Tony Benn standing down in this election."

Mr Race, Mr Michael Meacher, MP for Oldham, West, Mr Stuart Holland, MP for Lambeth, Vauxhall, and other close colleagues have taken over Mr Benn's diary and, in collaboration with his trade union supporters, are to fulfil all his planned speaking engagements.

Mr Benn's campaign managers acted quickly at Westminster to ensure that the momentum of his challenge to Mr Healey would not be lost.

A letter signed by 29 Labour MPs was sent to Mr Benn at the Charing Cross Hospital urging him to rest, and recover his health quickly.

It expressed renewed support for his principled stand for party policies, and went on: "We deplore the continued campaign of personal vilification against you at any time, but especially when you are ill in hospital, as do many members of the PLP."

Mr Race said Mr Benn's campaign would not suffer in any way from his absence over the next few weeks.

Mr Benn was liaising with them over filling his engagements at constituency party meetings, trade union branch meetings and union conferences.

Miss Jo Richardson, MP for Barking and a member of the Labour's national executive, is standing in for Mr Benn at the Labour women's conference at Buxton next week.

In Mr Healey's camp there was a feeling yesterday that his campaign could only be assisted by Mr Benn's absence. Mr Healey, it is understood, will be careful in his campaign not to personalize his attack against Mr Benn, as that might be counter-productive in present circumstances.

Instead Mr Healey is to publish next Tuesday an important statement of his policies on Labour Party and national issues.

Mr Benn's trade union backers expect him to miss the rest of the summer trade union conference circuit where he made much of the initial running in competition with Mr Healey. They fear that the loss of campaign momentum within the Labour movement over the next two critical months could cost him the deputy leadership.

His stay in hospital and ensuing convalescence will prevent him from talking to steelworkers, miners, railwaymen and coalminers.

Other speakers who support his policies are being drafted to speak to his union fringe meetings.

A motorist under the influence of mushrooms

From Our Own Correspondent
Bradford

Andrew Greenwood, aged 20, was fined £100 by Bradford magistrates yesterday for driving under the influence of mushrooms. He was also banned from driving for a year.

Mr Christopher Britton, for the prosecution, said that Mr Greenwood, of Cavendish Road, Bradford, was seen driving in the centre of the city without lights early on September 28 last year.

He was stopped by Police Constable Philip Rowe and asked to take a breathalyser test, which proved negative but left PC Rowe unconvinced that Mr Greenwood was sober.

Mr Greenwood said he had not had much to drink, but that a friend had given him a handful of raw mushrooms in a public house; after that everything was hazy.

He was examined by a doctor who said that his condition was consistent with his being under the influence of a drug, Mr Britton said. He was not fit to drive.

The type of mushroom eaten by Mr Greenwood contained a hallucinogenic drug which could not be detected by analysis unless taken in great quantities.

Mr Greenwood, who is a delivery driver, denied driving while unfit through drink or drugs. He said in evidence that he had been told when given the mushrooms that they would make him feel good, but he was not suspicious about them.

After eating them he found he could not stop laughing. He did not know they contained a drug and did not realize they would have any harmful effects.

After the case PC Rowe said the mushrooms, similar to button mushrooms, contained a drug which became potent at a certain time of year. It was not illegal to pick or eat them.

□ The mushrooms are not those sold in greengrocers shops. (Our Medical Correspondent writes). They are of the psilocybin type which grow in many parts of the world, including Britain. Known as "magic mushrooms" they are well known to illicit users of drugs.

When eaten raw the mushrooms can produce mental symptoms similar to those induced by lysergic acid, LSD.



Royal sound of music

Lady Diana Spencer leaving St Paul's Cathedral yesterday after she and the Prince of Wales had heard for the first time some of the music for their wedding next month. The couple talked about the music with the dean, the Very Rev Alan Webster, Canon Douglas Webster and Christopher Dearnley, the organist. A special anthem entitled *Let the People Praise Thee, O God,* is being written by Dr William Mathias, the Welsh composer.

Brixton groups decide to give evidence to Scarman after all

By Lucy Hodges

Three important groups in Brixton announced yesterday that they would be giving evidence to the Scarman inquiry into the Brixton riot, despite the strong call from them not to.

The Lambeth community relations council decided to give evidence at an executive meeting on Wednesday night when it reconsidered its decision not to do so. The 20-member executive is understood to have felt that because it had been critical of Brixton conditions for so long it was obliged to talk to Lord Scarman.

Two other groups, the Melting Pot Foundation which houses homeless young blacks, and the Brixton Neighbourhood Community Association, also confirmed their decision to give evidence.

Mr Rene Webb, who runs the Melting Pot and was thought the most likely to change his mind and to boycott it, said yesterday that it was too late to do so. Mr Courtenay Laws, director of the community association, issued a long statement giving his reasons for cooperating.

There has been pressure on all local black groups and those concerned with race relations to boycott Lord Scarman. A statement from the Brixton Defence Campaign last week said the inquiry was "a deadly weapon aimed at our hearts", to which Lord Scarman responded on Wednesday with a plea for cooperation.

Mr Laws said yesterday that a boycott would serve no useful purpose. "We are prepared to accept the word of Lord Scarman that he is totally independent of the executive, will not conduct a whitewash and will meticulously sift out the truth".

But he said he wanted to sound a warning to the inquiry about a whitewash of the police—"those factors and persons who were responsible for the outbreak of violence in Brixton". If this happened, it would inflict incalculable harm on race relations.

By absenting themselves from the inquiry, black groups would deprive themselves of the opportunity to present their side of the case, he added. Those with ill will and malice would then be able to dominate proceedings and to give an entirely false picture of Brixton.

"The world is watching this inquiry with the gravest interest and enlightened international opinion will not be fobbed off by circumlocutions, hypocrisy and platitudes."

□ The National Union of Teachers has told the Scarman inquiry that it wants more black teachers in Brixton's schools and more policemen on the streets.

In its evidence to Lord Scarman, published today, it says that while it is not appropriate to comment on police behaviour, it believes that young blacks have a real fear of the police. This led to hostility because the blacks felt rejected by white society.

The union recommends that police should visit schools regularly to discuss their work; that police could help to run after-school activities; officers should talk to older pupils about the kind of behaviour which might get them into trouble; and they should be given "racism awareness" training.

□ Four black men and three white women were being questioned by police yesterday about offences allegedly committed during the weekend of the Brixton riots.

Inquiry into Belfast jail break

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

The Government is setting up an immediate and urgent inquiry into the security arrangements at the Crumlin Road prison in Belfast after the escape on Wednesday of eight suspected IRA prisoners.

The inquiry is to be conducted by Mr H. W. Pearce, Chief Inspector of Prisons at the Home Office.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, announced in the Commons that five men, including two solicitors and a solicitor's clerk had been arrested, although none had yet been charged and they did not include any of the escapees.

Mr Atkins said that the escape began when the eight prisoners were in discussion with three solicitors in three separate groups, each group in a cubicle in the visiting room.

The prisoners produced three pistols and forced four prison officers to hand over their uniforms. The trial of seven of them had already ended and the judge was to have delivered his judgment today.

Four of the men were charged with the murder of an Army officer in May, 1980. Two were charged with the murder of a policeman in April, 1980. A seventh was charged with the murder of an RUC constable in 1976 and a former member of the UDR in 1978 and the eighth man was charged with being in possession of explosives.

As MPs on all sides of the House expressed their dismay at what had happened, Mr James Molyneaux, Official Ulster Unionist MP for Antrim South, claimed that one of the defending solicitors, Mr Kelly, was himself a former Republican internee, who qualified in law while in the Maze prison.

Mr Ian Paisley, Democratic Unionist MP for Antrim North, said this matter had appalled the people of Northern Ireland. Mr Kelly, he said, had been twice interned and was married to Ailish McDermot whose brother was shot dead by the RUC and who laid a bomb in the Conway Hotel.

Mr Paisley added that the brother of the solicitor was an election agent for Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, and had ben appearing with him on television, night after night. He hardly thought that there would be much help for the Government from that quarter.

Mr Atkins replied that he hoped and believed that if the escaped prisoners were in the south, that the authorities there would assist in their return.

Mr Gerald Fitt, Socialist MP for Belfast, West, suggested that there would seem to have been a good deal of expert planning of the escape.

Solicitors questioned, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 6

Lords vote for seat belts to be compulsory

By Philip Webster
Political Staff

The Commons will have to decide early next month on the compulsory wearing of seat belts. The House of Lords yesterday voted by 132 votes to 92 to add a clause to the Transport Bill making belts compulsory, with the Government staying neutral and allowing a free vote.

The new clause was moved during the Bill's committee stage by Lord Nugent of Guildford, president of the Royal Society for the Protection of Accidents and a Conservative junior transport minister in the 1950s.

A similar clause had been put down when the Bill was in its Commons report stage; but because it was under the guillotine it was easy for opponents to prevent it being reached.

Although attempts will be made to weaken the successful new clause at report stage, it is certain that when the Lords amendments to the Bill return to the Commons MPs will have to decide on the principle of seat belts. They will be given a free vote.

Lord Bellwin, Under-Secretary for the Environment, said that although the Government was neutral, for him the balance of argument came down just in favour of compulsion.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Judge shoots the evidence

Bonn, June 11.—A West German judge cleared his court in double quick time during a bank robbery trial today when he fired a rear gas pistol in the belief that it was unloaded.

Judge Paul Krahforst, the defendant, lawyers, witnesses and spectators stampeded from the Bonn court with streaming eyes as a cloud of gas enveloped them.

The judge was handling the pistol after it was introduced as evidence.

When the trial was resumed, Marin Obreskovic, a Yugoslav, was sentenced to four years imprisonment for using the pistol to rob a bank last December.—Reuter.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Master of Trinity House, visits Sheerness to open new Medway pilot station, 11.10 am; as President of Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth, attends closing session of society's 1981 Conference, Bath, 1.35 pm.

The Prince of Wales attends Variety Club luncheon in aid of the sunshine coach appeal, Mansion House, 12.15 pm.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends Reception to be given for Commonwealth, American and European exchange teachers, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington, 3.30 pm.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, visits parish of Horsham, celebrating 750th Anniversary of first recorded vicar, 10.50 am; as president, the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Society, attends tea party in honour of her 80th birthday year, The Gardeners' Country Home, Red Oaks, Henfield, Sussex, 3 pm.

Princess Alexandra visits annual show of Royal Cornwall Agricultural Association, Wadebridge, 11.30 am; opens St Hilary home for the elderly and day centre, Bude, Cornwall, 4.05.

Livery Hall open to the public: Tallow Chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, 10.30 am.

Talks, lectures

St Margaret's Historical Society: Christ's Hospital by Roy Salisbury, St Margaret Pattens, 1.10 pm.

Social Services and the Needs of the Disabled in the Community by Anne Parker, Director of Social Services, Berkshire, The Hexagon, Reading, 1.10 pm.

Exhibitions

Contemporary abstraction: A survey of work by younger Scottish Artists, Fruit Market Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh, 10 am-5.30 pm.

Horn, treen and lace: the neglected crafts, Aberdeen Art Gallery, 10 am-5 pm.

Lunchtime music

Chamber Ensemble class directed by Celia Bizony, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, 1.10 pm.

Susan Longfield Award for female singers—preliminary competition, 2.30 pm.

Organ recital by Stephen Davies, St Paul's Cathedral, 12.30 pm.

Malcolm Burnock Band, Tower Place, noon.

Organ restoration concert with Richard Coulson, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15 pm.

Memorial services

Memorial Service: Mr Ivor Newton, St Paul's, Knightsbridge, noon. Solemn Memorial Requiem: Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, Westminster Cathedral, 7 pm.

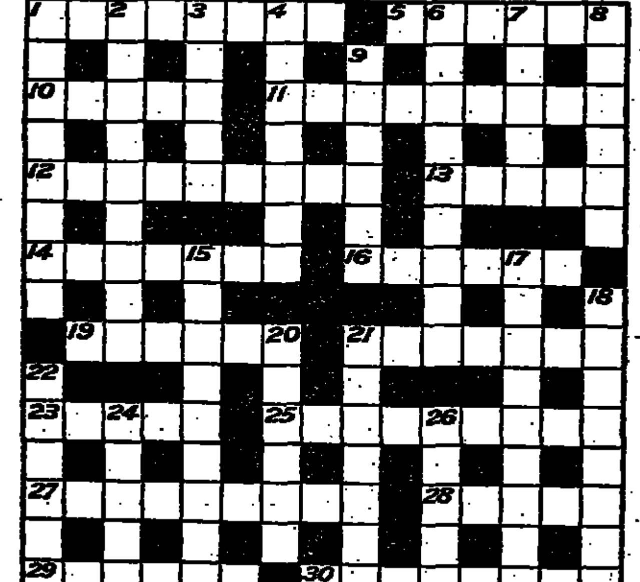
Gardens open

Tomorrow and Sunday: Stobo Water Garden, Peebleshire, woodland and water plants, 2 pm-7 pm; 24 Northumberland Road, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, trees, flowers and shrubs, 2 pm-7 pm.

Sunday: Brocklesby Park, Habrough, between Brigg and Grimsby, Lincolnshire, woodlands, kitchen garden, greenhouses; plants for sale, 2 pm 7 pm; Clock House, Llandaff, Nr Cardiff, Glamorgan and three other gardens in the vicinity of general interest, 2 pm-6 pm; Cloquhat, Bridge of Cally, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire, rock and woodland plants, 2 pm-6 pm; Hathill Copse, Goodwood, near Chichester, Sussex, trees, shrubs and naturalized wild plants and flowers, 2 pm-6pm; Myres, Auchtermuchty, Fifeshire, wooded grounds and water garden, flower stall, 2pm-6pm; St Paul's Waldenbury, Whitewell, near Hitchin, Hertfordshire, formal woodland garden and flower gardens, 2 pm-7 pm; The Craig, Pen-y-Clawdd, south west of Monmouth, Gwent, woods, roses, shrubs, 2 pm-7 pm; The Manor, North Aston between Oxford and Banbury, Oxfordshire, rose gardens, rock garden, herbaceous borders and shrubs, walled garden and greenhouses, 2pm-7pm. Tudor Lodgings, Castleacre (between Fakenham and Swaffham), Norfolk, plants for sale, 2 pm-5.30pm; Waterside House, near Dalton, Dumfriesshire, water garden and shrubs, 2 pm-6 pm.

The Times Crossword No. 15,550

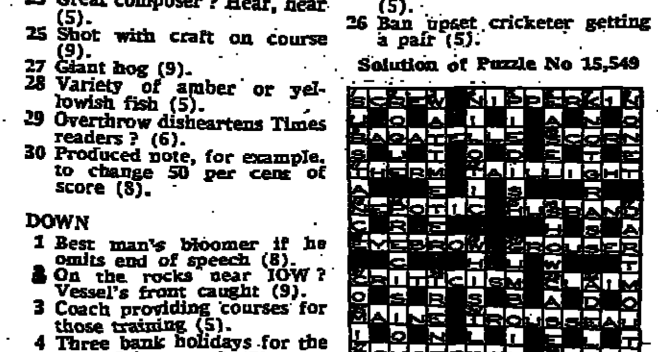
This puzzle, used at the Bristol regional final of the LANGS SUPREME Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 9 per cent of the finalists.



ACROSS
1 Face section D—it's a commando force (8).
5 Such a word usually is (6).
10 Would the Mikado have fired its perpetrator? (5).
11 Decoration for Brand X (4, 5).
12 Quiet sort of arboreal animal (5, 4).
13 Part of sacred orthodoxy (5).
14 View from above across deep sound (7).
16 Crustacean found in Southern rivers (6).
19 Do in (2-4).
21 Humorist calling for firmer suspension of driver (7).
23 Great composer? Hear, hear (5).
25 Shot with craft on course (9).
27 Giant hog (9).
28 Variety of amber or yellowish fish (5).
29 Overthrow disheartens Times readers? (6).
30 Produced note, for example, to change 50 per cent of score (8).

DOWN
1 Best man's bloomer if he omits end of speech (8).
2 On the rocks near IOW? Vessel's front caught (9).
3 Coach providing courses for those training (5).
4 Three bank holidays for the rest of its crew? (7).
6 Found at card-table on board? (4-5).
7 Take sweetheart and run (5).
8 Next to King or Queen, one 14 (6).
9 Nine-a-side dance? (6).
15 No such lack for Alice in rabbit-hole (9).
17 Introducer of motion to support No. Ten perhaps (9).
18 Chap showing momentary brilliance at Rugby? (8).
20 Plays in new version of this for instance (6).
21 Seven keys greengrocer has (7).
22 Cunning, we hear, but means little disrespect (6).
24 Place for landing or take-off (5).
26 Ban upset cricketer getting a pair (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,549



The pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.79	1.72
Austria Sch	34.60	32.50
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	2.41	2.32
Denmark Kr	15.25	14.55
Finland Mkk	9.10	8.70
France Fr	11.46	10.96
Germany DM	4.86	4.62
Greece Dr	116.00	110.00
Hong Kong $	11.20	10.60
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2375.00	2275.00
Japan Yen	465.00	440.00
Netherlands Gld	5.41	5.15
Norway Kr	12.06	11.46
Portugal Esc	125.00	119.00
South Africa Rd	2.15	2.00
Spain Pta	188.00	179.00
Sweden Kr	10.35	9.80
Switzerland Fr	4.28	4.06
USA $	2.01	1.94
Yugoslavia Dnr	77.50	72.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT. index closed at 536.2. (6.1 down).

New York: The Dow Jones industrials average closed 13.54 points up to 1,007.42.

Parliament

Commons (9.30): Private Members' Bills: Zoo Licensing (No 2) Bill, remaining stages. Matrimonial Homes and Property Bill, committee.

TV viewing figures

During May, in homes able to receive both ITV and BBC programmes, the ratio of individuals viewing was: ITV 51 per cent; BBC1 38 per cent; BBC2 11 per cent. Comparative figures for April were: ITV 47 per cent; BBC1 40 per cent; BBC2 13 per cent. JICTAR.

Sporting fixtures

CRICKET: (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0): Holt Products Trophy: Derbyshire v Australians at Derby. County championship: Gloucestershire v Northamptonshire at Bristol; Hampshire v Glamorgan at Bournemouth; Kent v Leicestershire at Tunbridge Wells; Lancashire v Warwickshire at Manchester; Surrey v Worcestershire at the Oval. Other matches: Cambridge University v Sussex at Cambridge; Oxford University v Middlesex at Oxford.

Equestrianism: Cornwall Show at Wadebridge; South of England Show at Ardingly.

Golf: Greater Manchester Open at Wilmslow; EGU Seniors championship at Copt Heath, Solihull.

Racing: Meetings at Sandown Park and York.

Rowing: Cambridge May Races.

Tennis: Queen's Club tournament; Surbiton tournament.

Yachting: Weymouth Olympic Week.

Boxing: WBC heavyweight championship: Larry Holmes v Leon Spinks at Detroit.

The papers

The Sun today attacks the Duke of Edinburgh, saying he should get off his royal backside and find out what life on the dole is really like.

The Northern Echo sees Mr Benn's enforced stay in hospital as good, not only for him but for the Labour movement. "Its divisions remain, and will have to be resolved but the recent mud-slinging has gone over the limit on all sides. It is not good for the country to have its alternative government on display as a bear garden of naked animosities."

The Birmingham Post says of the raid on the Iraq nuclear plant that Israel has come to the conclusion that it must guarantee its own safety, even if it offends its friends. Its attitude should be recognized as understandable. In the long run, though, it will almost certainly prove a mistake.

Abroad, The main editorial in the *New York Times* is about the visit to Washington of President Portillo of Mexico, which, it says "appears to have been a mutual political triumph".

Auctions today

Sotheby, Bond St: English furniture 11 am; Sotheby, Belgravia: Printed material including posters, postcards, cigarette cards 11 am and 2.30 pm; Christie's, King St: Modern British and Irish paintings, drawings and sculpture 10.30 am; Christie's, South Kensington: Printed books 10.30 am; Dolls 2 pm; Phillips, Blenheim St: Silver and plate 11 am; Bonhams, Montpelier St: General ceramics and works of art 11 am.

Air

Industrial action at West Drayton centre from 7.30am to 2.30pm will affect all airlines using Heathrow. British Airways have had to cancel half of arrivals and departures. BA passengers using Heathrow should ring 01-759 2525, travellers in Scotland 041-332 9688. British Caledonian services may be delayed. Passengers are asked to check in at usual time.

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Weather

A ridge of high pressure will move over the British Isles, followed in the NW by a trough of low pressure.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, central S, central N England, Midlands: Dry with sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 22C (72F).

SE, E England, East Anglia: Scattered light showers at first, sunny periods developing; wind NW, light; max temp 21C (70F), cooler near coasts.

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Dry, sunny periods, occasional coastal mist or fog patches; wind mainly SW, light; max temp 22C (72F), cooler near coasts.

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 21C (70F), cooler on coasts.

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 20C (68F), cooler on coasts.

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 16-18C (61-64F).

N Ireland: Sunny periods, becoming cloudy, perhaps some rain; wind variable, light, becoming SE, moderate; max temp 20C (68F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mostly dry and warm with a good deal of sunshine, but cloudier with some rain in NW.

Sea Passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind W, fresh, veering N, light or moderate; sea moderate, becoming slight.

English Channel (E): Wind W, moderate, becoming NW, light; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, becoming variable, light; sea smooth.

Pollen count: 3 (very low). Forecast: Similar. Issued by the Asthma Research Council.

Sun rises: 4.43 am. Sun sets: 9.18 pm
Moon sets: 2.44 am. Moon rises: 3.51 pm

Lighting up time

London 9.48 pm to 4.23 am
Bristol 9.57 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.28 pm to 3.57 am
Manchester 10.8pm to 4.10 am

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 956R (June 13) 0.2-0.5; W; 15 NW; N. Seasat (June 13) 0.44-0.52; NNE; 35 NW; WSW.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 956R (June 13) 0.2-0.6; WSW; 25 WNW; N. Seasat (June 13) 0.43-0.52; NNE; 45 NW; WSW.

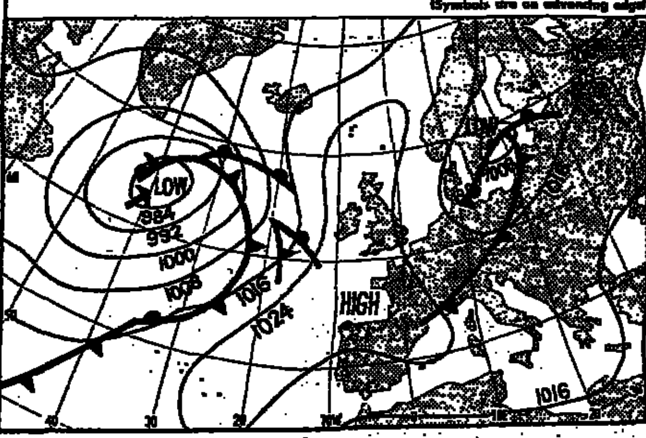
Yesterday's weather

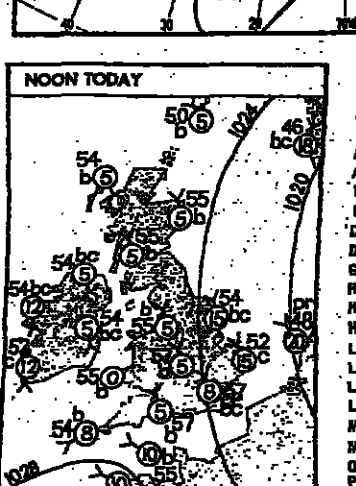
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	12	54	Guernsey	r	13	55
Birmingham	c	16	61	Inverness	c	11	52
Blackpool	r	13	55	Jersey	d	15	59
Bristol	f	16	61	London	c	15	59
Cardiff	c	15	59	Manchester	r	14	57
Edinburgh	c	9	48	Newcastle	r	11	52
Glasgow	c	12	54	Ronaldsway	r	13	55

London weather

Temp: max, 7 am to 7pm, 18C (64F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 7 pm, 71 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.41in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1014.6 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
Aberdeen	10.39	3.4	11.21	3.4
Avonmouth	3.58	10.6	4.32	10.6
Belfast	8.12	3.1	9.01	3.8
Cardiff	3.45	9.9	4.19	9.9
Devonport	2.12	4.5	3.01	4.5
Dover	8.24	5.4	8.40	5.7
Glasgow	9.41	4.1	11.03	4.1
Harwich	9.16	3.5	9.42	3.5
Holyhead	7.39	4.6	8.16	4.6
Hull	3.32	5.8	3.42	6.1
Leith	11.58	4.6		
Liverpool	8.28	7.6	9.01	7.7
London Bridge	10.53	6.1	11.21	5.9
Lowestoft	7.0	2.1	6.42	2.1
Margate	9.20	4.0	9.30	4.0
Milford Haven	3.05	5.5	3.42	5.5
Oban	3.05	3.1	3.38	3.1
Portland	3.12	1.4	4.10	1.4
Portsmouth	8.42	3.8	9.15	4.1
Shoreham	8.22	4.7	8.50	5.2
Southampton	8.22	3.6	8.53	3.9
Swansea	3.11	7.5	3.49	7.6
Tees	12.51	4.3	1.08	4.5
Walton-on-Naze	8.54	3.5	9.15	3.5

Tide measurements in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Weather at home and abroad

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	1.2	.24	16	61	Shwr am
Bridlington	0.9	.12	17	63	Shwr am
Gorleston	2.0	.08	19	66	Cloudy
Clacton	0.2	.52	17	63	Rain am
Margate	1.0	.24	17	63	Rain am
S COAST					
Hastings	0.3	.11	14	57	Rain
Eastbourne	0.2	.24	14	57	Rain
Southsea	2.2	.19	16	61	Drizz am
Exmouth	5.4	.22	19	66	Sun ints
Torquay	6.2	.46	•	•	Drizz am
Falmouth	8.2	1.14	17	63	Sun pds
W COAST					
Morecambe	—	.36	14	57	Rain
Blackpool	—	.47	14	57	Rain
Anglesey	0.3	.24	13	55	Rain
Ilfracombe	3.8	.55	16	61	Sun ints
Newquay	7.5	.69	16	61	Sun pds

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	26	79	Copenhagen	f	16	61	Majorca	s	29	84	Salzburg	s	26	79
Akrotiri	s	30	86	Corfu	s	31	88	Malaga	s	24	75	Sao Paulo	s	23	73
Alexandria	s	30	86	Dallas	c	27	81	Malta	s	31	88	S Francisco	s	21	70
Algiers	s	26	79	Dublin	r	12	54	Melbourne	c	9	48	Santiago	c	15	59
Amsterdam	r	14	57	Dubrovnik	s	29	84	Mexico City	f	22	72	Seoul	f	24	75
Athens	s	28	82	Faro	s	30	86	Miami	f	22	72	Singapore	f	32	90
Barbados	f	29	84	Florence	f	33	91	Milan	s	27	81	Stockholm	f	16	61
Barcelona	s	26	79	Frankfurt	f	22	72	Montreal	f	20	68	Strasbourg	s	23	73
Beirut	s	26	79	Funchal	s	25	77	Moscow	f	29	84	Sydney	s	12	54
Belgrade	c	23	73	Geneva	s	22	72	Munich	s	22	72	Tangier	s	29	84
Berlin	f	20	68	Gibraltar	c	21	70	Nairobi	c	22	72	Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Bermuda	f	28	82	Helsinki	c	11	52	Naples	s	26	79	Tenerife	f	24	75
Biarritz	s	24	75	Hong Kong	c	27	81	New York	s	26	79	Tokyo	c	23	73
Boulogne	r	16	61	Innsbruck	s	24	75	Nice	s	26	79	Toronto	f	23	73
Bordeaux	s	26	79	Istanbul	s	28	82	Oslo	f	16	61	Tunis	s	28	82
Boston	f	24	75	Jeddah	s	34	93	Ottawa				Valencia	s	28	82
Brussels	c	19	66	Johannesburg	s	14	57	Paris	f	24	75	Vancouver	f	14	57
Budapest	f	26	79	Las Palmas	f	23	73	Prague	f	23	73	Venice	s	26	79
Cairo				Lisbon	s	30	86	Reykjavik	f	10	50	Vienna	s	24	75
Cape Town	s	17	63	Locarno	f	27	81	Rhodes	s	26	79	Warsaw	f	22	72
Casablanca	s	24	75	Los Angeles	c	21	70	Riyadh	s	41	106	Washington	f	27	81
Chicago	c	24	75	Luxembourg	f	20	68	Rio de Jan.	s	27	81	Zurich	s	23	73
Cologne	f	21	70	Madrid	s	33	91	Rome	s	27	81				